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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 1

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 342

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE GREATER ISSUE OF 1896.

TO many American journals it seems that the Presidential campaign, no matter what its immediate outcome, has forced the question of so-called plutocracy to the front, which no single election will solve or relegate to the ranks of minor political issues in this country. We append a number of striking utterances on this subject:

Law is No Panacea.—"The growth of socialistic ideas in unexpected quarters is a 'sign of the times' which may fairly be considered startling. It is not alone in political conventions or among blatant demagogues that wealth is arraigned because it is wealth and schemes to divide property anew are suggested. Men of intelligence are playing in a speculative fashion with dangerous economic heresies, denouncing bloated capitalists and pitying the struggling masses. This may be creditable to their hearts, but it is hardly a compliment to their heads. Wealth is not in itself an evil, but a good. It may be abused; it often is abused; but the remedy is not to abolish it, nor even try to limit it. If a law could be passed to-morrow providing that no man should have more than two thousand a year, it is doubtful if the sufferings of the poor would be in the least degree alleviated. There is an obvious fallacy in the theory that the accumulation of wealth necessarily creates poverty. The fact is that by such accumulation much poverty must be relieved. . . .

"Generally speaking, law is the result of morality in a community and not the cause of it. To deal with the evils of plutocracy by statute would be as futile as dealing with the evils of drunkenness in a similar fashion has been shown to be. Yet the first thing which those who undertake campaigns against any form of immorality usually proceed to do is to demand more law, and that in face of the fact that the law already existing can not be enforced. Whether it be liquor or prostitution or 'Sabbath-breaking' that is aimed at, the cry is, more law; it should be, more power in moral suasion. Men of wealth will not be taught to fulfil their moral obligations to the community by legislative enactments. But they may be taught to do this by a better realization of their duties to themselves and to their neighbors. Plutocracy will not be an alarming evil when public sentiment is sufficiently strong against it."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

Lines of Cleavage on the Money Question.—"The cleavage on the money question inside and outside the Democratic Party nowhere follows geographical lines, but everywhere follows the lines which lie between capitalistic and agricultural influences. This is conclusively proven by the course and attitude of almost all the great daily newspapers. There are few of them that are not either owned or controlled by the capitalistic classes in whose special interest they are conducted. With few exceptions the great dailies, whether published in the East, West, or South, are champions of the single-gold standard of money. They are edited, as a rule, by hired men, who bring neither conscience nor convictions to their work, but write as they are ordered, and paid, by their capitalistic employers. The big Democratic dailies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities were prompt to repudiate the Chicago platform and nominees. Those of Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Louisville, Nashville, Galveston, and other trade centers of the South, were almost as prompt in their bolt. Those of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, and several other Western cities were scarcely behind their contemporaries of the East and South in repudiating the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention. These facts prove beyond all fair question that where capitalistic influence is strong the big Democratic papers of the South and West were prompt as those of the East in repudiating the action of the Chicago convention, and they effectually give the lie to the charge of sectionalism brought against the West and South. A less distinct line of cleavage lies between the larger aggregation of employing capital and the wage-worker classes, which we have not space here to consider. . . .

"In Europe the cleavage on the money question follows the same lines as it does with us. The agrarian, or farmer party of Germany, the big landholders and tenant farmers of England, and the agriculturists of France, Austria, and Belgium are the bimetalists of those countries, while the bankers and money-lenders are the gold monometalists. Inasmuch as this line of cleavage is the same in all civilized countries, that which obtains in this country can not truthfully be said to be exceptionally vicious."—*The News, Des Moines, Iowa.*

Three Isms of the Same Kind.—"McKinleyism, Bryanism, and Yerkesism [referring to the Chicago street-car magnate] are essentially the same. Their properties are identical in substance. They are based on systems of public legislation for purposes of private gain.

"McKinleyism is the proper name of a system which through protective laws increases the prices and profits of manufacturers by subsidies derived from the earnings of taxpayers. By the plan of duties and bounties the people are made to pay an increased price for all the necessities of life in order to build up the wealth of the protected classes.

"Bryanism is the same thing with silver substituted in the place of wool, copper, lumber, glass, and iron. Bryan demands coinage laws that will produce the same profit for the silver-miners that the wool, iron, and copper producers derive from protective tariff laws of the McKinley model.

"Yerkesism is the same thing in substance. The ordinances give him the use of streets, which are public property and maintained by taxpayers, the same as protective laws create a monopoly of manufactured goods at the expense of the people, and the same as free coinage would doubly enrich the silver monopoly interest at the expense of everybody except the mine-owners. The isms of McKinley, Bryan, and Yerkes run on parallel lines.

"Each ism, McKinley's, Bryan's, and Yerkes's, is a plan for private enrichment at public expense. Each represents a monopoly created and protected by law. Neither monopoly is different from the others in its purposes and in its support under class and unjust legislation."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

"No Monopoly that Is Not a Public Monopoly."—"We believe

that the influences of combined wealth—which have in this country too often taken the form of trusts—are seriously detrimental to the public welfare. If we are to have this form of socialism—for a number of the great trusts that are now in operation are nothing more than private socialistic undertakings, where the skilful and the unskilful, the successful and the unsuccessful enterprises are merged together and all are made to pay a profit—if, we say, these socialistic undertakings are to be carried on on the tremendous scale which they have of late assumed, then there is undoubtedly reason for the Government to intervene either in the way of prevention or by declaring that there can be no monopoly which is not a public monopoly. There is, unquestionably, need of reform in matters of this kind, and, unfortunately, there is not as much hope as one could wish that such reforms will receive favorable action at the hands of the Republican Party. But because an American citizen believes that there is great necessity of preventing the industries of the country from falling under the control of great trusts organizations, it does not follow that he should also be prepared to debase our currency system by the forced issue of an inferior form of money, so that the workman can get only from a half to two thirds of what is properly due him in the form of wages. Instead of helping matters, instead of decreasing the social disparity that now exists, the effect on such action would be to intensify these differences.”—*The Herald, Boston.*

Real Ills, Created by Interested Speculators.—“The professional money-lender has been the raven and the buzzard of civilization. We do not allude to our modern banks, whose legitimate function, in part, is the adjustment of exchanges, and that advance of funds whose use promotes proper human enterprise. The tendency of large funds is to gravitate into the hands of the few, and the exclusive use of gold is the fulcrum which steadies the levers of the world’s Shylocks.

“We think the reader will discover that the world’s disasters have always culminated in times when gold has become the exclusive, intolerant, cruel, insistent, and prevailing standard, to the practical neglect, rejection, and expulsion of all other standards. History is faithful in this record. This result has always followed as the ripening of the opportunity of golden traps or a downright conspiracy among a few financial dictators. The nations which warred with each other alike have been the victims of these ruling financiers. Even kings have bowed to the necessities forced upon them by men who, like the present Rothschilds, were the dictators in European finance. The only way of temporary escape for emperors is their own ‘gold chests,’ like those now being filled by the emperors of Germany and Russia, who know that they must be ready for any emergency, and must not loiter, in case of sudden war, to make terms with the bankers of the Old World. These very war-chests hold hoarded gold, so that peace thus contracts the currency of the world which is again put into circulation by war. This fact accounts for the ‘brisk business’ which war always brings to nations at peace, and for the growth of the bulk of law concerning the proper mutual relations of non-combatant nations during war among other nations.

“These Shylock usurers are now busy setting traps to catch profits in this very campaign concerning gold and silver in the United States. There is no doubt that people generally have the suspicion that certain coteries are to be the chief beneficiaries should free-silver doctrines prevail, or if gold is legislated into its arrogant and exclusive place as the sole standard of values. At this point we again implore those who are in the respective political parties not to insist that the average party speaker, paper, or candidate is himself one of the arch conspirators who are to share in the material gains of the Shylocks of the world. We hold that the great mass of political workers in this campaign is sincere. They labor to modify and expel certain public ills according to their theories. Others admit the same ills but apply another theory of cure. Both are sincere, but both may not be right, while it is conceivable that both are wrong and that still some other panacea is best. The ills are, however, patent and real. We hold that the ills are the creation of the interested third agency of which we speak—the speculating Shylocks.

“We hold that the United States should continue to proceed on the theory that silver and gold both are standards of values, and that the real question respects the quantity of silver which should be in, or be represented in the republic’s legal currency.”—*The Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.*

“The Deep Abyss of Socialism.”—“Mr. Bryan belongs to an order of men that is at least as old as the art of writing. From St. Basil to Henry George, from Louis Blanc, Lassalle, and Karl Marx to Jules Guesde, William Jennings Bryan, and Governor Altgeld, men of this kind have been imagining human sorrows where no sorrows existed, human suffering where there have been prosperity and happiness. They have been trying to relieve the woes conjured by their imaginations by war on the systems of civilized government, under the protection and encouragement of which the human race has developed into its present high estate; under which, too, wealth and the comfort of all classes have increased so rapidly that men of the last century, if all this progress in material well-being had then been foretold, would have scoffed at the prophet for predicting achievements far beyond the power of man to accomplish. On the part of the socialists it has been now a war against factories, now a battle with the results of inventive genius; again it has been a scheme to divide all wealth, to give to the occupier all the benefits of the land, and to deny the owner any benefits whatever; now the theory has been that men would be happier if the State should own the land or confiscate the rents; again it is declared that the institution of marriage is an evil, or that men would better fulfil their destinies if they called one another ‘brother;’ now the farmer is to be able to borrow money of the Government on his growing crops to the amount of 80 per cent. of their market value, and then again the Government is to lend every citizen ten dollars or more whenever his necessities may require. Some of the schemes are mad enough to excite laughter, like a few of the extravagances of the Ocala platform; but others, like many of the declarations of the programs adopted at the Congress of Basle in 1869, or at the Congress of Gotha in 1875, are more menacing. Out of the socialist movement, which has grown stronger or more noisy since its half-educated orators and writers enjoy the freedom of the press and of speech, have come crude laws in some parts of this country, which have resulted in the exclusion of capital from the States that have adopted them, and in consequent loss of population. In Europe there have come societies of anarchists, bomb-throwing, assassinations, and finally the ‘International,’ which is endeavoring to teach the workingmen that their class everywhere ought to be dearer to them than their country. At the basis of it all is the jealousy felt by those who do not prosper of those who do. All these movements, which began to gather strength in Europe with the French Revolution, but whose doctrines were taught by some of the early fathers of the church, are, in their essence, war on capital, and on government which protects and fosters both capital and labor.

“Mr. Bryan is of this movement. He may not know it, but socialism, whose finest fruitage is anarchy and murder, is the philosophy of his candidacy and campaign. Beyond his feeble and ignorant presentation of his money heresy lies the deep abyss of socialism, into which, consciously or unconsciously, he is inviting the American people to plunge.”—*Harper’s Weekly, New York.*

THE CASTLE CASE: KLEPTOMANIA.

INTERNATIONAL interest has been taken in the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle, wealthy San Francisco people of high social standing, who were arrested in London for shoplifting last month. In their trunks an extraordinary collection of articles was found, including eighteen tortoise-shell combs, seven hand-mirrors of ivory and tortoise-shell, five tortoise-shell eyeglasses, seventeen fans, sixteen furs, etc. The line of defense to be made at the trial fixed for November 2 is that Mrs. Castle is afflicted with kleptomania. This has opened a newspaper discussion, in which the existence of *bona-fide* cases of kleptomania is alleged to be comparatively uncommon.

Danger of Exaggerated Humanitarianism.—“The mere plea of kleptomania is not recognized in England as sufficient to acquit in itself, tho it has been many times raised in similar cases in the past. It is regarded simply as a form of moral insanity, and moral insanity does not carry with it irresponsibility. The mind must be actually in such a deranged state as to render the accused unconscious of the nature of the offense. Under the old English criminal code, which was not reformed until early in the present

century, theft was a capital offense, and the larceny of property worth a few shillings has cost a many a man in England his life. According to the accounts received by cable, Mrs. Castle has 'lifted' articles of one kind and another from the counters of London tradesmen that must have an aggregate value of several thousands of dollars. Robbery on a scale like this in 'the good old days' before Victoria reigned would have been treated as a crime so great that it is doubtful if the plain death penalty would have satisfied the judicial standard of those times. Some additional ignominy, such as gibbeting, would have been considered the proper thing. It enables us to measure the progress of a century in the direction of a more lenient treatment of crime that the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Castle on what is really a very grave charge of wholesale robbery provokes the sympathetic interference of a large number of respectable citizens on both sides of the Atlantic, who firmly believe that the stolen property was not taken with conscious guilt, but only under an irresistible impulse. In short, it is admitted that Mrs. Castle has been shoplifting in an extensive way, but it is urged that she is the victim of a mania.

"It has been cynically observed that this form of insanity has rarely been discovered in the case of poor persons, or at least that it has very seldom been successfully put forward as a defense by impecunious persons who have been charged with theft. The majority of people are probably inclined to regard kleptomania with incredulity. They think that, as a rule at all events, a kleptomaniac is a thief with a fine name, and that the name has been invented by medical experts for the purpose of saving from prison well-to-do persons caught in the vulgar act of larceny. It is an interesting problem how far any confirmed criminal habit is consistent with perfect sanity of mind. There is something to be said in favor of the broad proposition that no perfectly sane man or woman ever commits any kind of crime. The tendency of our modern thought has been strongly, and there is reason to fear much too strongly, in the sentimental direction of separating the crime from the criminal and making the latter an object of pity rather than of punishment. An exaggerated humanitarianism is disposed to attribute all kinds of offenses against the social order as due to inherited taints in the blood, to prenatal influences, to disorders of the brain, to diabolic suggestions, and to all sorts of queer impulses over which, as we are asked to charitably believe criminals have no control. This makes crime more interesting in every way, but it may be doubted if it is not gradually sapping the securities of society against the vicious and the evil disposed and producing an unwholesome confusion of the vital distinction between right and wrong and whittling away all individual responsibility. In the end it is probable that for the practical purposes of preserving the rights of life and property we shall have to admit that criminals must be held to pay the penalties of their misdeeds except in cases where insanity of a pronounced type is manifest."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

Mental Derangement as a Test.—"There are insane persons who steal, some of whom have a plainly insane tendency to steal and conceal, and others to steal without making any effort to hide. But there is no case of a person's having an insane propensity to steal who furnishes no other evidence of mental derangement. When a servant-girl steals, or a sneak thief enters a house, the case is promptly disposed of as one of thieving. When men steal, whatever their position, it is very rare that the plea of kleptomania is set up. When young and beautiful women—unless their reputation has been bad enough to make them unpopular in the community—or women in high life steal, it is very common that the attempt is made to prove them kleptomaniacs. Where the jury is determined to acquit in any case, that is as good an excuse as any, but there is no instance of a kleptomaniac or pyromaniac (mania for setting fires) who presents no other evidence of insanity.

"One day last week we submitted these questions to Dr. John W. Ward, who has been for thirty years connected with one of the largest lunatic hospitals of the country, and for the last twenty years superintendent: 'In your experience how many patients have you been acquainted with to the extent of having personal interviews, conversations, etc., with a view of ascertaining their mental condition?' 'Upward of six thousand.' 'Have you ever known a case of habitual stealing, where the thief was insane, and there were no other unmistakable evidences of insanity except the habit of stealing?' He replied, 'Not one.'

"We attach the more importance to this because of a large

circle of acquaintances engaged in the medical care of the insane, and we know of none who give more careful personal attention to the idiosyncrasies of patients, and few that give so much as he.

"The fact is that stealing, tho a wicked method of securing what one wants, is a reasonable one. The wickedness of the act inheres in its voluntary character and its disregard of the rights of others. To be incapable of avoiding it implies serious derangement, which must have other manifestations. Many years ago there was much said about monomania in books on insanity, but the term can hardly be found in the more modern works.

"No one who has been arrested for thieving should be acquitted on the ground of insanity, unless unmistakable evidence of derangement is adduced."—*The Christian Advocate, New York.*

Intellectual and Moral Insanity; Curious Cases of Kleptomania.—"In view of the very extraordinary circumstances of this case, it is but natural that the whole matter should be attributed to some derangement of the mind. But the question arises, Is there a difference between intellectual and moral insanity?

"The existence of moral insanity is strongly asserted by many of the leading writers on mental disease. There are many cases in which the motiveless character of the act done, the carelessness as to whether the commission of the act is discovered or not, and the past history and actions of the individual, all lead to at least a presumption of mental unsoundness. In some cases, on the other hand, while the other elements suggesting a morbid mental condition are present, there is the utmost shrewdness in concealing the act, and extreme readiness and ingenuity in inventing excuses and explanations when discovered. In such cases there is at least an elementary consciousness of wrong-doing, but not sufficient to restrain from the commission of the act. This same apparently inconsistent mingling of clear reasoning and unsound mental conditions is seen in other types of insanity, and forms one of the most baffling elements in the study of morbid mental conditions.

"A number of interesting and curious cases of kleptomania have been brought before the courts at various times and reported in the books. One victim, who was confined in an asylum, was well educated and could converse rationally upon many subjects. Upon certain occasions she was extremely irritable, but under ordinary circumstances she was very morose. This moodiness was evidence of unsettled mental condition, and, when the suspicion of kleptomania was aroused, she was searched. About her person fifteen bags were found, and in these bags were eleven hundred and eighty-two articles, most of them utterly worthless, that had been stolen and concealed. A curious case was that of a gentleman, otherwise mentally sound, who, when traveling, invariably stole the towels from the hotels at which he stopped, and, upon arriving at home, he sent them back to the owners. A case is mentioned by Pritchard of a man who would eat no food unless he had stolen it, and his attendant would be obliged to hide his meals in order to persuade him to eat them. A clergyman, who otherwise led an honest and upright life, was in the habit of stealing Bibles wherever he could find them, under the delusion that he was thereby promoting the spread of the Gospel. These cases, and others of a similar nature, are found in Balfour Brown's 'Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity,' and also in the following English law reports: 10 Clark and Finnelly's Reports, 210, 211; Reg. *versus* Oxford, 9 Car. and P., 525; S. C. Townsend's St. Tr., vol. I., p 110, and in Broom's Commentaries, 874.

"The courts are very reluctant to allow kleptomania as an excuse for such offenses, and it was probably on this account that the bail was fixed at so high a sum [\$150,000] in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Castle. Where the theft is the only symptom of mental unsoundness, it is held that the individual should not be relieved of responsibility. Only in very rare cases should moral insanity be allowed to stand between the individual and the consequences of his criminal act, for punishment is in most cases a means of cure. It is not in all cases, for kleptomania is sometimes an incident of partial paralysis, and sometimes a precursor of paralysis or of more serious mental disorders.

"Stupidity alone in the commission of the act is not sufficient to relieve of responsibility. The value of the article or articles taken must be considered; the precautions taken by the individual to guard against discovery and punishment, the pecuniary means, social position, and rank of the individual must be taken into consideration. A voluntary restitution of the property, where there is little or no danger of discovery, would go far

toward minimizing the responsibility. These points are carefully considered, because kleptomania is by no means so common as is generally supposed, and the courts are instituted to protect society, not the weak individuals who have succumbed to temptation."—*The Argonaut, San Francisco.*

SHOULD THE PRESS GIVE BOTH SIDES OF A CONTROVERSY?

CONSPICUOUS among newspapers of the country which say that they do not consider it their duty to print freely the views of both sides of a controversy like the silver question, are the New York *Evening Post* and the Hartford *Courant*. *The Post* has declared, "we print this paper for the purpose of disseminating our own views, and, as a rule, not of disseminating the views of people who differ from us." *The Courant's* position is thus stated: "We have a letter from a local disciple of Mr. Bryan. . . . We have two reasons for not printing this communication. One is that we can put the space it would occupy to much better use, and the other is that *The Courant* is not published for the purpose of diffusing Populistic campaign literature. We keep our readers sufficiently well informed as to Mr. Bryan's sayings and doings; that's news. We draw the line at expository commentaries on the Bryan prophecies by Hartford disciples."

The Springfield *Republican* is of the opinion that the attitude assumed in refusing so much as a hearing to a great body of citizens who are suddenly bereft of their usual medium of public communication "is nothing less than a menace to free speech, free thought, and true democracy." In the Presidential campaign, as *The Republican* points out, east of the Mississippi River there was almost complete unanimity of the "truly powerful and influential daily journals" in support of McKinley and gold. Millions of voters were practically without representation in the press. *The Republican* concludes that this is an unnatural state of affairs, produced not altogether by conviction after careful, adequate study of monetary problems. "Very many of these papers have been confronted by a condition rather than by a theory." When experts and common people disagree on the silver question it seems strange that these newspapers show so uncommon unanimity. *The Republican* continues:

"Even if a great modern newspaper could be rightly considered a private propaganda by some individual who has, in his immense opportunity, an extraordinary private snap, to refuse to allow contrary views to be expressed freely in its columns is to prejudice one's own opinions in the minds of those holding opposing views. Thus the possible field of conversion is sadly narrowed. But the great modern newspaper should not be considered a private propaganda or a private snap. Neither should it be conducted primarily for the personal amusement of its owner, which, as Mr. Dana once informed a correspondent, is the function of the New York *Sun*. In many respects the newspaper is a public institution with duties toward the whole people. Like government, it should be of the people, by the people, and for the people, rather than of John Smith, by John Smith, and for John Smith.

"No newspaper, therefore, which realizes its true relation to the community should in a time like this be false to its high mission. The newspaper should, so far as possible, aim to present fairly both sides of questions at issue, and this can be done without any weakening of its own position as a would-be leader of opinion. The rights of these thousands and millions of voters who hold views different from our own to fair hearing in newspaper columns should not be abridged or taken away. It is easy enough to tell a man to start a paper of his own or to hire a hall, but the impracticability of the suggestion is manifest at a glance. The press has become a public institution with a public function to perform that is peculiar to advanced democracies like our own. That it should be practically monopolized by any one school of political thought is a perversion that unhappily has characterized this campaign."

The Post defends its position in this fashion:

"The answers to *The Republican* are so numerous that we hardly know where to begin. In the first place, it is the duty of every editor or publisher not to print what he conscientiously believes will do harm—that is, diffuse views which he thinks will injure individual character or put the state in danger. The mere fact that they are views differing from his own, or that they are things which some persons would like to read, is nothing to the purpose. This would give immoral, blasphemous, absurd, or treasonable views a claim on his columns, or make it imperative on him to print the silly crime stories of a portion of the daily press. On the contrary, it is the business of an editor to keep a strict watch on his columns, and let nothing in which he thinks will work mischief, either social or political. This is his first and great duty. 'The duty of promoting 'free speech and free thought' is quite secondary to it. Free speech and free thought have on various occasions in the history of the world done great harm. Therefore both speech and thought have to be more than 'free' to entitle them to promotion or circulation at the hands of a decent citizen. They have to be rational, moral, and well expressed, and in his eyes more likely to promote the general good than the general injury. Any other view would compel him to share his editorial control with any blatherskite who turned up, while unable to share his responsibility.

"The objections to reproducing Populistic literature, except for the purpose of making its refutation more effective, are two in number. It is irrational and immoral. It is irrational because in politics irrational means that a thing is condemned by all human experience—that is, has been condemned by both experiment and observation. We would not print Jasper's arguments in support of the theory that 'the sun do move.' For the same reason we are reluctant to give any portion of our space to the advocates of the theory that there is any likelihood of a treaty between all the powers of the world engaging them to make one commodity in general use independent of the market, and keep it at one price, thirty per cent. above its value, for an indefinite period; or that if such a treaty were made it would be successful. We hold that it would be morally wrong of us to allow either cunning or silly people to spread this story among the ignorant and thoughtless through our columns. . . .

"To sum up, the reason why we are not willing freely to admit Bryanites to our columns, is that we believe their platform to be from top to bottom irrational, immoral, and anarchistic. We believe the triumph of the party would soon put an end both to free speech and free thought, would put all property in danger, would make the United States, instead of a glory and a boast, one of the most conspicuous of human failures, would roll back the tide of civilization on this continent, would exalt ignorance and folly above experience and knowledge, and would put a premium on mendacity and imposture. This being so, it will be easily seen why we do not disseminate the views of the party. In fact, to call them 'views' at all is a misnomer. They are the yawps of ignorance and folly, and there is not, and ought not to be, a place for them in any newspaper printed for intelligent men and women."

Whereupon the New York *Times* remarks that *The Post* has given its own doctrine a very strict and even narrow application: "Its readers have been minutely and continuously informed as to what it thinks of the ideas, policy, and purposes of Bryan and the Bryanites, but from the perusal of its columns alone its readers might be seriously ignorant of what these are, and almost wholly ignorant of what their advocates say that they are, and of the arguments in favor of them." From *The Times's* criticism of this doctrine and practise we quote:

"Of course it is admitted that a newspaper can not publish everything offered to it in opposition to its own views. But 'at a crisis like this,' when principles and policies affecting the welfare and the character of the nation are presented by a national party, whose candidates are to be voted on by every elector who votes, we are persuaded that a newspaper ought to give its readers an opportunity very fully to know, not only the professions of the party and its candidates, but the grounds on which these professions are supported. It ought to do this, for one thing, as a part of its duty to furnish its readers a reasonably complete body of news as to what is going on of public interest. It is a cause of

just complaint for a reader of any paper offered as a general newspaper that he may be left by it in relative ignorance of one side of a debate of such import.

"A second consideration is that an editor who gives no more of the opposing argument than he thinks will serve 'for the purpose of making its refutation more effective' may easily handicap himself. He will find it difficult if he tries—and *The Post* is innocent of trying—to convince his readers that he is both fearless and impartial. He presents himself as judge, jury, and only too often as sheriff; he puts his opponents on trial before himself, under his own rulings, renders the verdict, passes sentence, and avows his desire to inflict the penalty. And the unfortunate accused, who may really be guilty and deserve the '*peine forte et dure*,' appears to the reader as in some sense a victim. This clearly does not promote the purpose the editor entertains as to the particular case, and it tends to give him a reputation distinctly impairing his usefulness. . . .

"Finally, we confess that there is in *The Post's* ideal of an editor a certain trace of sacerdotalism which it seems to us the modern world has to a considerable degree outgrown. 'It is the business of an editor,' says *The Post*, 'to keep a strict watch on his columns, and let nothing in which *he* thinks will work mischief, either social or political. This is his first and great duty.' This is true as to things indecent and immoral, but the assumption that arguments for free silver must therefore be excluded comes very near the assumption that difference with the editor's opinion is necessarily socially or politically mischievous. Such a theory implies that the chair of the editor, if not the tripod of the Oracle, at least gives to its occupant the authority of one who speaks *ex cathedra* and imposes a corresponding responsibility. The practise among intelligent people of employing a 'director' for their conscience and intellect has pretty well died out. It still prevails in some Catholic countries, but almost exclusively among women. And unless an editor is, or thinks he is, such a director, he will hardly feel so intensely responsible for permitting the erroneous opinions of others to be read in his columns. It is an attractive theory that we who are professional advocates of our own views, if we be independent, as *The Post* unquestionably is, are also judges, and, humanly speaking, infallible, but it has its risks. 'The world belongs to the saints, and we are the saints' is a tempting proposition. But are we?"

The Detroit *Free Press* believes that independence is achieved when both sides of the question have been, so far as possible, fairly presented; and as to what is a fair presentation the paper itself must of course be judge. Of the difficulties surrounding the maintenance of such an attitude *The Free Press* says in part:

"*The Free Press* speaks with some interest on this point, for in its attitude of an independent paper it has been confronted very often with the question what should and what should not be printed in regard to the money question. Since the campaign opened we have been literally overwhelmed with communications from both sides and have found it utterly impossible to print more than a tithe of what has been sent us on either. Our own views are well known and we have never taken any pains to disguise or conceal them; but we have aimed, as *The Republican* thinks we ought, to give the friends of opposing views an opportunity to present them regardless of the fact that in this State they have not been 'bereft of their usual medium of public communication.' We have done this not only because we regard the citizens as entitled to the public ear but because we believe it is the duty of a newspaper to present all sides of public questions so that its readers may have an opportunity to judge for themselves. We have been compelled to discard a good deal of irrelevant stuff and some veritable 'rot' on both sides; and we have not felt at liberty to print any argument from our opponents which seemed unsound without attempting at least to answer it; but with these qualifications we have endeavored to give the fullest possible chance to both sides to be heard. That we have left out much on both sides which the writers would have been glad to see in print is undoubtedly true. That we have left out some things which would have affected the judgment of our readers is quite possible. But we can honestly say that we have not intentionally left out anything for which we have space which seemed to us to be an honest, worthy presentation of the case for either side."

CAMPAIGN POETRY.

GOLD AND SILVER.

ALICE was a maiden who
Never wished a moment to
Join the money-bugs and vote,
But adown her back afloat
Was her hair of matchless gold—
Party emblem, we are told.

Alice was a darling wife,
Living just the peaceful life
Mothers know, and still her hair
Richly hung—beyond compare,
But when counted, it would run
Sixteen gold and silver one.

Alice was a "granny" dear
Loved throughout the gladstone year,
By a flock of tots, and lo!
Rivalling the drifted snow
Was her hair, that matchlessly
Fell in strands of silver free.
—P. V. Mighels, in *The Journal*, New York.

THE REAL QUESTION.

FOLKS is talkin' 'bout de money, 'bout de silvah an' de gold;
All de time de season's changin' an' de days is gittin' cold.
An' dey's wond'rin' 'bout de metals, whethah we'll have one er
two,
While de price o' coal is risin' an' dey's two months' rent dats
due.

Some folks says dat gold's de only money dat is wuff de name,
Den de othahs rise an' tell 'em dat dey ought to be ashame,
An' dat silvah is de only thing to save us f'om de powah
Of de gold-bug ragin' 'roun' an' seekin' who he may devowah.

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif yo' gold er silvah cry,
But I tell you people hams is sceerce an' fowls is roostin' high.
An' hit ain't de so't o' money dat is pesterin' my min',
But de question I want answered 's how to get at any kin'!

—Paul Dunbar, in *Harper's Weekly*, New York.

THE BATTLE OF MANIFESTOES.

No. 1.

[From Senator Jones; written on silver-gray paper and in red ink.]

"Mr. Hanna, you're a fryer-out-of-fat; and you're a liar;
You're a tyrant over workmen whom you've wickedly coerced.
Your Satanic mind's prolific of plots vicious and terrific,
But your venom is all harmless and we bid you do your worst."

No. 2.

[From Mr. Hanna, inscribed in bronze on the fly-leaf of a book entitled
"The Patriotism of Peace."]

"In support and in commission of the crime that's called sedition
You excel all other villains that I ever chanced to see.
You're devoid of sense or reason and your soul is steeped in
treason,
But you're squirming in your death throes and your words don't
frighten me."

No. 3.

[From Senator Jones, tattooed in blood upon a parchment made from the
skin of a white slave once owned by Mr. Hanna.]

"You're a foul and vicious vulture and the sons of agriculture
You would bury in a bondage that is sadder than a slave's;
You're a Shylock and a jobber, and a thug, a thief and robber,
But you'll find in next November that the flag of freedom waves."

No. 4.

[From Mr. Hanna, typewritten upon a part of the shroud of a laboring
man who starved to death under free-trade conditions.]

"Do you talk of flags a-flying, you infernal rogue who's trying
To degrade each crimson stripe and to grime over every star?
When we meet in the arena, you ex-rebel—you hyena—
I'll be pleased to show the people what a sot of sin you are."

No. 5.

[From Senator Jones, written in black, gloomy, somber ink upon the
whitened skull of an honest workman, who was shot to death by Pinkerton men.]

"Outlaw, crook and body-snatcher, cormorant and wolf and
hatcher
Of dark, hellish plots and plannings, when we're done with you
you'll think

It was a buzz-saw you were fighting. . . . Please excuse this crampy writing.
But my stationery's dwindling and I'm getting out of ink."

No. 6.

[From Mr. Hanna, by polite word of mouth, over the telephone line which runs from the Auditorium to the Auditorium Annex, and each end of which is in close adjacency to a first-class bar.]

"Pray don't mention it—you traitor. We'll resume these letters later,

My own typewriter is burned out, I am honest to confide.

Won't you step across the street, you ex-slaveholder? I will meet you

At the tunnel. Mine is whisky with some seltzer on the side."

—*The Record, Chicago.*

INJUNCTION AGAINST PATROLLING BY STRIKERS.

A DECISION of special importance to organized labor has been made by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (October 26). The court upholds an injunction restraining the International Furniture Workers' Union from maintaining a patrol in front of a Hanover Street, Boston, firm, "for the purpose of preventing persons from entering his employ, and from intimidating persons by threats or otherwise from entering his employ or continuing in his service, and from conspiring among themselves to prevent any person from entering his employ who might desire so to do." The majority of the court hold that the patrol was an unlawful means of intimidation and interference. The opinion says, in part:

"The report shows that following upon a strike of the plaintiff's workmen, the defendants conspired to prevent him from getting workmen, and thereby to prevent him from carrying on his business, unless and until he should adopt a certain schedule of prices. . . . The patrol [of two men most of the time] was maintained as one of the means of carrying out the defendants' plan, and it was used in combination with social pressure, threats of personal injury or unlawful harm, and persuasion to break existing contracts. It was thus one means of intimidation indirectly to the plaintiff and directly to persons actually employed or seeking to be employed by the plaintiff, and of rendering such employment unpleasant or intolerable to such persons. Such an act is an unlawful interference with the rights both of employer and of employee. An employer has a right to engage able persons who are willing to work for him at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon, and persons employed or seeking employment have a corresponding right to enter or remain in the employment of any person or corporation willing to employ them. These rights are secured by the Constitution itself. No one can lawfully interfere by force or intimidation to prevent employers or persons employed or wishing to be employed from the exercise of these rights.

"It is in Massachusetts, as in some other States, even made a criminal offense for one by intimidation or force to prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or corporation. Intimidation is not limited to threats or violence, or of physical injury to person or property. It has a broader signification, and there also may be a moral intimidation which is illegal. Patrolling or picketing, under the circumstances stated in the report, has elements of intimidation. . . .

"The defendants contend that these acts were justifiable because they were only seeking to secure better wages for themselves, by compelling the plaintiff to accept their schedule of wages. This motive or purpose does not justify maintaining a patrol in front of the plaintiff's premises as a means of carrying out their conspiracies. A combination among persons merely to regulate their own contract is within allowable competition and is lawful, altho others may be indirectly affected thereby. But a combination to do injurious acts expressly directed to another by way of intimidation or constraint, either of himself or of persons employed or seeking to be employed by him, is outside of allowable competition, and is unlawful. . . .

"A conspiracy to interfere with the plaintiff's business by means of threats and intimidation and by maintaining a patrol in front of his premises in order to prevent persons from entering his employment, or in order to prevent persons who are in his employment from continuing therein, is unlawful, even tho such persons are not bound by contract to enter into or continue in his employment, and the injunction should not be so limited as to relate only to persons who are not bound by existing contracts."

The Chief Justice and Judge Holmes dissent (we quote from

the Springfield *Republican*) on the ground that no case of actual intimidation or violence has been made out, and that the lawfulness of approaching the non-union men and informing them of the situation and seeking peacefully to persuade them to keep away must be conceded to the strikers. Judge Holmes maintains practically that the freedom of organized labor to go so far as this is essential to the existence of labor combination and is a privilege no greater than is assumed by capital combination. If it is admitted that the acts complained of would be lawful in the case of a single individual, it must be admitted that they can not become unlawful when committed by several persons acting together. The contrary notion Judge Holmes pronounces untrue both on authority and principle. He proceeds to the larger view of the matter as follows:

"But it is not necessary to cite cases; it is plain from the slightest consideration of practical affairs or the most superficial reading of industrial history that free competition means combination, and that the organization of the world, now going on so fast, means an ever-increasing might and scope of combination. It seems to me futile to set our faces against this tendency. Whether beneficent on the whole, as I think it, or detrimental, it is inevitable, unless the fundamental axioms of society and even the fundamental conditions of life are to be changed.

"If it be true that workingmen may combine with a view, among other things, to getting as much as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view to getting the greatest possible return, it must be trite that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has, to support their interests by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.

"I can remember when many people thought that, apart from violence or breach of contract, strikes were wicked, as organized refusals to work. I suppose that intelligent economists and legislators have given up that notion to-day. I feel pretty confident that they equally will abandon the idea that an organized refusal by workmen of social intercourse with a man who shall enter their antagonist's employ, is unlawful, if it is dissociated from any threat of violence, and is made for the sole object of prevailing, if possible, in a contest with their employer about the rate of wages."

The Republican adds:

"Whether the injunction should have issued in the case as it appeared to the majority of the court, is a question not considered by any of the justices. As near as we can figure out the court is unanimous in the opinion that if an unlawful conspiracy could be charged against the strikers it would be proper for a court of equity to proceed against it with an injunction. In that case it would be proper for injunctions to issue in all cases of alleged infraction of the laws. But we can not suppose the court maintains such a position as this. The New York authorities, in the workingmen's conspiracy cases there in 1886, applied the law as it is usual to apply it. There was no injunction, as we recall. The alleged conspirators were arrested, tried, and punished in the ordinary way. Have these old and regular processes been outgrown in Massachusetts?"

THE INDIAN QUESTION AGAIN.

THE most important feature of the recent annual Indian conference at Lake Mohonk was Senator H. L. Dawes's speech in favor of putting the country occupied by the five so-called civilized tribes of the Indian Territory under State or territorial government. The Dawes commission appointed by the President in 1893 recommends the organization of a territorial government and the extension of United States courts into the Territory, and Mr. Dawes contends that the allotment of lands in severalty should be made to the Indian by his own act, by the Government of the United States, or by some court in equity. The attitude of the Dawes commission, it will be remembered, was the subject of sharpest criticism by Julian Ralph in *Harper's Weekly* (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 15, 1896). From personal investigation he declared that the Dawes plan was based on the expectation that the proposed allotment would result in white ownership and in the pauperization of the Indian. We reproduce the main

points of Mr. Dawes's address at Mohonk as given in *The Outlook*:

"Why is it that this Territory is left without State or territorial government? There is no answer in law or in the Constitution, much less in the possibilities of continuance. It grows out of the belief of the people of the United States that somehow or other they have bound themselves to let it be so—the belief that the United States has abdicated authority over these people. If it is so, it is to be respected and adhered to so long as the public safety will permit, but no longer. I respect the sentiment that is solicitous lest we should violate the treaty rights of these people. But I am unable to come to the conclusion that we ever did or ever had the power to abdicate our authority over any foot of the territory governed by the Constitution and the flag of this country. It was beyond the power of this Government under the Constitution to do it. The Constitution is the measure of the power of every branch of this Government. Congress sold this land to those people for a purpose, but the rules and regulations concerning it, the government of it, it not only never did sell to them, but never could have sold. The Congress of the United States has never attempted to do this. Whatever was done was in a sort of treaty not made by Congress, and there is not a jot of authority in the Constitution for those people to set up a government over a portion of the people of this country that is independent of the United States. The title as conveyed to these nations for the benefit of the people. It was put in their hands as trustees for each and every one of the citizen Indians. Every one of these treaties contemplates two things—first, they shall hold this land strictly for the use of each and every Indian, share and share alike, and they provide that the old system should pass away. They provide that whenever they choose they may take land in allotment, and the United States shall survey the land for them at its own expense; that whenever they choose they may establish a territorial government and have a delegate in Congress. This is what the commission has been importuning the United States at one end and the Indians at the other to do. And that is what those who hold the power and are gathering the fruits of their iniquitous greed into their pockets have resisted to this day. This commission has asked for the violation of no treaty obligation. We were charged from the beginning to say to these people, Our desire is that you shall do this yourselves. The condition of things is growing worse every hour that it continues. No description of the crimes committed will compare with the reality, and it was our duty to impress upon them that a change must come. And I am glad to say that the light is breaking in upon them. They begin to see that the end has come, and they are beginning to negotiate with us now. Suppose they have an independent government, who made it? The United States made it, and it can unmake it. While the property conveyed to these people is a vested right that can never be taken from them, the political status is not a vested right. There is no political condition that is a vested right. It is constantly being changed by the power that made it; and the power that made whatever independent authority is there was the nation, and the United States has the power to resume it. These nations held the title in trust for the people. What have they done? They have misappropriated the trust. What is plainer than that if a trustee violates a trust he may be removed? It is in behalf of the Indian, not of the white men, that we were sent down there; and it is in behalf of the Indian that we plead to have his possessions allotted to him, by his own act, by the Government of the United States, or by some court in equity."

The report of the conference in *City and State*, Philadelphia, asserts that the speech produced a profound impression, that was quite unanimous, as a complete refutation of accusations made against the commission. It also refers to a voluminous report made to the Indian Rights Association by Charles F. Meserve as establishing the facts which support Mr. Dawes's assertions.

Reviewing the work of the Mohonk conference, *The Congregationalist* of Boston says in part:

"During its existence a public-school system for Indians has been organized and so effectively administered that the large majority of those of school age are enrolled as pupils. The spoils system has been practically overthrown, and nearly all the government employees connected with the Indians are now appointed

on the basis of fitness for their work. More than 50,000 individual allotments of land have been made since the allotment system was first put in operation nearly ten years ago. Multitudes of Indian families are settled on homesteads and, having been provided by the Government with materials for building, tools, and seeds, are prospering as farmers. Many also are scattered through the land engaged in various other industries. Considerably more than half of the Indians in the United States are self-supporting; many thousands have become voters and pay taxes as citizens. Nearly all these changes have been brought about since the inauguration of the Lake Mohonk conference, and in securing them it has been a very influential factor. It has gathered annually representatives of the Government of missions to the Indians, of schools, of various organizations such as the Indian Rights Association, of Indians and their friends; and every year three days have been spent in discussions of the best ways by labor and legislation, by teaching and preaching, and guiding the Indian in his domestic and business affairs, to bring him to manhood and citizenship. . . .

"That there is still abundant work for this conference is made evident by the platform adopted last week, the most important features of which were as follows: To abolish the tribal system as soon as possible; to dispense with Indian agents where Indians are on allotments; to protect Indians against land-grabbers, gamblers, and liquor-sellers; to retain good agents, and the present superintendent of Indian education under the next Administration; to encourage the incorporation of Indian schools into the State school systems; to promote the passage of the pending Curtis bill, which will enable the Dawes commission to bring the Indians in the Indian Territory into the full rights of citizenship; to bring the natives of Alaska under the protection of organized territorial law; and to urge the churches to more vigorous work through their societies to Christianize the Indians."

"CLASSES AND MASSES."

TO disprove the truth of the allegation that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer, and that the middle classes are thus being crushed out, is the task undertaken by W. H. Mallock, the well-known English writer on economics and philosophic topics. The sub-title of his new book (the title of which is given at the head of this article) is "Wealth, Hopes, and Welfare in the United Kingdom," and he uses estimates of the wealth of the rich, poor-law statistics, census and income-tax returns to sustain his contention, in which, while treating of conditions in England alone, he deals with the general problem of the distribution of wealth common to all countries.

Mr. Mallock says that it is wrong to consider the unfortunates as a result of the present industrial system:

"The unfortunate class of to-day is not in any sense a sign or product of anything special in our modern industrial system. A similar class existed before that system was born; and that system, as I have said, has relatively reduced and not increased its numbers. The right way, indeed, in which to regard it is, not as a product of that system, but rather as something which has resisted it—not as part of it, but as something which has failed to be absorbed by it; and the real problem for philanthropists and reformers is not how to interfere with existing economic tendencies, but how, so far as possible, to bring the residuum under their influence. In considering, therefore, what these economic tendencies are, we must put the unfortunate class altogether on one side; that is to say, out of the 37,000,000 inhabitants of this country we must put aside the exceptional case of 3,000,000, and confine our attention to the representative case of 34,000,000.

"If we do this we shall find that the saying which I began with quoting, namely, that the rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer, and the middle class are being crushed out, is not only not a true statement of facts, but is in every word an absolute exact inversion of them. We shall find that the poor are getting richer, the rich, on an average, getting poorer, and that of all classes in the community the middle class is growing the fastest."

Mr. Mallock gets his relative reduction of the poor from returns

under the income-tax law. The increase of the classes that pay income-tax has been more rapid than the increase of population; the population increased from 27,000,000 to 35,000,000, the income-tax payers from 1,500,000 to 4,700,000, showing that the growth in wealth of the rich and the middle classes does not mean the growth of fortunes already established, but the constant creation of new fortunes, small or large, by individuals rising from the ranks of the working-classes.

Mr. Mallock makes the rich include persons whose incomes are above \$5,000 a year; the middle classes, persons with incomes between \$750 and \$5,000; the working-classes, persons with incomes less than \$750. He finds that in thirty years the number of the middle-class families has been increased from 300,000 to 990,000, of the rich from 24,000 to 60,000, an increase of 690,000 middle-class families to 36,000 rich families. "The middle classes are increasing with far greater rapidity than the rich—in fact, their increase is the most distinctive and extraordinary feature of the time; while if we compare their increase with that of the working-classes, it becomes more startling and extraordinary still."

"The total population increased from about 27,500,000 to 35,000,000, while the income-tax paying population was, as has been said already, 1,500,000 in 1850, and more than 4,500,000 in 1881. If, then, we deduct these two amounts from the totals at the two dates we have a working-class population of 26,000,000 in 1850, and of 30,500,000 in 1881. The working-classes have increased, therefore, by about 15 per cent., while the middle classes have increased by more than 300 per cent."

In subdividing the rich, Mr. Mallock discovers some ground for the popular statement, because the increase of those with incomes exceeding \$15,000 is three times that of those with incomes between \$15,000 and \$5,000; 27,000 of the former to 9,000 of the latter, the total number in 1881 being 45,000 of the first rich class to 15,000 of the second. Dismissing 230 very rich persons as "exceptional," he maintains that—

"the rich class has not only increased in numbers much more slowly than the middle class, but the persons composing it have individually grown poorer instead of richer; while the persons composing the larger section of the middle class have grown individually richer as well as more numerous. The incomes, indeed, of those who have between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year have remained nearly stationary, the average income being, for both 1850 and 1881, \$3,675; but the incomes of those with less than \$3,000 have increased on the average something like 4 per cent.; while the incomes of the rich, with the exception of 3,000 persons—that is to say, the income of nineteen twentieths of the whole body, possessing sixteen twentieths of that body's aggregate wealth—have decreased on an average by nearly 7 per cent."

The working-classes, according to Mr. Mallock, instead of getting poorer, instead of finding it harder to gain a living, have increased, not in numbers, because they are continually recruiting the middle classes, but in wealth—both aggregate and average individual income—faster than any other class in the community. He states their condition thus:

"During the first sixty years of this century the aggregate incomes of the working-classes rose to such an extent that in the year 1860 it was equal (all deductions for the increase of population being made) to the income of all classes combined in the year 1800. But there is a far more extraordinary fact to follow, and that is that a result precisely similar has been since accomplished in one half of the time. In 1880 the aggregate income of the working-classes was (all deductions for the increase of population being made) more than equal to the income of all classes in the year 1850. Thus, the working-classes in 1860 were in precisely the same pecuniary position as the working-classes of 1800 would have been had the entire wealth of the kingdom been placed in their hands; and, secondly, the working-classes of to-day are in a better pecuniary position than their fathers would have been could they have plundered and divided between them the wealth of every rich and middle-class man in the kingdom at the time of the building of the first great exhibition."

Mr. Mallock declares that statements concerning overcrowding in tenements are misleading, and he shows that no causal relation can be established between high rents and overcrowding. He maintains that smaller businesses, instead of being crushed out by the "capitalistic" system, are increasing more rapidly than the population. He also attacks the "minimum-wage" doctrine and the idea that a reasonable minimum can be maintained by regulating the prices of commodities produced.

HOW THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES CASES.

JUSTICE HARLAN, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at a banquet in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, gave the following interesting account of the method pursued by that body in deciding cases before it:

"In my intercourse with the members of the bar I have found to my great surprise that the impression prevails with some that cases, after being submitted, are divided among the judges, and that the court bases its judgment in each one wholly upon the report made by some one judge to whom that case has been assigned for examination and report. I have met with lawyers who actually believed that the opinion was written before the case was decided in conference, and that the only member of the court who fully examined the record and briefs was the one who prepared the opinion.

"It is my duty to say that the business in our court is not conducted in any such mode. Each justice is furnished with a printed copy of the record and with a copy of each brief filed, and each one examines the records and briefs at his chambers before the case is taken up for consideration. The cases are thoroughly discussed in conference—the discussion in some being necessarily more extended than in others. The discussion being concluded—and it is never concluded until each member of the court has said all that he desires to say—the roll is called, and each justice present and participating in the decision votes to affirm, reverse, or modify, as his examination and reflection suggests. The Chief Justice, after the conference, and without consulting his brethren, distributes the cases so decided for opinions. No justice knows, at the time he votes in a particular case, that he will be asked to become the organ of the court in that case; nor does any member of the court ask that a particular case be assigned to him.

"The next step is the preparation of the opinion by the justice to whom it has been assigned. The opinion, when prepared, is privately printed, and a copy placed in the hands of each member of the court for examination and criticism. It is examined by each justice, and returned to the author, with such criticisms and objections as are deemed necessary. If these objections are of a serious kind, affecting the general trend of the opinion, the writer calls the attention of the justices to them, that they may be passed upon. The author adopts such suggestions of mere form as meet his views. If objections are made to which the writer does not agree, they are considered in conference, and are sustained or overruled as the majority may determine. The opinion is reprinted so as to express the final conclusions of the court, and is then filed.

"Thus, you will observe, not only is the utmost care taken to make the opinion express the views of the court, but that the final judgment rests, in every case decided, upon the examination by each member of the court of the record and briefs. Let me say that, during my entire service in the Supreme Court, I have not known a single instance in which the court has determined a case merely upon the report of one or more justices as to what was contained in the record and as to what questions were properly presented by it. When you find an opinion of the court on file and published, the profession have the right to take it as expressing the deliberate views of the court, based upon a careful examination of the records and briefs by each justice participating in the judgment."

THE daily beverage of the great powers—Porte whine.—*Punch, London.*

ONE thing the election will not settle: That either political party has a mortgage on the flag.—*The Record, Chicago.*

BRYAN never was a rail-splitter, but as a party splitter he stands without a rival.—*The Press, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF BRET HARTE.

IT is now nearly thirty years since "The Luck of Roaring Camp" made its first appearance, betokening a new and important arrival in the world of letters. The complete edition of Bret Harte's works, now in press, comprise fourteen volumes, with an aggregate of 6,000 pages, in which appear the titles of 160 sketches and tales, long or short, in addition to those of the poems, which make up one of the volumes. Of the stories and sketches, the great majority treat of life on the Pacific coast, tho New England, Old England, and Germany have at times furnished the author a background. These facts are brought out by Charles Warren Stoddard (*Atlantic Monthly*, November), who adds that "of all these studies, it is safe to assert that not one is an acknowledged failure, tho they necessarily vary in interest, in artistic merit, and popularity."

Mr. Stoddard's article treats chiefly of Bret Harte's early days, the period following his arrival in California, in 1854, at the age of fifteen. We quote from the article:

"It was a lucky fate that drove Bret Harte afield when he was all eyes, when his wits were wide awake, and he had a healthy, youthful thirst for adventure. Fate made of him for a time a country schoolmaster, and some of the finely finished studies he has given us are the direct results of that experience; it lured him to learn the printer's trade; he sat in the seat of the scornful—a village editor; he was an express messenger in the mountains when the office was the target of every lawless rifle in the territory; he was glutted with adventurous experiences; he bore a charmed life. Probably his youth was his salvation, for he ran a thousand risks, yet seemed only to gain in health and spirits; and all the while he was unconsciously accumulating the most precious material that could fall to the lot of a writer—the lights and shadows, the color, the details of a life unique, as brief as it was brilliant, and one never to be lived again under the sun or stars."

We are told of Bret Harte's work as compositor on *The Golden Era*, of San Francisco, in which position he began his literary work, his "M'liss" appearing in time in the columns of that journal. Afterward he wrote for *The Californian*, begun in 1864. But his real bid for fame came four years later, and Mr. Stoddard tells us of it as follows:

"In July, 1868, when *The Overland Monthly* was founded, Bret Harte became its editor. Mr. Rounseville Wildman, the editor of *The Overland Monthly*, New Series, has recently written: 'When Anton Roman made up his mind to establish a monthly magazine in connection with his publishing and book-selling business, he did so with the advice of Noah Brooks, Charles Warren Stoddard, B. B. Redding, W. C. Bartlett, and others, for most of whom he had already published books. When the question of a suitable editor arose, Stoddard recommended Bret Harte, then an almost unknown writer on *The Golden Era*, at that time a popular weekly. Bret Harte accepted with some misgivings as to financial matters, but was reassured when Roman showed him pledges of support by advertising patronage up to nine hundred dollars a month, which he had secured in advance.' In the August number of that magazine appeared 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing-room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility, and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected; it shook the editorial and composing-rooms, the business office, and a limited number of worthy people who had seen 'The Luck' in manuscript, as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment, and good taste had been impeached, declared that 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' should appear in the very next number of *The Overland Monthly*, or he would resign his office.

Wisdom finally prevailed; the article appeared; *The Overland's* success was assured, and its editor was famous."

We are told that Bret Harte was "fastidious to a degree," and "could not overlook a lack of finish in the manuscript offered him." A further insight into his method is given in the following incidents:

"One day I found him pacing the floor of his office in the United States Branch Mint; he was knitting his brows and staring at vacancy—I wondered why. He was watching and waiting for a word, the right word, the one word of all others to fit into a line of recently written prose. I suggested one; it would not answer; it must be a word of two syllables, or the natural rhythm of the sentence would suffer. Thus he perfected his prose. Once when he had taken me to task for a bit of careless work, then under his critical eye, and complained of a false number, I thought to turn away his wrath by a soft answer: I told him that I had just met a man who had wept over a certain passage in one of his sketches. 'Well,' said Harte, 'I wept when I wrote it!'"

A VADE-MECUM FOR THE WOULD-BE WRITER.

IN 1894 Mr. Arlo Bates, the well-known novelist and critic, delivered a course of lectures on Advanced English Composition in the Lowell Free Classes. He now publishes them through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a volume called "Talks on Writing English"—a rather clumsy title, by the way—and he may expect, we think, to find them as well received by the public at large as they were by his original audience.

Mr. Bates is eminently sound in the main and always practical. Taken all in all, so far as it goes his book is as good an introduction to the technical study and practise of literature as at present exists. He deals in clear and well-informed chapters with most of the problems that confront the young writer; with the methods and principles of the art of writing, its means and effects. In a word he explains the technic of literature; and his book is a book for readers as well as writers, and those who wish to be writers.

The way to write, he well says, is to write; and (in an admirable after-thought) to *rewrite*. He urges the student to careful revision, patient *reconstruction*, unsparing self-criticism. "Patient, painstaking, untiring work is the essential thing." He is strong for simplicity, and the use of language understood of the people. Constantly, he remarks, authors address themselves to the general public in language which they know or might know the general public do not understand." Here is his advice:

"In writing, the safest guide in this respect is sound, homely common sense. Write without nonsense in the way of self-consciousness or affectation. Make it always a rule in general composition to aim at the simple, average man; to write so that the traditionally foolish wayfaring man need not err therein. Remember that the aim is not to write so that one may be understood, but to write that one can not be misunderstood.

"Absurdly enough, human vanity comes in here. Untrained writers are apt to feel that they lower themselves if they condescend to write for the intellectual bourgeoisie. Many a clever young author has come to grief because he could not bring himself to use simple language lest it should seem that he had not command of more elaborate diction. He has failed because he could not be willing to address the ordinary reader lest he thereby might appear to show that he had not the gift of speaking to the learned. The great writers are men who are free from this weakness; who are intent upon making their message understood, and not upon preserving a foolish appearance of superiority."

And here is a note on "fine writing:"

"An effeminate form of striving for effect is what is known as 'fine writing.' 'Fine writing' is a fault so gross that it is not necessary to waste many words on it. It need only be said that

there is no more certain indication of a hopelessly diseased literary taste, or of a hopelessly depraved habit of composition, than this absurdly antiquated verbal vice. Of course no writer who produces literature is guilty of it, but I somewhere have picked up an example which so happily illustrates all that could be said on the subject that I can not forbear to quote it. It is from a novel called 'Barabbas,' by Miss Marie Corelli, and is part of the description of the appearance of Christ before Pontius Pilate. Water having been brought, Pilate, according to Miss Corelli, thus proceeded:

"Slowly lowering his hands, he dipped them in the shining bowl, rinsing them over and over again in the clear, cold element, which sparkled in its polished receptacle like an opal against the fire."

"The Bible finds it possible to say all of this that is necessary in the words:

"Pilate took water, and washed his hands."

Here again is sound counsel for all writers:

"Do not write to discover what you think, or how you feel on a subject. These questions are to be settled before writing is begun. In half the themes which I read, it is apparent that the writer has been going ahead in a sort of forlorn hope of ultimately learning his own opinions. To be in doubt when one begins, either of where one is bound or of how the attempt to get there is to be made, is as fatal in writing as in horse-racing. There is a good deal of what might be called the June-bug style of composition. Just as a beetle bangs his clumsy thick head against a window or a netting in hope that he may chance to strike a place where he can get through to the lamp within, so the June-bug writer goes banging absurdly down his page, bumping against any obstacle, trusting to fate and the chapter of accidents to show somewhere and somehow a way through. The man who has learned to write does not begin until he has an idea what his way through is to be. The thing clear in his mind, he goes consistently toward it, and his consistency is what is called keeping the point in view."

And here is a notable passage on originality:

"The novelty which is within the reach of all is that of originality. It seems at first startling to speak of originality as within common reach when we take up every day books wherein the writers show so absolute a lack of all originality that they shake one's very belief in original sin. Yet remember what Flaubert said to De Maupassant: 'The smallest thing has in it something unknown. Discover it. . . . That is the way to become original.' Life can never appear the same to any two human beings, because no two look at it with the same eyes or with the same mind. The original writer is he who sets down his own thoughts, who shows to others what is exactly in his own brain and heart. It is not within the power of every author thus to create profoundly fresh and inspiring works; but it is within the reach of all to say something which shall be at once new and individual and vital.

"What is called individuality is the result of this frank and sincere speaking of the thought which comes to the writer and as it comes to the writer. It is needful to be on one's guard lest sometimes instead of being guided by sincerity and natural honesty one fall into the trick of using particular forms of diction or construction. We are exposed to the danger of imitating ourselves. Having once written a thing which by its honesty and frankness was impressive, there is a temptation to go on repeating the same thing or to try to do something which shall seem like it. In this way arise what are known as mannerisms. The difference between individuality and mannerism is that between sincerity and egotism; between personality and affectation. Individuality in style is an honest embodying of that which makes the writer different from any other man alive; mannerism is the sham—if unconscious—effort to appear different. Be truthfully exact in saying nothing but what is really felt, and individuality is as sure as mannerism is impossible."

And here, to finish with, is a denunciation of flippancy which is surely justified to judge by the periodicals, the plays, and the papers:

"There is one thing of which he who desires to write literature may be sure, and that is that the unpardonable sin in this as in

all art is flippancy. Flippancy is the prevailing literary vice of the age. The periodicals are perhaps more largely to blame for this than any other single cause, but newspapers and magazines by no means have the whole responsibility in this matter. The desire for amusement has eaten us up. The overworked and nervous public desires entertainment which shall make no call on the intellect and as little as possible on the perception. The man who could devise the means of amusing his fellows without their being obliged even to take the trouble to be aware of it would almost be deified by this age. The modern imagination is harder to awaken than the Sleeping Beauty. An audience at the theater to-day can not be persuaded to do anything for itself. In the days of Shakespeare a playcard on the stage transferred all the beholders into the Forest of Arden or to the enchanted isle of Prospero. To-day it is difficult to induce the spectators to second the most elaborate devices which have been contrived by scene-painter and carpenter to assist their sluggish fancy. There is even a large class apparently so completely atrophied mentally as to be unable to follow a simple plot on the stage. 'Variety shows' to-day take the place which real plays held once; short stories with only so much substance as admits of their being beaten up like the white of an egg on a custard are languidly read by the million; and we have even replaced criticism by a sort of shallow flippancy for which no other name seems to me so appropriate as literary skirt-dancing. To be clever in the most superficial sense of that word, to be vulgarly glib, to reverence nothing, and above all to be smart and amusing, seems to be the sum and substance of the creed of writers who practise this art. They substitute adroitness for depth, scoffing for sentiment, and rapidity for brilliancy. Their one aim is to entertain the idle mind, and to win from astonishment the applause which they have not the wit to gain from approbation. The literary gymnastics of writers of these flippant pseudo-criticisms are hardly more intellectual than the supple evolution of the ballet-girl, and it is to be doubted if the dance is not the more moral and less debasing of the two."

Calvè and Melba on American Artists.—One may have suspicions that Mme. Emma Calvè is using a little of what the estimable Sam Slick called "soft sawder" when, in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (November), she predicts that the Americans will be the "conquering race in music;" but she argues rationally in support of her belief as follows:

"The Americans have, it seems to me, in the field of music, and especially in the field of vocal music, all of the characteristics of the conquering race. They are possessed naturally of the most exquisite voices, which, when properly cultivated and trained, are almost unrivaled; they have indomitable energy, perseverance, and pluck; they stop at nothing, are deterred by no trouble and prevented by no obstacle. Poverty, weariness, exertion, hard work—none of these living specters which affright and terrify the average art-worker has terrors for them. Their physique and their temperament seem made for toil and to surmount discouragement, and the success which they are daily achieving, in the field of both operatic and concert singing, is testimony to their natural fitness for accomplishment, and to their ability to excel. They seem, in fact, to be most lavishly fitted by nature for the parts they are assuming. To these gifts of voice, energy, pluck, and perseverance they frequently add a beauty of face and grace of form and movement which the public recognizes as most important factors in the success of the singer's career. They have, too, the temperament which makes great artists and great actresses, the artistic feeling which has for its standard perfection, and which is satisfied with nothing less."

In the same magazine Mme. Melba expresses her opinion that "for the average singer America offers most excellent teachers; she can find all she needs at home." For operatic singing some foreign training is requisite, but no girl should go abroad for vocal instruction until her voice has been passed upon by at least two or three disinterested musical artists.

RUDYARD KIPLING is said to have received \$12,000 for the serial rights of his new novel "Captain Courageous," and \$15,000 as advance royalty on the story in book form—\$27,000 before a page of type was set!

IN THE CASE OF GRISWOLD VS. POE.

IN this celebrated and much embittered case, Thomas Dunn English now comes forward to take the stand as a witness for the prosecution. He most distinctly gives to Mr. Poe a bad moral character, and describes his conduct as disgraceful on more than one occasion and in more than one respect.

Mr. English, it seems, has been writing his "Memories of Men and Things during Over Sixty Years of Active Life." From the manuscript of this work, *The Independent* extracts reminiscences concerning Poe. In 1839 the writer met Poe in the office of Burton's *Gentleman's Magazine*, and, their intimacy increasing, Mr. English became a frequent visitor to Poe's family. He writes:

"It was some time before I discovered anything about Poe's habits that was not proper. But an accident occurred during the very time in which he declares 'before God,' in a letter to Snodgrass, that he was temperate, which opened my eyes to a new phase in his character. I was passing along the street one night on my way homeward, when I saw some one struggling in a vain attempt to raise himself from the gutter. Supposing the person had tripped and fallen, I bent forward and assisted him to arise. To my utter astonishment I found it was Poe. He recognized me, and was very effusive in his recognition. I volunteered to see him home, but had some difficulty to prevent his apparent desire to survey the sidewalk by a series of triangles. I managed to get him through the front gate of his yard to the front door. The house stood back, and was only a part of a house. They had a habit at that time in Philadelphia of building houses so that there was a stairway between dining-room and kitchen back, and the parlor in front. The owner of this house had only built the rear portion, and the ground where the front was to stand in future had been turned into a grassplot, with a flower border against the adjoining brick wall. I knocked at the door, and Mrs. Clemm opened it. Raising her voice, she cried: 'You make Eddie drunk, and then you bring him home.' As I was turning away, Poe grasped me by the shoulder and said: 'Never mind the old —; come in.'

"I shook myself from his clutch and, merely telling Mrs. Clemm that if I found Eddie in the gutter again I'd leave him there, went on my way.

"Three days after when I saw Poe—for if I remember rightly the next two days he was not at the office—he was heartily ashamed of the matter, and said that it was an unusual thing with him, and would never occur again.

"For some weeks I saw Poe occasionally at the office and elsewhere, industrious as a beaver. I think it was several weeks before I observed any other aberration. Then I heard through two or three persons that Poe had been found gloriously drunk in the street after nightfall, and had been helped home. I did not see him, however, in that condition; for it was some time before I called at the office of the magazine, and then found Poe clothed and in his right mind.

"In the mean time Poe had shown me the prospectus of a new magazine, and explained to me at great length his views as to its conduct. He said he had given it its name because he intended to write his criticisms with an iron pen, and that he would make criticism a marked feature. Afterward he changed the name to the *Penn Magazine*, and got out a new prospectus, differing, if I remember, but little from the old one. He told me that he intended to print a number of these, and send them by post to Burton's subscribers; he excused himself by saying that most of these people would as soon take two magazines as one.

"It was not long, however, before there was trouble in the office. Burton went off to play somewhere as a star, and left Poe in full charge. On his return some time afterward, close to the day of monthly publication, he found Poe absent and that in the interim he had furnished no copy to the printer, leaving everything at a standstill. When Poe came in, Burton rated him roundly for his neglect, and Poe became abusive in return, and, if his own statement may be believed, called his employer a blackguard and a scoundrel. Burton's version of his language made the expressions worse in their nature. I was not present, but heard the statements of both parties later on. I also heard the statement of Mr. George R. Graham, who was present, and

repeated that in one of my open letters to Mr. Ingram, published ten years since, from which I quote. Graham said to me in the presence of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, the managing editor of the *Newark Journal*, and in the office of that paper, that the language of Poe was most foul and abusive on the occasion referred to. He described it rather minutely, and, when he had done, I said to him: 'You have told me before how disgraceful were the causes which severed your connection with Poe, and how, with that and this, can you defend the man?' Graham's answer was: 'Oh that's all right; but I hate Griswold.'

After Burton sold his magazine to Graham, the latter reengaged Poe as editor; but the poet could not get along much better with Graham than with Burton. We quote again:

"During his connection with Graham, however, his breaks in the way of indulgence in stimulants were not uncommon. Graham bore with this, but finally the two parted. Poe was very angry at Graham, and told me that he intended to write him down. Shortly afterward he brought to me a manuscript entitled, I think, 'The Life of Thingum Bod, late Literary Editor of the Goosetherumfoodle.' This he assured me was a transcript of Graham's personal history. He read it to me, and tho it was rather amusing, I could see that it was wholly imaginative slander, and gave none of Graham's history at all. It was afterward published, I believe, somewhere. Graham never resented this attack, which he considered foolish, and seemed rather to feel kindly than otherwise toward his ex-critic, tho he told me a deal about Poe's habits and acts, which as it was second-hand I shall not repeat here. When after Poe's death, Graham joined in the cabal to whiten Poe and blacken Griswold, I could not understand his action until I had obtained the cause, as I have previously stated, from Graham himself.

"Poe's after-career in Philadelphia was marked by the same occurrence at intervals of his violations of sobriety, and the town became full of scandalous stories about his conduct in other respects."

Mr. English adds that Poe was not an habitual drunkard, but his offenses were committed at irregular intervals, and, as has been often said, a slight amount of liquor would upset his reason.

HAS THE ART OF WRITING WEAKENED
OUR MENTAL POWERS?

AT a recent meeting of the British Association Prof. Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, read a paper on the results of writing and reading upon the mental powers of mankind. The position taken by him was that the powers of observation, of memory, and of thought have all been weakened by the art of letters. The following is an abstract of the paper as given in *The Spectator*:

"Man, he informed the British Association, has gained very little in power from the invention of writing,—indeed it may be doubted if he has not lost something very considerable, which we do not perceive because 'we are drunken with writing.' The 'fetters of writing hold us back from the living touch with nature.' This 'trust in writing has plainly deadened the memory of the senses.' The 'flagging thought has, by the bonds of writing, lost all life, and become a mere carcass, senseless and corrupt.' 'That ground'—the study of man in nature—'is being steadily cut away by the growing trust in the power of mere words, and by the habit of learning at second-hand through the minds of others which is the bane of the modern system.' Mr. Petrie finds that art was most vigorous and original when neither artists nor patrons could read, and that the ornaments and luxuries of life were then more completely finished; 'the highest skill, the finest taste, the keenest insight are reached without the use of recorded words.' Even as regards thought, it may, he thinks, be doubted whether writing is an advantage, whether epic poetry, and lyric poetry, and dramatic poetry were not in succession killed in early Greece by over-much writing, and by that departure from nature or the reality of things which that rather contemptible, tho possibly necessary, device for stereotyping knowledge inevitably produces. Mr. Petrie, in fact, tho he has probably read most things,

bids us not boast of reading, for originality and force began and very nearly ended with the unlettered. The cave-dwellers pictured the mammoth in a more living way than we can do it."

In its comments on these utterances *The Spectator* begins by admitting that we exaggerate the value of the power of record, and that a well-developed civilization is shown to have been possible among a people who never wrote or read a word. It continues:

"The arts of agriculture, metal-working, and architecture, possibly of painting and music, and certainly of sculpture, had their commencement, and attained a certain perfectness, in Egypt, Greece, China, India, and Peru while those who practised them were still unable to write down their knowledge, and therefore never educated themselves by reading. Men as unlettered as our plowmen were before Mr. Forster passed his Act, founded cities, built mighty temples, made elaborate ornaments, invented weapons, and built boats, and even, it is probable, thought out some of the deepest problems of religion, metaphysics, and physics. Mental power was antecedent to the power of record through written characters, which express not things but the words we have invented whereby things may be described. It is quite possible that the men who built the temple of Luxor could not read, that Homer, or the rhapsodists whom we include in that name, could not write, that Gautama discerned and transmitted what of wisdom he had reached in his meditations without ever having learned how to wield a stylus or a pen."

While *The Spectator* does not take issue with Professor Petrie on his statements of fact, it does dispute his method of accounting for them. And, first, it asks, was there ever a time since man emerged from a semi-animal condition that he did not possess the power of record? The only difference between times long past and the present is that the methods of recording were then less perfect than now. It disputes his conclusions further:

"Is the designer of the Forth Bridge really the inferior in originality of the man who built the first pyramid? We can not see it any more than we can see why Mr. Petrie thinks that the power of observing nature grows dull because men are 'drunken with writing.' Grant that the cave-dweller or the Greek or the Egyptian, or the artist who modeled the bulls about which Mr. Petrie is so eloquent, observed nature very closely, did they observe her more closely than Mr. Darwin or Lord Kelvin, both of them men addicted to reading and writing? It is possible, almost certain, that Professor Röntgen knows his alphabet, yet it is difficult even to think of a power of observation more searching or more accurate than his must be. That the Greek had artistic instinct such as has been given to few, hardly even to a scholar like Leonardo da Vinci, is doubtless true; but the assumption that he would have possessed less of it had he been able to write—which he often must have been—is surely a very wild one. Mr. Petrie would not deny that the first distinction between the intellect of the animal and the intellect of man is that the latter can accumulate knowledge; and the power of writing is nothing but a power of easily accumulating knowledge in such a way that it can not be altered or deteriorated, tho it may be enlarged or improved. That more may be learned from nature than from books may be true—tho it is not true of every branch of thought, as, for instance, mathematics—but in what way does the knowledge of a particular method of keeping records impair the power of recurring to nature for first-hand suggestion?"

Nor does *The Spectator* admit that the power of memory possessed by the ancients was greater than that possessed by us now. It is true that Homer may have recited his poems from memory, but the actors of to-day could do the same thing if they were paid for it, and there are many bank-clerks who remember in rough but fairly accurate detail the position of two thousand and five hundred separate accounts. It concludes:

"We recognize as fully as Mr. Petrie that men without letters may be cultured men, and have protested—quite in vain—for thirty years against the Western contempt for Asiatic civilizations; but to tell us that the modern method of recording the acquisitions of thought has weakened thought is rather a trial to one's intellectual patience."

CONFESSIONS OF ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

MRS. PHELPS-WARD (who continues to put her maiden name to her writings) is opening her heart with delightful frankness nowadays to the fortunate readers of *McClure's Magazine*. The latest instalment from her (November issue) has for its title "A Novelist's Views of Novel-Writing," but it is more autobiographical than argumentative, ranging from her views of homeopathy to those on the future of the short story. We quote some of these "confessions" (which are already out in book-form also), beginning with her "creed." By way of preface she remarks that the literary artist and the social reformer have all her life been at war within her, striving to possess her energies; or, as she expresses it: "the reformer's blood and the student's blood have always had an uncomfortable time of it together in my veins." Yet, she adds, while the duties of student and writer have often encroached upon her power to throw her life into moral reforms, she is not conscious that her interest in moral reforms has ever encroached upon her power to write or study. And now her creed:

"The creed is short, tho it has taken a long time to formulate it.

"I believe in the life everlasting, which is sure to be; and that it is the first duty of Christian faith to present that life in a form more attractive to the majority of men than the life that now is.

"I believe in women, and in their right to their own best possibilities in every department of life.

"I believe that the methods of dress practised among women are a marked hindrance to the realization of these possibilities, and that they should be scorned or persuaded out of society.

"I believe that the miseries consequent on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are so great as to command imperiously the attention of all dedicated lives; and that, while the abolition of American slavery was numerically first, the abolition of the liquor traffic is not morally second.

"I believe that the urgent protest against vivisection which marks our immediate day, and the whole plea for lessening the miseries of animals as endured at the hands of men, constitute the 'next' great moral question which is to be put to the intelligent conscience, and that only the educated conscience can properly reply to it.

"I believe that the condition of our common and statute laws is, behind our age to an extent unperceived by all but a few of our social reformers; that wrongs medieval in character, and practically resulting in great abuses and much unrecorded suffering, are still to be found at the doors of our legal system; and that they will remain there till the fated fanatic of this undeveloped 'cause' arises to demolish them.

"I am uncertain whether I ought to add that I believe in the homeopathic system of therapeutics. I am often told by skeptical friends that I hold this belief on a par with the Christian religion, and I am not altogether inclined to deny the sardonic impeachment! When our bodies cease to be drugged into disease and sin, it is my personal impression that our souls will begin to stand a fair chance; perhaps not much before.

"Too brief a creed! Yet still too short a life to practise it! But may the clover refuse to grow over my grave, and the flowers laid there by the dearest hands shrink from it, if I outlive the impulse of my heart to keep step with the onward movement of human life, and to perceive the battle afar off, charging when and where I can."

In accord with the spirit of the last paragraph, she has made some fifteen or twenty efforts to appear before audiences; but confesses that this is outright martyrdom to which she has concluded nevermore to submit. "Before an audience," she says, "I am an abject coward, and I have at last concluded to admit the humiliating fact. . . . I have retreated from the field."

The old debate between realist and romanticist is touched upon by her. The issue between them, she thinks, is not so much one of fact as of form, not so much one of theory as of temperament in the expression of theory. She continues:

"Let us say, it is the duty of the artist in fiction to-day to paint

life as it exists. With this inevitable observation who of us has any quarrel?

"The quarrel arises when the artist defines his subject and chooses his medium. The conflict begins when the artist proffers his personal impression as to what life is. 'Your work,' said Hall Caine before the Century Club, 'is what you are.' Just here, I venture to suggest, lies the only important, uncontested field left in a too familiar war. Most of the controversy between our schools of art goes 'firing wild,' because it fails to perceive the true relations of this one simple feature of resistance."

She quotes Howells in his criticism of the New England writers, to the effect that their art was marred by their intense ethicism; that they helplessly pointed the moral in all they did. She comments as follows on this ism of thought:

"Since art implies the truthful and conscientious study of life as it is, we contend that to be a radically defective view of art which would preclude from it the ruling constituents of life. Moral character is to human life what air is to the natural world: it is elemental."

"There was more than literary science in Matthew Arnold's arithmetic when he called 'conduct three fourths of life.' Possibly the Creator did not make the world chiefly for the purpose of providing studies for gifted novelists; but if He had done so, we can scarcely imagine that He could have offered anything much better in the way of material, even tho one look the moral element squarely in the face and abide by the fact of its tremendous proportion in the scheme of things. The moral element, it can not be denied, predominates enormously in the human drama. . . . Strike ethicism out of life, good friends, before you shake it out of story. . . ."

"It is an ancient and honorable rule of rhetoric, that he is the greatest writer who, other things being equal, has the greatest subject. He is, let us say, the largest artist who, other things being equal, holds the largest view of human life. The largest view of human life, we contend, is that which recognizes moral responsibility, and which recognizes it in the greatest way."

"In a word, the province of the artist is to portray life as it is, and life *is* moral responsibility. Life is several other things, we do not deny. It is beauty, it is joy, it is tragedy, it is comedy, it is psychical and physical pleasure, it is the interplay of a thousand rude or delicate motions and emotions, it is the grimmest and the merriest motley of phantasmagoria that could appeal to the gravest or the maddest brush ever put to palette; but it is steadily and sturdily and always moral responsibility. An artist can no more fling off the moral sense from his work than he can oust it from his private life. A great artist (let me repeat) is too great to try to do so. With one or two familiar exceptions, of which more might be said, the greatest have laid in the moral values of their pictures just as life lays them in; and in life they are not to be evaded. There is a squeamishness against 'ethicism' which is quite as much to be avoided as any squeamishness about 'the moral nude in art' or other debatable question. The great way is to go grandly in, as the Creator did when He made the models which we are fain to copy. After all, the Great Artist is not a poor master; all His foregrounds stand out against the perspective of the moral nature. Why go tiptoeing about the easel to avoid it?"

"'Helplessly to point the moral' is the last thing needful or artistic. The moral takes care of itself. Life is moral struggle. Portray the struggle, and you need write no tract. In so far as you feel obliged to write the tract, your work is not well done. One of the greatest works of fiction ever given to the world in any tongue was 'Les Misérables.' Are those five books the less novels because they raised the mortal cry of the despised and rejected against the deafness of the world? By the majesty of a great art, No!"

"Did Victor Hugo write a tract? He told an immortal story. Hold beside it the sketches and pastels, the etchings, the studies in dialect, the adoration of the incident, the dissection of the cadaver, which form the fashion in the ateliers of our schools to-day!"

Returning to her confessions, she admits that she "toils terribly" over a short story, and her work on it is never done until the inexorable editor forces her to yield up her much be-marked proofs. It takes her at least a month or six weeks to finish a magazine story; but she questions whether the short story has

not a greater future before it than the novel. As for her preferences among her own books, she mentions as her favorite children, "The Madonna of the Tubs," "Jack, the Fisherman," "The Supply at St. Agatha's," "The Bell of St. Basil's," and "possibly one other," which is not named. Her "Gates" series find more readers than any of her other books, and "for that reason"—and for that reason only, we are left to infer—have a certain interest for her.

Charlotte Brontë and Thackeray.—Clement K. Shorter's new biography of Charlotte Brontë "pushes the woe-begone and somewhat melodramatic Charlotte Brontë, who has been so long a topic of hysterical writers, into the limbo of exploded myths"—such is the opinion of *The Tribune* reviewer. It leaves her very like her fellow women, "abounding in animal spirits" in the face of all her troubles, womanly and even girlish, instead of wrapt in tragic gloom and hierophantic mystery. Thackeray himself, tho struck with her purity and high-mindedness and her "holy reverence of right and truth," looked upon her as "an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us and rebuking our easy lives, our easy morals," apparently misunderstanding her shy nature. Of Charlotte Brontë's opinion of Thackeray *The Tribune* says:

"Charlotte Brontë's one hero among the men of letters of her time was Thackeray, and her correspondence abounds in testimonies of her reverence for him. 'All is true in Thackeray. If Truth were again a goddess, Thackeray should be her high priest.' And again: 'Thackeray is a Titan of mind. His presence and powers impress me deeply in an intellectual sense; I do not see him or know him as a man.' Yet she was not altogether content with her idol's genius, nor altogether just to him. 'Thackeray's "Christmas Book" at once grieved and pleased me, as most of his writings do. I have come to the conclusion that whenever he writes, Mephistopheles stands on his right hand and Raphael on his left; the great doubter and sneerer usually guides the pen, the Angel, noble and gentle, interlines letters of light here and there. Alas! Thackeray, I wish your strong wings would lift you oftener above the smoke of cities into the pure region nearer heaven!' The criticism is not as felicitous as it might be, yet it does not diminish the sense of sanity and insight which is left by the correspondence as a whole."

A Picture of the Tenderloin.—Mr. Stephen Crane, who has, as the newspapers have told us all, been making some pretty close studies of life in the "tenderloin" and "slum" districts of New York, comes forth with the following scene, which has rather more of verity than animation, of men trying to "see the town" and not knowing exactly how to do it. We quote from *The Journal*:

"Five men flung open the wicket doors of a brilliant café on Broadway and, entering, took seats at a table. They were in evening dress, and each man held his chin as if it did not belong to him."

"'Well, fellows, what'll you drink?' said one. He found out, and after the ceremony there was a period of silence. Ultimately another man cried: 'Let's have another drink.' Following this outburst and its attendant ceremony there was another period of silence."

"At last a man murmured: 'Well, let's have another drink.' Two members of the party discussed the state of the leather market. There was an exciting moment when a little newsboy slid into the place, crying a late extra, and was ejected by the waiter. The five men gave the incident their complete attention."

"'Let's have a drink,' said one afterward."

"At an early hour of the morning one man yawned and said: 'I'm going home. I've got to catch an early train, and'—"

"The four others awoke. 'Oh, hold on, Tom. Hold on. Have another drink before you go. Don't go without a last drink.'"

"He had it. Then there was a silence. Then he yawned again and said: 'Let's have another drink.'"

"They settled comfortably once more around the table. From time to time somebody said: 'Let's have a drink.'"

SCIENCE.

SERVICES OF ASTRONOMY TO CIVILIZATION.

ASTRONOMY is commonly thought of as one of the purest of the sciences—by which is meant that its object is the increase of the world's stock of knowledge pure and simple, not application to any of the arts. But in *Popular Astronomy* (October), A. W. Nitsch shows that through its relation to one of the most important arts—that of navigation—it has really been the forerunner of civilization, which has progressed in proportion to the development of astronomical knowledge. In ancient times the earliest civilized race was also the first race of astronomers, for, says Mr. Nitsch:

"The Chinese were probably the first race among whom intellects were developed that raised them above other nations, for they must have been in a state of civilization 4,500 years ago when they had astronomers able to predict the advent of solar eclipses, and the time for a conjunction of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mercury. This could only be by a knowledge of the solar system in part as it is known at the present day, of which the rest of the world remained ignorant."

After mention of the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, and others of the ancients who possessed both a measure of general civilization and of astronomical knowledge, he comes to the Christian era, of which he writes thus:

"The first 1,500 years of the Christian era contributed little to the improvement of the human mind. Few discoveries were made. Chemistry was practised by the alchemists trying to make gold by compounding the most absurd ingredients, such as the yolk of eggs with the sunflower, and everything of a yellow tint. Astrologists converted astronomy into fortune-telling. The theory regarding the heavenly vault adopted by students of astronomy from the second to the sixteenth century was that taught by Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher. It was that the earth was located in the center of the universe, that it was perfectly at rest, and that the sun, moon, and stars actually revolved around it, from east to west, as they appear to do, every twenty-four hours. Under such teachings navigation had but little guidance from the stars, and moreover it was beset with great danger, for pirates preyed upon the laden vessels. Commerce on land was fraught with the same danger, the robber barons of Europe waylaying carriers and stealing their valuable merchandise. The only improvement in navigation was made in the beginning of the fourteenth century when the magnetic needle was discovered, by which the seaman could tell the direction in which his vessel sailed. His appliances then consisted of a compass, a cross-staff or astrolabe, a moderately good table of the sun's declination, a correction for the altitude of the pole star, and occasionally a very incorrect chart. The compass and astrolabe having come into use it was now possible to engage in longer voyages, and prosecute expeditions in unknown seas. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and the passage around the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama in 1497 were early fruits of these improvements."

"Navigation was, however, carried on on the supposition that the ocean, the same as the earth, was really a plane. No idea had been formed as to its length or width. The navigator might reach the end of that plane and fall off, or the end might be bounded by high mountains; he took great chances in his ignorance. Notwithstanding these improvements being but little in comparison to our present appliances for navigation, they were of great moment. They made people think. Astronomy was resurrected from its 1,400 years of slumber, observations and calculations were made for many years, and finally the discovery of the solar system was perfected, and is now known as the Copernican system."

The fact that our modern knowledge of astronomy makes possible the present accurate navigation, and hence the modern commercial development, is thus brought out:

"We have arrived at a new era since we know through astron-

omy the revolution of our globe and its relation to the other celestial bodies. Previous to this era navigators had used the plane chart. Recourse was now had to globes, but the sailor did not take kindly to them, and he frequently kept his old chart until Gerard Mercator in 1569 invented a chart which is known as Mercator's projection. . . . Logarithms were first introduced into navigation by Edward Gunter in 1620. By far the greatest gift to the navigator at this time was Hadley's quadrant, which is commonly applied to the fourth part of a circle or an arc of 90°, and also to instruments employed for measuring angles in any plane. It is used in navigation especially for determining the meridian altitude of the sun, and through this the latitude of the observer. Newton's improvement of the theory of the moon led to the construction of Meyer's lunar tables, and to the publication of the 'Nautical Almanac' and 'Astronomical Ephemeris' by Dr. MacKelyne in 1767. The lunar method led to many other improvements, the invention of the method of the chronometer following soon afterward. In our day the science of navigation has not failed to receive valuable accessions. With these improvements came longer voyages and new discoveries. The Portuguese in 1567 first came upon China, and entered into commercial relations with that country. Then followed the formation of the many East India companies. Australia was discovered by the Dutch in 1606, and that same nation first set foot in New Zealand in 1642. Different portions of South America became known to the Europeans in the sixteenth century, and by the year 1600 all portions of the globe had been circumnavigated with the exception of the extreme North and South. The natural outcome of the many new discoveries was the establishing of colonies in the new-found land, and the gradually increasing commerce between nations until to-day we find the interchange of commodities the leading factor in the maintenance of each and every country in the civilized world. To science in general, and especially to astronomy, is due the credit of the advancement in civilization, for were we to live in ignorance as was the case in the Middle Ages, we should now be in a much more deplorable state than were the people of that gloomy age."

WOOD PAVEMENT AS A BREEDER OF MICROBES.

THE revival of wood pavement in this country and its extensive use abroad give interest to a recent French investigation of the ability of such pavement to shelter bacteria in its substance. Describing these experiments, which were made by Messrs. Rodet and Nicholas, *The Hospital* (October 10) says:

"By dint of the precaution of more thoroughly pulverizing the portions of pavement submitted to examination than had been done before, they have been able to demonstrate the presence of a considerably larger number of microbes than had been shown to exist by earlier investigators. In effect they demonstrated that the number of microbic elements in the superficial layers of the wood pavement, after the surface had been washed with water, amounted in one instance to 50,000,000 and in another to 79,360,000 per gram [15 grains]; while at a depth of 5 centimeters [2 inches] in the one case they amounted to 51,000 per gram, and at a depth of 6 centimeters in the other case to 423,600 per gram. Only a small proportion, however, of these microbes were liquefying organisms, and in no case did emulsions prepared from them cause any general infection when inoculated into guinea-pigs. The point on which the authors especially insist, and the one which really is of the most importance from a hygienic point of view, is that the microbic infection of wood pavement is not a mere surface affair which can be washed off. The micro-organisms extend into the substance of the wood to a depth of at least a couple of inches in considerable numbers, and exist in enormous multitudes within the superficial layers. From these parts no amount of cleansing can possibly remove them, so that we have in wood paving an uncleanable surface, the wearing away of which must give rise to a form of dust which is very highly charged with microbic life. So far as the investigation goes, however, these microbes, for all their number, do not seem to be of a very injurious nature. What they might be during an epidemic, and how far they might then become associated with more active pathogenic forms, we can only guess by analogy."

which in bacteriological matters is not a very safe proceeding; so that, as affairs stand at present, the case against wood pavement as a means of disseminating disease must be held to be 'not proven,' altho open to much suspicion."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE MOTION OF A PROJECTILE INSIDE THE GUN.

IT has been known for some time that it is a comparatively simple matter to get an instantaneous photograph of a rifle-bullet as it moves through the air, and such a photograph has been reproduced in these columns. The experiments illustrated herewith, however, are different, being less striking, perhaps, but more useful. In them the projectile itself is not photographed, but its motion inside the bore of the gun is registered by photography, so that its gradual increase of velocity, its irregularities of motion, if it has any,—in short, its whole behavior before it gets to the muzzle of the gun, may be studied by the ordnance expert at leisure, tho all these events occur within a fraction of a second. The experiments were made by Professor Crehore, of Dartmouth, and Lieutenant Squire of the Third Artillery, and our extracts are from an abstract of their report, in *The Scientific American* (October 24). It says:

"In carrying out this experiment a rod of wood is attached to the end of the projectile and allowed to extend a little beyond the

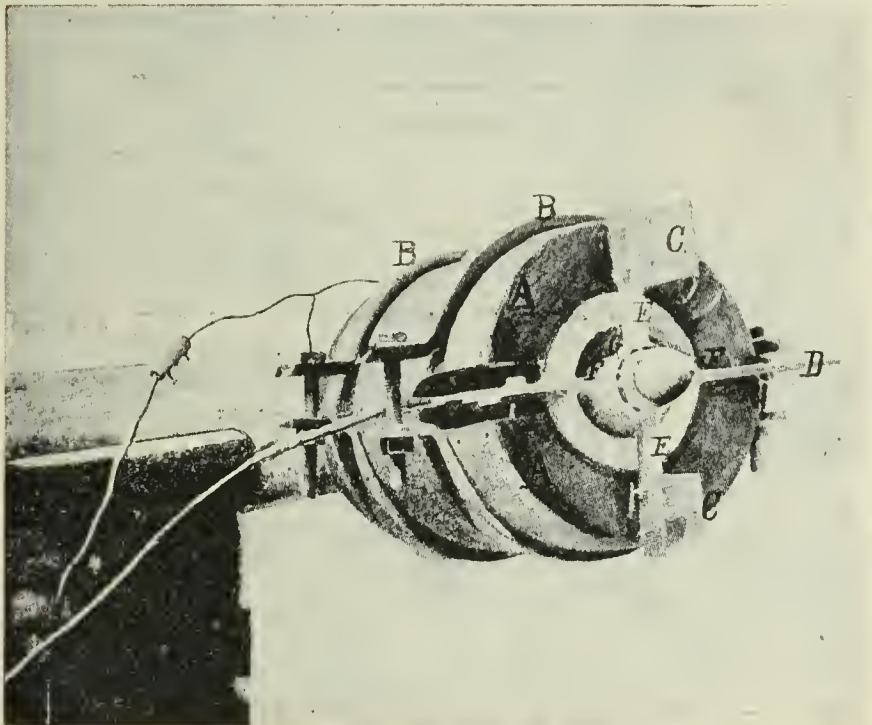


FIG. 1.—Measuring the Velocity of a Projectile in a Gun.

muzzle of the gun. This rod is furnished with a number of copper ferrules . . . and in the longitudinal groove was embedded a wire which was connected with each of the ferrules, and arranged to communicate electrically with the inner surface of the gun."

The electrical connections and general arrangements are shown in Fig. 1. They are so arranged that at every connection a shutter is operated and a record made on a sensitized revolving disk, while at the same time a beam of light passing through a perforated piece of metal attached to a vibrating tuning-fork strikes the same disk. Thus, since the time of vibration of the fork is known, the duration of the accompanying record of the projectile is also known. To quote again:

"The photographic plate being in motion and the light being in position to throw a beam through the aperture of the aluminum on the fork, the prism and carbon bisulfid of the chronograph, the gun is fired and contacts are made by the brushes with the ferrules, thus producing the record on the plate by the opening and closing of the 'massless' shutter.

"By means of this device as many as seven observations of the projectiles were taken at a distance of 57 centimeters, which is somewhat less than one third the whole travel of the projectile. The shortest distance between observations was 3.7 centimeters

[1½ inches]; the greatest distance observed along the bore was about 76 centimeters [about 2½ feet]. Some of the time intervals were as small as the .002 of a second. The seven interruptions above mentioned were recorded in .02 of a second. These figures indicate the great sensitiveness and accuracy of this apparatus. These experiments were confined to a 3.2 inch field-rifle.

"We understand the same experiments are to be tried in connection with some of the big guns."

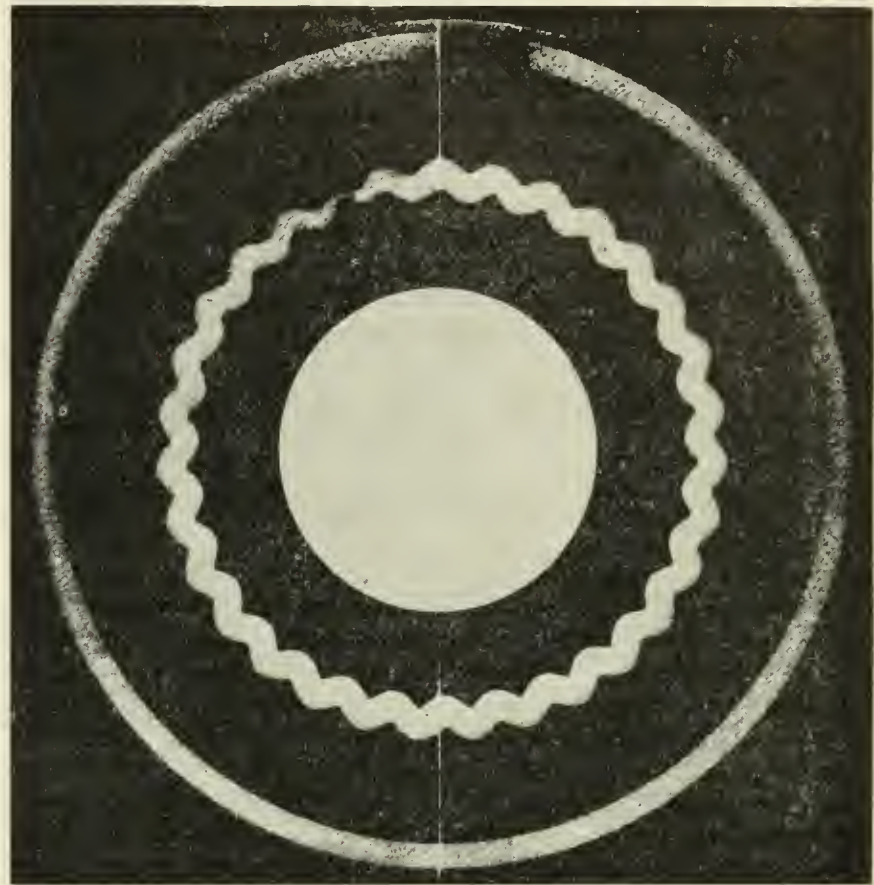


FIG. 2.—Tuning-Fork Record—512 (Single) Vibrations per Second.

Figs. 2 and 3 show respectively the record made by the fork alone on the revolving disk, and the double record made by fork and projectile when the gun is fired. G, ring supporting the projecting end of the rod attached to the projectile; E, F, radial pieces attached to G, and supported by plates, C, D, held by a split cylinder, A, of wood, clamped on the muzzle of the gun by



FIG. 3.—Tuning-Fork Record of the Motion of a Projectile in a Gun.

yokes, B. The ring, G, carries brushes which bear upon the wooden rod or ferrules carried thereby. To the support of one of the radial pieces, F, is attached one of the electrical conductors, the other being connected with the gun.

HOW THE WEATHER IS FORETOLD.

PERSONS who have not studied the subject of weather-forecasting may be divided roughly into two classes, those who ridicule the idea of a forecast and delight in telling how the daily published "probabilities" have been brought to naught, and those who blindly believe that in some occult way or other the authorities are able to foretell the weather exactly, and who hence blindly accept the published forecast. The truth is of course that the forecast represents only the most probable course of events—there are more chances of its being verified than not, that is all. The Weather Bureau's own records show that about 70 or 80 per cent. of its predictions are justified; the rest, of course, are false. A knowledge of just how these predictions are made is one of the things that should be—and is not—taught in every school. In *Science Progress* (London, October) G. I. Symons, F.R.S., gives, in an introduction to an historical paper on "Scientific Weather Forecasting," a good brief description of the methods now in use over the world. Americans should take pride in reading of them, for they have been very largely developed by our own government experts. Says Mr. Symons:

"Each country has a central office and a considerable number of small observatories—stations they are generally called—scattered widely apart over its territories, preferably on the sea-coast, but always at places whence there is electrotelegraphic communication with the central office. At each of these stations there is at least one good barometer and thermometer—at the majority of them there are a full set of meteorological instruments and some in duplicate. The observer has to read the instruments at specified hours, and to telegraph the results to the central office.

"At the central office, the observations from each station are (after the application of any necessary corrections) marked upon a map: the barometer and thermometer in figures, the wind by an arrow flying with the wind, and with barbs proportional to the strength of the wind. These entries are made over the spot upon the map which represents the station whence those data came. When all the reports have arrived, lines are drawn joining places at which the barometric pressure is the same (isobars), and through those of which the temperature is the same (isotherms). A distinct relation is immediately evident between these isobars and the arrows representing the direction and force of the wind. Roughly, the arrows are parallel with the isobars, and they are more barbed—*i.e.*, the wind is stronger—the closer the isobars are together.

"Generally these isobars are curved, and enclose an area either of low or of high barometric pressure. In the former case there is said to be a cyclone; in the latter, an anti-cyclone. If the central barometric pressure be very low and the isobars close together, a violent storm is in progress; if the central pressure be high and the isobars wide apart there is a calm, and, in winter, generally a fog.

"These cyclonic and anti-cyclonic systems move about, chiefly in easterly directions, but they do not move with the speed of the telegraph, and, consequently, if it were possible to know the direction and the rate of their movement, it would be possible to state where the center would be at a given time, and from that knowledge to state what weather would prevail at any given spot, because the weather characteristics of each quadrant of a cyclone are known. The difficulty for the forecaster is, to tell in what direction and at what speed the system will move, and whether it will increase or decrease in intensity. This is not easy even in the United States, where, generally, the systems can be watched from their birth in the Rocky Mountains until they pass away on to the Atlantic; but for the British Isles and for France, which have no stations to the west of them, it is extremely difficult. There are, moreover, 'V-shaped depressions,' 'secondaries,' and other varieties of distribution of pressure to be detected and taken into account. . . .

"From the above very brief sketch of the principles of scientific weather forecasting, it will be seen that the essentials are—(i.) Knowledge of the general principles of atmospheric circulation; (ii.) the use of weather maps; (iii.) the use of the electric telegraph."

That the United States has been in the van of progress in each

of these particulars will appear from the following brief extracts from the historical portion of the paper:—

"The earliest notice of [the easterly progress of weather-conditions] which we can discover is an entry on the map of Virginia, published in 1747 by Lewis Evans, to the effect that 'all our great storms begin to leeward.' Franklin, in 1760, followed in the same strain, but it appears that his attention had been caught at an earlier period, in 1743, by the fact of his being prevented at Philadelphia, by the clouds brought by a hurricane, from observing a lunar eclipse, while the eclipse was seen at Boston, which lies farther to the northeastward, before the storm came on. . . .

"In 1830 Redfield in the United States announced that (i.) storms were approximately circular, (ii.) traveled northeastward, (iii.) increased in strength toward the center; but (iv.) became calm at the center, and he illustrated this by a diagram (6). . . .

"From 1830 onward, the construction of weather maps was general with leading meteorologists, such as Espy, Piddington, Redfield, and Reid; but these, it must be remembered, all referred to dates far anterior to their construction. The electric telegraph was not invented until 1837, and it was not until a much later date that its use was sufficiently extensive and cheap to allow meteorologists to avail themselves of it. . . .

"The first actual use of the electric telegraph for the transmission of information respecting the weather seems to have been in America, as Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1849, personally requested the telegraph companies to direct their operators to replace in their regular morning despatches the signal 'OK' (by which they were accustomed to announce that their lines were in order) by such words as 'fair,' 'cloudy,' etc., thus giving without additional trouble, and as concisely as possible, a summary of the condition of the weather at the different stations, and which should be communicated to him.

"This, it will be noticed, was weather *only*, and no map was made representing the information. Wind direction was, we believe, not sent to Washington till 1858, and at that date the information was marked on a large map by movable disks."

As is well known, the formation of a weather-map at least once a day, by the methods described above, is now regarded as perhaps the most important part of weather-forecasting. In this, it appears, we were antedated by France, altho we were ahead of England. Says Mr. Symons:

"In France, Le Verrier was aware of the importance of such an issue from the first, and France published its first daily map of the weather as early as September 16, 1863, and the United States followed in January, 1871, so that as regards official publication England was third instead of being first."

FIFTY YEARS WITHOUT SUFFERING.

IT is just fifty years since the discovery of anesthesia, or the fact that certain drugs dull or remove pain. Since that time it has been in the power of surgeons to abolish pain, and the decrease of suffering in the course of the last half-century has been an event in the world's history. The jubilee of this fortunate discovery has been celebrated this year in various ways, and especially by the publication of historical articles in the various journals of medicine. The occasion is especially interesting to Americans, since most of the men who had to do with the introduction of anesthetics were our countrymen. We quote below part of an editorial from *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 17) entitled "The Jubilee of Anesthesia":

"Just fifty years ago occurred an event which, passed over or dismissed in a single line by the ordinary historian, was yet fraught with immeasurably greater benefit to mankind than most political, social, or even religious revolutions. On October 16, 1846, the first surgical operation on a patient under the influence of ether was performed in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, by Dr. John C. Warren. The ether was administered by a young dentist named Morton, who had already proved its anesthetic properties in tooth extraction, and the effect was so striking that the operator, in homely but expressive Saxon phrase,

declared that here was no humbug. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, who was present, told a less fortunate colleague that he had seen something that day that would go round the world—a prediction that was speedily verified. The significance of the event lay in the fact that it was the crowning and public proclamation of one of the greatest discoveries in the history of medical science—a discovery whereby, in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'the fierce extremity of suffering has been steeped in the waters of forgetfulness, and the deepest furrow in the knotted brow of agony has been smoothed forever.'

"The discovery is great in itself, and still greater in its consequences. Not only has the victory over pain which it achieved already been the means of saving countless lives and preventing an incalculable amount of suffering, but it has opened up possibilities of development in the science as well as in the art of surgery beyond the wildest dreams of our forerunners. What surgery was before the discovery of anesthesia there are men still among us who could tell—if they cared to revive memories so unspeakable. We can get some faint idea from a letter written by the late Dr. George Wilson, who had himself suffered the amputation of a limb in the days when there were no anesthetics. One extract from his account of the operation will suffice: 'Suffering so great as I underwent can not be expressed in words, and thus, fortunately, can not be recalled. The particular pangs are now forgotten; but the black whirlwind of emotion, the horror of great darkness, and the sense of desertion by God and man, bordering close upon despair, which swept through my mind and overwhelmed my heart, I can never forget, however gladly I would do so.'

"That surgery has been forever freed from this accompaniment of horror is a blessing which we in these days can not, perhaps, appreciate at its full value. We can, however, realize that without anesthesia surgery could never have reached its present state. No human being could bear, and few would care to inflict the suffering that would be involved in many of the triumphs of surgery on which we legitimately pride ourselves. Nor is it surgery alone that has been advanced by anesthesia. Medicine, obstetrics, therapeutics, and biological science generally have profited by the discovery, which has made researches on animals possible that could not have been undertaken had there been no means of making them painless."

It is curious that such a boon to humanity should have had to make its way at first against almost universal ridicule and opposition. But such was the case. Says *The Journal*:

"The discovery of nitrous oxid and ether was quickly followed by that of chloroform. This anesthetic was made known to the world by James Young Simpson a year after the first trial of ether in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Nitrous oxid, which had first been used successfully in the extraction of teeth by Horace Wells in 1844, had been hissed into an ignominious obscurity which lasted many years, owing to its failure at a public trial in the same hospital where ether made its triumphant first appearance two years later. Wells's mind gave way under the stress of disappointment, and he died by his own hand in a New York jail.

"Ether had for some years a fierce struggle for existence. Morton was denounced by his professional brethren as a quack, and his discovery was ridiculed. The following passage from *The Edinburgh Medical Journal* of April 1, 1847, should be a warning to all men against premature prophecy: 'At present various members of the profession think of nothing but the inhalation of ether as a means of mitigating pain and enabling patients to undergo operations. Before twelve months are completed many shall have recovered from this etherizing reverie, and the subject will then be considered on its actual merits.' *O cæcas hominum mentes! O quantum est in rebus inane!* Morton spent the greater part of his life after making his discovery in sordid wrangles about patent rights and bitter struggles as to priority, and at last passed away before his time, a beggared and broken-hearted man."

Of the same opposition *The Lancet* speaks as follows (October 17):

"There were those who regarded ether as the accursed thing. To assuage the pains of labor, to prevent the agonies of surgery, was to ride counter to the decrees of Providence, and so was to

court the ruin alike of body and soul. Surgeons of high repute taught that ether was a delusion, or, if a success, must and did interfere with the healing process. The new anesthetic was classed with mesmerism, and its votaries were reckoned as little better than quacks and practisers of chicane. And this only fifty years ago!"

Speaking of the claims of others to have preceded Morton in the use of ether, *The Journal* readily concedes that some of them may be true; yet these predecessors are certainly entitled to no credit for benefiting the public. Relief from suffering by the use of drugs was no new idea. Says the editorial quoted at first:

"Anesthesia had been a dream of the scientific imagination almost since the dawn of surgical art, but 'practical men' had ceased to think of it, and, in fact, just before the dream became a reality, Velpeau had declared that it was a chimera which it was no longer permissible to pursue. Hence the surgeons left a discovery of such vital importance to their art to be made by a dentist. That Morton, with the daring of ignorance, succeeded where men immeasurably his superiors in intellectual power and in knowledge failed, or deemed the quest hopeless, appears to show that Danton's maxim, *De l'audace, toujours de l'audace!* [Boldness, boldness, always boldness!] may find an application in scientific investigation as well as in politics."

The Onion and Its Good Qualities.—"A medical journal," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "undertakes to vaunt the hygienic qualities of the onion. The onion, it says, is the food *par excellence* in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing that will give tone more quickly to a fatigued organism. It is good for coughs, colds, the grippe, tuberculosis, insomnia, scurvy, gravel, liver complaint, and, finally, it clears the complexion. If all this is anything like true, a fortune may be made—nay, several fortunes—in growing onions. The neurasthenics will make of it their daily food, as well as all the invalids effected with the troubles enumerated above, and a good part of the female sex. Farmers who find that wheat does not pay well enough should take notice. But it would be well to investigate a little first. We have seen enough of these universal panaceas come and go, to insist on our right to skepticism."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

In a paper published in *Engineering*, October 9, Col. J. T. Bucknill, late of the Royal Engineers, comes to the conclusion that an accidental explosion of dynamite or other high explosive may send flying débris, with fatal effect, for more than a mile, and that therefore no place where such explosives are stored, and no vessel or vehicle transporting them, should be allowed within that distance of any populous place.

In the recent controversy regarding the advantages of the metric system, its opponents have quoted with approval the remarks of Prof. H. A. Hazen on the use of the Centigrade scale on the thermometer. He points out that the degrees in this are twice too large, while weather records are complicated and filled with errors by having half the temperature with minus signs before them. Professor Hazen suggests that both the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales have their zero point dropped to forty degrees below zero of the present scales. This would obviate the difficulty of the minus sign in meteorology, but the Fahrenheit degree would remain the better. But in Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*, October, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall remarks that all this is utterly irrelevant to the matter at issue, the Centigrade scale having nothing whatever to do with the metric system.

THE New York *Tribune* is authority for the statement that Dr. P. M. Wise and Dr. Warren L. Babcock, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., have obtained indications that certain forms of insanity are due to a specific microbe. Says *The Scientific American* in an abstract of *The Tribune's* article: "They received a hint of this theory from a foreign scientist, Dr. Galceran, of Barcelona, Spain; but they have been experimenting with patients in their own hospital, and in consequence are inclined to adopt the opinions just mentioned. They took a person who was suffering from acute delirium, inserted a suction-needle into the membranes beside the spinal cord, down near the waist, and extracted a little of the moisture which is usually found there. These membranes, it should be explained, are continuations of membranes around the brain, and the fluid in the two places is considered identical. That which was extracted by the needle was supposed to contain bacteria. At any rate, rabbits which were inoculated therewith became sick, altho it is not alleged that they were insane. It does not appear distinctly, either, that Drs. Wise and Babcock have been able to find and describe any particular form of microbe as belonging to delirium. Their case is not yet proved. Much less have they shown that acute mania can be cured by inoculation with modified germs. But they are continuing to work along that line of inquiry, and hope to make some further discovery which will be a practical benefit to mankind."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODS OF RAISING MISSION FUNDS.

THE religious body known as the Christian Alliance and having its headquarters in New York city has brought itself into prominence on several occasions by the large sums of money it has been able to raise for missionary purposes. At its annual convention at Old Orchard, Me., in August (see LITERARY DIGEST, September 5) over \$100,000 was subscribed at one meeting for promoting mission work in foreign lands under the auspices of the Alliance. This success was repeated a few weeks ago at a meeting of the Alliance held in Carnegie Hall, New York. On this occasion the sum-total of \$122,000 was pledged or paid in for the missionary cause. A part of this sum was represented in stocks, bonds, and articles of jewelry handed over to the collectors at the meeting. Those who gave watches had returned to them timepieces made of iron warranted to run for a number of years.

The Christian Alliance, it may be noted here, has for its leader the Rev. A. B. Simpson, D.D., of New York. Its chief church is on Eighth Avenue in this city. It has undertaken many forms of benevolent work. The characteristics of its religious teaching are "faith-healing," extreme literalism in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, and belief in the second coming of Christ to rule the earth. It has missionaries in many lands.

In an editorial note referring to the Carnegie Hall collection *The Outlook* says:

"Such collections are almost unexampled, and show not only that there are many consecrated spirits engaged in this work, but also many who are possessed of much of this world's goods. But, whatever the wealth of those at the meetings of the Alliance, there is little doubt that it was surpassed by that of other congregations of the city on that day, and it becomes an open question why the enthusiasm and devotion in the one place is greater than that in others. The secret of the whole matter is, without doubt, simply in the devotion of the people interested in this movement. We are not, however, to conclude that they give more for the kingdom of God than others, but rather that they limit themselves to this one form of Christian work."

Cards were distributed at the Carnegie Hall meeting containing the following statement:

"You can support a missionary in Africa for \$300, in India for \$250, in China for \$300, in Swedish China for \$200; \$100 will support a native preacher; \$36 will support a native female worker; \$25 will support a boy. It costs the Board about as much more per head to meet the other expenses in the field; but a missionary will be assigned to any one contributing the above sum."

Referring to these cards and to the collection following, *The Independent* says:

"We prefer quieter and less exciting methods of raising missionary money than those of the Christian Alliance. It is the application of high pressure, and it will be hard to maintain it. We count it safer, surer, and better to reach the convictions of God's people through ordinary channels. Moreover, we do not like the wording of the cards. Hasty readers, and there are many such, are often heard to say that it costs only about a quarter or a third as much to maintain an Alliance missionary as a missionary of one of the societies. That is not the fact. A careful reading of the card shows that the amount named is only half of the expense. It is not correct to say that \$350 will maintain a missionary in India, when twice that amount is required. It is clearly misleading, whether meant to be so or not."

In an editorial on the Carnegie Hall meeting *The Christian Work* draws a contrast between the financial results of the meeting and the amount raised at the missionary rally held in the same place last spring by the Presbyterians. It says:

"In the one case the sum of \$5,500 was contributed; in the

other, \$122,000. The difference is simply tremendous. How shall it be accounted for? It might be attributed to the millennium craze—the conviction that Christ is coming—coming very soon, and of what use will money and stocks and bonds and watches and jewelry be then? But this answer will not suffice; no appeal was made on this ground at all, altho it is possible the conviction of Christ's coming may have influenced a few in giving.

"Some may think this whole matter to be the result of a mental epidemic affecting individuals in the mass—a phase of psychology often seen in popular assemblages; no doubt Boris Sidis would pronounce the movement a clear case of hypnotism. Perhaps it is one of these. But shall we reject it because of its name? Is it not true that an epidemic of effort may be better than stagnation, and that even a form of hypnotism may be far preferable to a condition of coma or catalepsy, especially where \$100,000 given the previous year rather dissipates the 'spasmodic' character of these great offerings? Dr. Simpson's simple explanation is—'It is of God.'"

"We shall attempt no analysis of the causes which led to the great success—for such it unquestionably is. It is sufficient to say that, admirably organized as the whole movement was, mere organization could not have produced that result. Something else there was that brought success. There certainly was intensity of conviction that the world without Christ is perishing. There was faith in the economy and efficiency of the board, whose office expenses we are told do not exceed \$2,000 a year.

"And the rest? For one thing the Alliance has had nothing to distract it in its work. There have been no heresy trials. There have been no charges nor suspicions of extravagance in any direction, nor has it been necessary to appoint committees of investigation to determine if certain unsavory reports were true or not. The Alliance believes intensely in missions; it believes in its heart and it believes in its pockets too. Is it going too far—really quite too far—to say that the success of the meetings of the Alliance is to be attributed to the fact that the Spirit of God was present at them and that He worked on the hearts and minds of the people to give freely for the Lord's cause?"

IS THE DEVIL'S SIGNATURE GENUINE?

BETWEEN the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, next to the *Germania*, of Berlin, the leading Roman Catholic paper of Germany, and the Catholic Director Künzle, of Feldberg, in the Tyrol, a violent controversy is being carried on as to whether a signature claimed to have been made by the devil can ever be accepted as genuine. Künzle is the head of the Congregation of Priests of Eternal Adoration, and is the editor of a theological journal, called *Pelikan*, devoted to the cultus of the Eucharist. He now claims that the popular Cologne journal is untrue to Catholic teachings and traditions for denying that it is possible to secure a genuine signature of his Satanic Majesty. The controversy was occasioned by a small publication issued from the office of *Pelikan* anonymously, but evidently with the approval of Künzle. It is entitled "*Die Geheimnisse der Höller nach Miss Vaughan, von Dr. Michael Germanns*" (The Secrets of Hell According to Miss Vaughan). According to this brochure the devil Vitru appeared October 18, 1883, in a Free-Masons' lodge-room in Rome, and, accompanied by prominent members of the lodge, such as Crispi, Lemmi, and others, he made public declaration that Sophie Sapho, who was then present, would on the 29th of September following give birth to the grandmother of the anti-Christ. In testimony of these facts a document was then and there drawn up and signed by those present, on which document the devil then and there present signed himself as "*Sanctus Dæmon Priamus Præses*" (first presiding holy demon). The signature of the devil Vitru consists of a number of symbolical signs, indicative of his various attributes and works, such as a cock, a fire fork, and the like. It is Künzle's conviction that it is his duty to defend the genuineness of this devil's signature, because the teachings of the Roman Catholic casuists on the subject of morals admit the possibility of an allegiance with Satan and maintain that such a covenant can be made in writing. The Cologne *Volkszeitung* declares it superstition to believe in the genuineness of such a signature, altho acknowledging that it is possible for wicked men to form a compact with Satan. Künzle, however, has been able to appeal in testimony of his orthodoxy to a deci-

sion of the Cardinal congregation of the Penitents in Rome, which gives the priests the right in hearing confession to absolve those guilty of the sin of worshiping the devil or of having formed an alliance with him, but in the latter instance only the written documents of such an agreement have been handed over to the church authorities to be burned. The controversy is spreading in Roman Catholic circles, and Prince zu Löwenstein, the stated president of the Catholic Congress of Germany, has given his decision in favor of Künzle.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH AND WOMEN.

AN issue of the paper largely devoted to contributions from women gives *The Lutheran Observer* occasion to remark upon the attitude of the denomination which it represents to women and their work. It says:

"The Lutheran Church was the first Protestant church in modern times to revive the ancient office of deaconess in Europe and in America. Nearly all other denominations have followed this example, and thousands of deaconesses have been trained for their special work in established institutions, and are engaged in their appropriate work. But their sphere of merciful ministrations among the poor and the sick has been enlarged in more recent years, and some who are endowed with special gifts have engaged in various kinds of evangelistic work as aids to pastors in gathering the poor and neglected into the churches and in winning souls for Christ. The injunction of St. Paul to the Philip-pians, 'Help those women who labored with me in the Gospel,' is now a familiar appeal from many pulpits where it was seldom or never heard a generation ago.

"It is too late in the nineteenth century to limit the sphere of women within the narrow ecclesiastical and social bounds of centuries ago. Deborah judged Israel many years, and Miriam, the prophetess, was the helper of Moses and Aaron in the Exodus; and God has signally called other women in ancient and modern times to do special work for which they were specially endowed. This is one of the most marked features in the religious world at the present day."

TANGIBLE RESULTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

FAIR exchange is no robbery. If the Hindu philosopher, Virchandi R. Gandhi, has come to Chicago to teach the ways of Jainism, Chicago has in return sent Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows to India to deliver a course of six lectures on Christianity. For seven months Dr. Barrows has been preparing himself at the University of Göttingen, and, on a recent visit to England to confer with Prof. Max Müller, he was intercepted by *The Christian Commonwealth* interviewer, to whom he gave the following facts concerning the lectureship in India:

"At the close of the Parliament of Religions Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, a wealthy lady of noble character and great benevolence, gave \$20,000 to establish a lectureship in the University of Chicago on the relations of Christianity and other faiths. News of this reaching India, Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, head of a Brahmo-Somaj, expressed a hope that some benevolent person would do so grand a thing for India. Immediately this was made known Mrs. Haskell offered another \$20,000 to establish a similar lectureship for Calcutta and the leading cities of India, to be named by her request after me, on account of my connection with the Parliament of Religions as its promoter and president. She also requested that I be the first lecturer. In her letter to the University offering the money, she said it was her purpose to establish in some great collegiate center, like Calcutta, a course of lectures to be given, either annually, or biennially, by leading Christian scholars of Europe, Asia, and America, in which, in a friendly, temperate, conciliatory way, and in the fraternal spirit which pervaded the Parliament of Religions, the great questions of the truths of Christianity, its harmonies with the truths of other religions, its rightful claims, and the best method of setting them forth, should be presented to the scholarly and thoughtful people of India. In reading the proceedings of the Parliament of

Religions she was struck with the many points of harmony between the different faiths, and the possibility of so presenting Christianity to others as to win their favorable interest in its truths."

In addition to these lectureships, Mrs. Haskell gave \$100,000 to found the Haskell Oriental Museum—"the only building in the New World devoted exclusively to Oriental studies"—now a part of the Chicago University. Asked about other results of the Parliament of Religions, Dr. Barrows responded as follows:

"As a result of it there has come to be a new attitude of religious men toward each other, and a broader and truer knowledge of Christianity by non-Christian people, which I think is very important, because they have identified Christianity too much with the sins and crimes of Christian nations. I believe that more and more the intelligent non-Christian people will identify Christianity with the spirit of Jesus Christ, which, as manifested in that congress of the faiths, was a spirit of love, of brotherhood, of toleration, and of kindness. They made no criticisms whatever of Christ, however much some of them may have criticized our imperfect Christendom. Another result was a more sympathetic and a broader view by Christians of the ethnic faiths. Of course, some people are misled into thinking that because Parliamentary equality was granted to the representatives of all religions it was deemed that all religions are equal. But that is very illogical and senseless. America invited all nations to send contributions to the World's Fair, but that invitation did not imply that Venezuela and Guatemala were equal to Great Britain, and Russia, and France. Still, there is a great deal of good in the non-Christian systems which has not been generally recognized, and which the study of comparative religions fostered by the Parliament has aided in making known to the world. Missionary work hereafter can not mean an indiscriminate condemnation of all that is most sacred in the souls of Buddhists, Confucianists, and Hindus. There will be increased knowledge and toleration of differing views, and yet the net result must be an increased confidence in the adequacy of the Christian Gospel to meet the wants of all mankind.

"Speaking for myself, let me say that I have come to know the best which the non-Christian systems can exhibit. I have seen the better types of the non-Christian faiths, and looked at those systems in their brighter aspects, and I know that the best that is in them is largely a reflection from Christianity, and that below the shining examples of the few there is a great mass of superstition and ignorance, and of moral and spiritual barbarism and chaos which only the Gospel and Kingdom of Christ can heal or remove. I believe that missionary work will be not only stimulated but made more intelligent and sympathetic as an ultimate result of the Parliament, and I believe Christians will come to a knowledge of the larger Christ who has been working and is working everywhere. We must recognize in the world of natural religion the shining of that Original Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. The Parliament led to the forming of many friendships in many lands, and those who were present at the great meetings and shared sympathetically in the spirit of them feel that they had one of the chief experiences of their lives. The kingdom of God appeared to come down among men, the kingdom of fellowship, of brotherhood, of hope. Some of the Buddhists and other delegates to the Parliament misinterpreted the courtesy of Christians and have made erroneous statements in regard to Western Christianity. They have even attempted to convince men that Western Christians have become tired and distrustful of their own faith, but such foolish and exaggerated rumors and reports will do only temporary mischief. I shall take great pains and have great pleasure when in India and Japan in denying them and stating authoritatively that Christianity was never so strong before in the Western nations as at present. It is growing less dogmatic, less intolerant, more humane, more sympathetic, but it never was more confident of the final triumph of Christ and His kingdom.

"There has been, I know, a revival of Buddhism and of Hinduism reported as one of the results of the Parliament of Religions, but one of the results also of missionary work in non-Christian lands has been to stir up and revive the ethnic systems. If this has also been a result of the Congress of Religions some missionaries deem it a good thing; for this reason that, when men seriously attempt to reestablish popular faith in Hinduism, for exam-

ple, and try to satisfy the soul with what Hinduism can do, they will speedily reveal its utter inadequacy, Hinduism will break down, and Christianity will be the great ultimate gainer."

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

"THE idea that the Mohammedan religion is unfit to be a moral code for a nation to live under underlies the Eastern question in every country except Russia." It is to combat this idea, and to point out a way to the settlement of the question without a great conflict between creeds, that J. W. Gambier writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (October). In doing so, he makes comparison between Islamism and Christianity, endeavoring to show that the former is just about as good as the latter, and much better, indeed, for the Oriental peoples. His language is forcible, almost violent, and he deals with subjects sacred to many minds with purposed scorn.

The trouble in Turkey, we are told, is due not to Islamism, but to the terror-stricken Sultan, who is afraid lest the first step along the road of reform will bring assassination upon him. There are millions of good Mohammedans who deny that the present Sultan is the legitimate Kalif. Throughout Syria, the Lebanon, and all over Arabia (Yemen), the Arab has no feeling of religious loyalty to the Sultan, who is believed to be the son of a barber by a sister of Abdul Aziz. The Shi-ites, embracing the entire population of Persia, hold as a doctrine of faith that the Sultan is not the Imam. He is an impostor whose disappearance is demanded for the peace of the world, and the chief difficulty in the way is the fanaticism of Christians, who persist in seeing in the Islam faith the cause for Turkish misrule, and who, whenever they strive for reform, awake the Moslems to a defense of their faith. The thing to be done is to clear away, not the faith of the Turks, but their cowardly Sultan and his corrupt officials, and, by a concert of European powers, dismember the Ottoman Empire and make an honest partition of its territory. The Mohammedans are not averse to such a proceeding, and would prove as tractable under new rulers as they prove in India under the English. The abominations of Turkish rule would disappear, for there is not the most shadowy justice in imputing them to the teachings of Mahomet. His teachings were drawn in the main from the same sources as those from which Christianity were drawn, tho they conflict with the perversion of Christ's teachings prevalent to-day. At this point we quote:

"A perusal of the Koran shows abundantly that the mind of Mahomet was penetrated with the idea that there could be but one God. The Trinity, or any other form of Polytheism, was to him, as it is to-day to five sixths of the human race, from the coasts of Syria, to the utmost limits of China and Japan, a terrible and appalling blasphemy, while the doctrine of the Incarnation was also and is still shocking to these innumerable millions, as an outrage on the primary ideas of morality. Mahomet was essentially a practical and social reformer. He could not discover among the Arabs with whom he dwelt, or hear of in any known part of the world, a single portion of the human race that was any the better for the travesty of the teaching of Jesus which existed in his day. He seems to have rejected as fables all the various versions of His life, and to have believed that if Jesus had *written*, instead of handing down His doctrines orally, there would have been no necessity for another prophet. He was perfectly tolerant of everything but intolerance. No one who has read Mahomet's life, or studied it without bias, can resist the impression of tolerance which breathes in every line of his teachings. He seems only to have been intolerant when dogmas in other creeds painted the All-Merciful as an anthropomorphic bungler, whose scheme embraced Incarnation and the Atonement, making them 'necessary to salvation,' as in the reputed creed of Jesus of Nazareth. At the time of Mahomet it was principally this doctrine which had been the cause of the dissensions which disgraced

Christianity; that and the myth of the Trinity, in the form in which it has survived to this day."

The writer dwells upon the absurdity and even blasphemy contained in the doctrine of the Trinity, the Incarnation, and the Atonement to the Moslem mind, and then reproduces the words of a broad-minded Sheik-ul-Islam, addressed to him one day in conversation. These are the words of the Sheik:

"It is quite clear that Allah can direct the human race along any road he chooses, in spite of the darkness of the human mind. Men may *believe* the most horrid lies ever invented and yet be kind, charitable, and pure. The simplicity of the teaching of Jesus was the true religion of the whole world. *It is the only important part of Islam and Christianity alike.* It is not affected by centuries of priestly aggression, by twisting His words, by inventing heathen or by perpetuating pagan ceremonies. His truths lie in unfathomable certainty. Every man can see them and read them for himself. Nor can you attribute to the teaching of Mahomet the degeneracy of the Moslem. We are not less moral than the Westerns."

"On another occasion he said: 'I do not contend that the religion of Mahomet, even when shorn of the myths which it is incumbent on us to balance as are yours with you, is to be compared to that of Jesus as a guide in life; but, on the other hand, it is a *possible* code, a religion which can be practically followed and believed in by human understandings. By its observance a very high standard can be attained, whereas, alas! how well every honest man feels that the pure abstraction of the teaching of Jesus is beyond his reach. No mortal can attain to it; His own mother and brothers disbelieved in Him; His nearest friends forsook Him and fled. Not so Mahomet. It was in his immediate family he found his most devout followers, while thousands have taken the sword into their hands and have perished for him.'"

The most illogical of all attacks made by Christians upon Moslems is, the writer thinks, that directed against the Harem. To assert that it is an immoral institution is to impeach the morality of the God of the Old Testament. It is a system admirably suited to Oriental nature and "an immense advance on that of Nicolas, a companion of Jesus, and one of the seven first deacons of Jerusalem, who preached the community of women," and secured a large following. The world as Jesus found it and as Mahomet found it presented a condition of religious imposture and superstition of a very low type; and each had to use the material he found at hand. Mahomet wanted to have the connection made clear between the Arabs and Adam and Eve, and so "he crammed eighty more persons into that preposterous marine construction, the Holy Ark." If we cavil at the religion of Islam because the Koran contains absurd stories, what shall we do with the Bible, since "most of Mahomet's stories are merely expurgated Bible legends." We quote again:

"In discussing things that affect the well-being of the human race it is entirely a gratuitous assumption to suppose that any particular religion has everything to do with it. Our Mohammedan subjects in India are among the most contented and law-abiding of any of Her Majesty's subjects of any denomination. The religion of Brazil and the dominant creed of Ireland are not conspicuously advantageous to those who profess it.

"As to the fundamental points of religion in Christianity and Mohammedanism, what are they? That of Jesus is now so obscured that perhaps no apology is necessary for reminding those who never think for themselves that it was simply 'the pure heart'—nothing more—no formula, no long-winded prayers in which the mortal takes the Creator to task for everything He does not do, and for a great deal He does; no hair-splitting dogma; an utter absence of that terrible science called theology. 'God be merciful to me a sinner'—that was all.

"And that is the key to all Mohammedan prayer. Why are the words accursed because they pass through the Mohammedan's lips?

"Mahomet instituted prayer as we see it conducted in all Oriental countries, for the express purpose of bringing the supplicant personally in contact with his Creator, and no prayer or form of praying under the sun is more genuine or more impressive."

From all of which, we are told, it is evident that there is nothing in Mohammedanism to render it incompatible with good government. The massacres in Armenia are racial, not religious outbreaks. There is no need of a terrible war of creeds in settling the Eastern question. The writer continues:

"The religion of Mahomet is perfectly suited to the Oriental. Nay, I will go farther and say that it is infinitely better for him, infinitely more likely to produce peace and good-will among the various creeds and races which make up the heterogeneous hordes that constitute the Ottoman Empire than Christianity. When we talk of the horror of Mahomet's teaching or only see the scimitar gleaming over the heads of his converts, we forget that for every man that perished by that weapon thousands have passed under the swords of contending sects of Christians, have been racked, burnt, murdered, and their homes laid waste. Neither the religion of Mahomet nor that of Jesus is answerable for these nameless tragedies. . . .

"Now one of the most potent forces that is making for evil in the East is religion—no particular religion *per se* but the terrible creed hatreds that are fanned into fury for political motives. To say that the Turk, as a Turk, must be rooted out—being unfit for civilization—is just one of those terrible religious war-cries that filled France with the blood of the Huguenots, and devastated the plains of Holland. On the contrary, the Turk is distinctly a law-abiding man, an excellent father, a sober, laborious husbandman. Moreover, he is an absolute believer in a future state because he likes the idea of the heaven he has got to go to, instead of disbelieving in it as most Christians do in the form in which it is presented to them in the wild ravings of the Alexandrian monk. To *really* believe in a future state is a good deal toward being a respectable member of society. The lower orders of Mohammedans generally throughout the world compare more than favorably, in morals, with the corresponding class in Christendom."

THE RESTORATION OF PALESTINE.

MANY stories have been afloat during the past year concerning the restoration of Palestine into the hands of its former inhabitants and rulers, the Hebrew people. It was proposed in one quarter to raise a fund sufficient to buy the country outright from the Turkish Government, and another project embraced immigration and colonization of a sufficient number of Jews to occupy and control Jerusalem at least, if not a larger portion of the Holy Land. None of these projects, it may be said, has had the approval of the Jewish people generally, and none of them has received any countenance in the Jewish press. In an editorial on "The Future of Palestine" the New York *Observer* brings up these points for discussion. For one thing *The Observer* objects to any scheme of restoration that seeks to convert Jerusalem into a mere commercial center. The thought of making it a great mart of trade, it says, "irritates the sense of incongruity." It should be kept apart from such usages as a place of sacred memories and associations. Farther than this *The Observer* says:

"From time to time the old notion of the purchase of Palestine by a syndicate of wealthy Jews, or by the contributions of the whole Hebrew race, and its reorganization as a Jewish principality, governed as closely as may be according to its earlier traditions, is revived. And there is probably no insuperable obstacle in the way of such a project, save in the lukewarmness of the Jews themselves. The Porte is sadly in need of money, and tho Mussulman feeling might revolt against it, with the necessary pressure from the powers the sale might be made, the more easily that it would not thwart any great political design. There is plenty of administrative talent among the Jews, a large number of officers and soldiers for the maintenance of order, and an ample population for the new principality in the great body of poor Jews throughout the world who would be attracted to it. But the wealthy Jews have never favored the scheme. They dislike to leave the great commercial capitals in which they are settled, and where their power is clearly recognized; and they fear lest, in the bitter anti-Semitic hatred now prevalent in many

countries, the reestablishment of the Jewish nationality would lead to their expulsion. As the great body of the Jews are excessively poor, they can do nothing without the rich, and are likely, moreover, to excuse non-action on the ground that Jehovah will in His own way and time bring His people back to the Land of the Covenant.

"A 'restoration,' then, through the efforts of the Jews themselves, must be the only hope. And that it will be brought about by the voluntary efforts of others is exceedingly improbable. Under any notion of the fitness of things, Palestine ought, when the Turk is driven across the Euphrates and the Ottoman Empire is partitioned, to revert to the Jews. But all the plans which have thus far been suggested to restore it to Christian control have been negatived at the outset by the jealousy of the Russians for the safety of the Holy Places. It was that safety which formed the popular Russian pretext for the Crimean war. With passionate reverence for the Holy Places an unchanging tradition of the Russian peasantry, there is no reason to believe that the Czar will permit the transfer of Palestine to any save a great power, and that power Russia. Probably if before the Ottoman break-up the Jews desired to buy the Holy Land, and Europe consented, he might acquiesce on condition of a European guaranty. But there is little present reason to believe that he would consent to such a reversion as a part of the final partition of Turkey. It would seem, then, that the hoped-for 'restoration' may never come, and that altho Palestine will again become cultivated and prosperous, to the Jews it may always be a land of promise."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

FATHER MORTARA, a member of the Order of St. Augustine, who has just been appointed to the charge of the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, is said to be the Edgar Mortara whose kidnaping in 1858 by the Archbishop of Bologna set all Europe in a ferment.

AT Rheims, France, the festivities in connection with the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the conversion of Clovis to Christianity have begun by the transfer of the remains of Saint Remi, who baptized the Frankish conqueror to a new shrine in the Cathedral. Cardinals Langenieux and Perraud, with seventeen bishops, were present at the ceremony.

The Catholic Review confesses itself pleased with the spirit and purposes of the Christian Endeavor Societies, and says: "If we can transfer a little of their enthusiasm and intense zeal and devotion to the tepid, half-hearted portion of our own people who are mere nominal Catholics, we need not be ashamed to acknowledge ourselves indebted to them for a very valuable acquisition."

AN examination of the lately published statistics of the Northern Presbyterian Church shows that its membership is largely in the very heart of the nation, in the Central States, where there is the greatest accumulation of population and wealth. Pennsylvania is the banner State, reporting 201,477 communicants, which is more than twenty per cent. of the whole. New York comes next with 177,142. Ohio is third with 96,461. New Jersey is fourth with 67,075.

THE Dominion Government of Canada has decided to proclaim the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day throughout Canada. Canada formerly appointed Thanksgiving Day earlier in the month, and the ground on which the change is made is that the United States designates the last Thursday of November, and, as the suspension of business in the United States affects business interests in Canada, it has been decided to have Thanksgiving on the same day.

MR. EVERETT P. WHEELER, in his address before the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Toledo, made a strong appeal in favor of "redressing the wrongs that have been inflicted upon our own people" in Turkey. The Board itself substantially adopted Mr. Wheeler's view in the passage of resolutions urging the President "to demand of the Turkish authorities, at once and peremptorily, indemnity for the wrongs inflicted on Americans, reimbursement for the destruction of their property, and punishment of those persons who have been guilty of these crimes."

SABATIER, the French Protestant biographer of St. Francis of Assisi, in a recent address at Grindelwald, after reviewing the present religious condition of Italy, France, Germany, and England, insisted that nothing was more necessary than a revival of St. Francis's spirit, and he asserted that it was necessary for a few to live in absolute poverty in order to rebuke mammonism, for more to resort to manual labor, for all to show real humility and voluntary effort in social reconstruction and acceptance of Christ's ethics. Unless some such reformation comes he predicts an era of unparalleled social and political cataclysm.

THE committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada on Union with Other Churches reported to the recent Canadian General Assembly upon its proceedings with reference to the proposition of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada for the establishment of a federal court composed of representatives of the negotiating churches, whose function it should be to promote cooperation and economy in respect to mission work and "dependent churches," but which should not have power to deal with matters of creed or discipline, or with any question vitally affecting the independence of the negotiating churches. The proposition was generally accepted.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ENGLAND AND THE SUDAN.

WHEN the Sudan expedition was determined upon, nominally in the interest of Egypt, the British Government announced that its advance would be regulated entirely by the amount of resistance encountered. So far the Mahdi has offered practically no resistance, but the great powers must be reckoned with. The occupation of Dongola does not seem to have called forth serious protests. A further advance, however, may be nipped in the bud by the veto of France. That the British Government, as well as the majority of the British press, are anxious for a further advance is taken for granted on the Continent. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"England makes no bones of the fact that, altho Dongola was originally the farthest station of the Sudan expedition, further advances will be made, now that Dongola has been taken. The only reason why Sir Horatio Kitchener does not go on is that funds are lacking. Perhaps the Egyptian Court of Appeals will grant permission to use Egyptian funds for the expedition. Lord Salisbury has declared that the condition of Egyptian affairs can not be regarded as satisfactory until Khartoum has been taken from the Mahdi. Dongola is only to be used as a halting-place on the road."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, regards the excuse that the money question prevents the British from advancing farther up the Nile as exceedingly lame. "England," says the paper, "is quite rich enough to pay for the expedition out of her own pocket if she is so minded. The real reason for this momentary stopping of the expedition is that the English do not know how France and Russia will regard it." The *Vossische* is certain that Germany has very little opposition to offer. That is also the opinion of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"For the sake of our colonies and our commercial interests we must insist that the Suez Canal remain neutral. We need the canal for quick communication. But if its neutrality were guaranteed by the powers, Germany might not object if the Sultan's territorial suzerainty were transferred to another government. If England and Russia come to an understanding on this point Germany would be little perturbed; but France may not altogether like it."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, says:

"As far as Egypt is concerned, we have no reason to be on bad terms with England. But the near future will probably reveal that France has no intention to allow England undisputed sway in the Land of the Pharaohs. How far Russia is prepared to support France in the matter remains to be seen. Germany's attitude has been consistent for years. Her interests demand first and foremost the maintenance of order on the Nile, and also the best possible financial administration, for the Germans are among the chief creditors of the country. It would be unjust to deny that English administration has hitherto been completely satisfactory in both respects. Germany has therefore no reason to demand the withdrawal of England, and if the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled, the German Government can not object if France and England come to terms in the matter."

The Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* also thinks that Germany can afford to be a looker-on in the matter, provided the Suez Canal is declared neutral. But the chief opponent to the annexation of Egypt on the part of England is France. We can not do better to illustrate the feelings of the French in the matter than by summarizing from a series of articles by Ernest Vizetelly in *The Westminster Gazette*. He writes, in the main, as follows:

It is a mistake to suppose that Paris alone conducts the affairs of France. The people of the provincial towns exercise much influence, and the peasants know well how to make themselves heard. The results of an efficient system of education are noticeable among them; they are, on the whole, more intelligent than

the lower classes in England, and, as they are voters, they are able to obtain due consideration for their opinions. The dislike against Germany has gradually dwindled in France, while the hatred of Great Britain has assumed alarming proportions. During my recent sojourn in France I found the Egyptian question confronting me at every turn. Relatives by marriage, old friends and new ones, chance acquaintances and strangers, representing half a dozen strata of society, all broached the inevitable topic. I tried to reason with them but at last lost patience, especially when rustic boors propounded the theory that Egypt belonged to France, that England had stolen it and would have to give it back. Among educated people as well as among the illiterate I was assured that the Franco-Russian alliance was formed for the purpose of driving England out of Egypt. Of Germany I never heard a word, and the complaints about Madagascar were few and far between. Even the clergy talked of Egypt. There was less unanimity in France on the eve of the Franco-German war than there is now on the question of supporting any Ministry that may energetically seek to put a term to the English occupation of Egypt. I do not presume to offer any opinion on the Egyptian question myself, it is for others to determine whether our withdrawal from the Nile would or would not be too high a price to pay for reconciliation with France. I only wish to show the importance of the matter, and that the English, as a nation, are cordially detested in France, in the provinces as well as in Paris. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE rebellion in the Philippines, altho it has, according to the latest accounts, been crushed by the Spaniards, is the subject of much comment. It is, however, extremely difficult to divine what is going on there. Thus much seems certain: The natives, aided by Malay immigrants of the old piratical type which used to render navigation so unpleasant in the Indian Ocean, and plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition by Japanese, English, Dutch, and German smugglers and filibusters, conceived the idea of murdering every Spaniard on a day appointed for the purpose. The plot was discovered and open rebellion ensued. Ostensibly the natives were aroused by the arrogant behavior of the Spanish clergy, especially the monks. But as the monks seem to be in sympathy with the movement, and the monasteries are rebel strongholds, this explanation is not very clear. The Spaniards as well as the rebels are accused of carrying on the struggle with cruelties that put in the shade the stories of the Armenian massacres, and in the European settlements of the Far East the Spanish commander is soundly rated for his alleged incapacity; but a resident Englishman writes to *The China Mail* after the following manner:

General Blanco's position is extremely difficult. The Spaniards clamor for revenge, and his own officers are chafing to come to close quarters with the enemy. But he knows that he can not risk defeat with the small force of Europeans at his command, and he does not strike unless his blow can be made effective. He has steadfastly refused to sanction the execution of a prisoner without incontrovertible proof of his guilt. That the Freemasons are connected with the movement, and that the masses are being set against the Government by political agitators, is not to be believed. The majority of the insurgents have no such high aims in view. They are of the banditti type chiefly, and the idea that they are Freemasons emanates from the fact that they are banded together in secret societies.

It is, however, very unlikely that reports favorable to the Spaniards and their rule in the Philippines will be largely circulated. The Germans are still a little sore because Spain refused to let them have the Carolines. The English carry on an enormous traffic of arms and ammunition with the natives of other nations' possessions, the center of this trade being specially the Straits Settlement. The Japanese can not forget that they once exercised authority in the Philippines. And now the Dutch are dis-

satisfied because Spain does not seem competent to neutralize Japanese filibustering. The *Dagblad*, The Hague, says:

"Frustrated in her designs upon Korea, Japan has turned her attention to the south for a field in which to expend her energies. Being in the possession of the Linkin Islands and of Formosa, Japan next hopes to possess herself of the Philippines by intrigue. The plan of the Japanese is to abolish, first of all, Spanish rule. It is, however, well known that the natives of the Philippines are incapable of self-government. These large and rich islands will therefore be annexed by Japan when Europe is too busy elsewhere to notice what is going on in the Far East. The Dutch possessions in Celebes and Borneo will next be threatened, for Japan will not rest until she has 'rounded off' her Island Empire with them."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A MISSING-WORD CONTEST.

THE Berlin *Ulk* pictures the Ministers and notables of France as hotel servants who watch a notoriously rich guest depart on his journey. Their expressions are somewhat of the dissatisfied type. The Czar has bestowed plenty of winning smiles upon them, but the hoped-for "tip" in the shape of a signed alliance has not been forthcoming. Nobody doubts that there is some agreement between France and Russia, but it seems impossible to find a word to describe it. Hence the Socialists and even a few of the Monarchists, such as Cassagnac, demand that the public be made acquainted with the advantages France derives from her *entente* with Russia. The *Temps*, Paris, replies to these demands as follows:

"According to the Constitution the President of the Republic has been wisely given the power to sign treaties with foreign governments in the name of France. It is left to his discretion to determine when Parliament should be acquainted with the text of such a treaty. We must not forget that such an agreement concerns two nations. How do we know that Russia does not still regard secrecy as necessary for her interests? What will our representatives do? Will they ask the Russian Government the reason of its secrecy?"

For the want of something more tangible, all France indulges in pleasant day-dreams. "All kinds of impossible results are hoped for," says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam. "The Chauvinists expect war with Germany and the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine. The Republicans expect a strengthening of republican ideas in France, especially as the Czar has shown his willingness to accept the Republic as an accomplished fact, likely to stand for all times. The Royalists, however, expect neither more nor less than the restoration of the monarchy *in optima forma*." The Royalists certainly are not willing to hide their hopes. The *Gazette de France*, one of their strongest organs and one of the oldest newspapers in the world, says:

"The important events of the last few weeks create new duties for Frenchmen as a nation. One of the first and most important of these duties, the one that it is necessary to fulfil as soon as it possibly can be done, is certainly the abolition of the republican form of government. The Czar has said that in the spring he will return to us. The time that intervenes must be made useful. When the trees blossom he should be received by a new monarchy, and by a genuine monarch to whom he can address himself as a brother. The old friendship between Nicholas II. and the Duke of Orleans should render the task easy."

The views of the extreme Chauvinists are aptly illustrated by the expression of the *Rappel*, which says:

"What France wants is more than an alliance for the maintenance of peace. Russia's friendship must mean more to us than this horrible armistice. If the Czar has listened well, then he must have understood the meaning of the enthusiastic shouts which for three days have sounded in his ears. He will know that their import may be summarized in one short sentence: Sire, France is ready."

In the *Gaulois* Marcel Hutin endeavors to explain the relation between France and Russia as follows:

"There is no alliance, but a military convention, signed on the part of France by President Casimir-Perier, on the part of Russia by de Giers. The convention stipulates that if France or Russia is attacked by a member of the Triple Alliance, they must immediately take the field together. France fears chiefly an attack from Germany and Italy, Russia wishes to guard against attacks from Austria. There is a perfect understanding between the army and navy commanders of France and Russia, the course they are to take has been clearly defined and embodied in the convention."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks it does not matter what the agreement between the two powers is called. France is no longer alone, and that is the main thing. The *Kölnische Zeitung* talks of a "protocol," indicating the course both nations are to take in case of war; but the paper claims to have reliable information that this document was not signed on behalf of either power. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"What the whole world has witnessed lately is of greater importance than a secret document. Call it treaty, protocol, convention, or anything you will, the fact remains that France and Russia are in perfect accord, and the French people have the certainty that their country has regained its former high position. France can enforce her will in any part of the world now. It may, however, be assumed that neither France nor Russia is willing to disturb the peace. The prevalent opinion among Frenchmen seems to be that Russia's friendship enables them to prepare in earnest for the Exhibition of 1900."

This opinion is also held in England, where a violent anti-German outbreak among the Parisians was confidently expected. *Money*, a London financial journal which watches the political situation with keen interest, says:

"Whatever means were taken to enforce it, there was an honorable conspiracy during the Czar's stay in Paris that for the moment Alsace-Lorraine should be forgotten. And to France's credit be it said, not one paper departed from this understanding. That from the most irresponsible press in Europe was something of a marvel, and, as we have said, indicates in a peculiar manner the earnestness of France in the matter of the Russian alliance."

But the greatest justification for the hunt for a word by which the *entente* between Russia and France may be defined comes from Russia. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"We must not omit acknowledgment of the praiseworthy attitude of the German and Austrian press. The French papers published short paragraphs only on the visit of the Czar to Breslau and Vienna. The Germans and Austrians have described the visit to Paris in the most unprejudiced manner; they have published no articles breathing hatred and fear, and have never ceased to trust in the wisdom of Russian diplomacy. It is a pleasure to record all this. It proves how much better the rela-

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONCERT.



ORCHESTRA (to John Bull): "Yes, we'll play your tune but what are you willing to pay?"

tions between Germany and France have become. And it is a matter of importance to Russia, for Germany is a powerful country, and our neighbor."

The *Russkya Viedomosti* denies outright that there is a written and signed treaty. It says:

"So far the relations between France and Russia have not been regulated by a treaty of the kind which binds the members of the Triple Alliance. It has not been necessary, and it may be assumed that the Paris fêtes have not changed the situation. The *entente* between France and Russia is, no doubt, of importance as a counterpoise to the Triple Alliance, but a signed treaty could draw Russia into difficulties entirely outside her sphere of interest. It can not be said that the advantages of such a treaty with a state which is continually on its guard against its nearest neighbor, would weigh against its disadvantages."

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, publishes an interview with General Richter, the Czar's aide-de-camp. As it is very unlikely that General Richter would, without permission from his imperial master, express himself on such an important subject as the Czar's visit to Paris, the interview has been largely quoted. The General spoke, in substance, as follows:

Among all the enthusiastic expressions of pleasure and sympathy with which the Imperial couple were greeted in France, there was not, I assure you, a single allusion to a war of revenge or anything of the sort. With an amount of tact that can not be appreciated too highly the official representatives of France and the French people avoided all such demonstrations. The character of the visit was, therefore, eminently peaceful. Nobody mentioned such a thing as war while we were there.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

THEODOR BARTH, Member of the German Reichstag, editor of the *Berlin Nation*, and one of the leaders of those Germans whose political ideals approach nearest to the views generally accepted in America, is at present touring in the United States. Here are some of his reflections on our campaign, as he wrote them down for his paper:

"Public life in America certainly has its charms. I always succumb to them. Freedom is really no empty shadow, for it educates people better than anything else. How different is political life in America from the peculiar views we have of it in Germany? According to our ideas there are only hunters of spoils and machine politicians in America. No doubt there are a large number of them. But it is just as wrong to judge all American politics by them as it would be erroneous to judge our stock exchange by some of our most unscrupulous speculators. Political life is extremely healthy in America. The interest which the whole nation shows during critical times proves this. Nor is it booty only that leads men into the political arena. Take a man like Carl Schurz. He only wants to do his duty, and that is also the case with most of the sound-money Democrats who gathered at Indianapolis. They have severed their connection with their party, knowing well that for years they must give up all hope of power. Take Mark Hanna, the 'King Manager' of the Republicans. His friendship for McKinley alone caused him to leave his comfortable home in America and to undertake the hard work of an electioneering campaign. Take also the thousands of itinerant campaign orators. Many, no doubt, work in the hope of sharing the spoils, many others are well paid for their exertions; but there is also quite a number who work from love of their cause, and even pay their own expenses.

"It may be that at present, when an important question moves the whole nation, the better elements have come to the fore and taken the reins from the hands of the professional politician. But it is the character of the people which, under such unusual circumstances, weighs heaviest in the scale. We must not allow outward appearances to bias our judgment, even with regard to corruption. Is there no corruption in Europe? Have our Agrarians and our bimetalists purely ideal aims in view? Are our Antisemites patterns of good manners? Does merit always deter-

mine how our offices should be filled, and influence never? Have we no nepotism, no family rings, in which one hand washes the other? And are these hands always clean? Surely, we need not be pharisaical in judging America!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN'S EXPANSION AND HOW TO STOP IT.

THE German papers inform England that there are other besides English-speaking races imbued with the desire for new territory. It would be interesting to know in how far our German contemporaries acknowledge the right to expand of nations outside of Europe. Japan, to the horror of the European element in the Far East, turns her attention toward the Indian Ocean. We condense the following account by Mr. Audley Coote in the *Argus*, Melbourne:

While in a car with several Japanese officers, they were conversing about Australia, saying that it was a fine, large country, with great forests, and excellent soil for the cultivation of rice, coffee, tea, and other tropical products. The whites settled in Australia, so thought these officers, are like the dog in the manger. Some one will have to take a good part of Australia to develop it, for it is a pity to see so fine a country lying waste. England is a useful enough nation as an ally to Japan, but if any ill-feeling arose between the two countries, it would be a wise thing to send some battle-ships to Australia and annex part of it. I found that this is the prevalent opinion in Japan, and it is certainly not surprising that this small country, teeming with its forty-five millions, should regard Australasia, with only four millions, with certain amount of covetousness.

Commenting upon this the *Argus* says:

"We have not formulated or even discussed any rational policy to guide us in our dealings with these Eastern neighbors; consequently the attitude of Australia must be one of simple aloofness. Mr. Coote's tidings are an eloquent homily to Queensland as to the necessity for federation and a reminder to the colonies generally how precarious the position of Australia would be were it not an integral part of the British Empire. While that is so menace can only arise to Australia in the event of a great war in which the naval strength of the empire is overtaxed. In such a case Japan, enrolled upon the side of England's enemies, would be an important factor in the sum from the Australian point of view."

The Australians, therefore, like the Spaniards, are not inclined to do more than take note of the fact that danger may threaten them from Japan. It is different with the Dutch. They talk of taking the bull by the horns. Professor Schlegel writes in the *Dagblad*, The Hague, as follows:

"The only way to guard against attacks upon the colonies by the Japanese is to drive them out of Formosa. Holland must take possession of Formosa. The remembrance of Dutch rule has not yet been eradicated in that island, and both Chinese and natives would welcome our return as putting an end to the reigning anarchy. True, Japan would not voluntarily give up the island. But that is not necessary. Perhaps Russia and France, and even England, would join Holland in dispossessing the Japanese. The seed sown by Dutch ministers and teachers two centuries ago would then speedily bear fruit."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAVE ENGLAND AND GERMANY BECOME LASTING ENEMIES?

THE commercial, industrial, and colonial rivalry between the Germans and the British has at last produced real national hatred, to all appearance much more deep and lasting than the aversion between Frenchmen and Englishmen, or Frenchmen and Germans. It is well-nigh impossible to pick up an English publication that does not contain some allusion to the Germans as a race of ill-mannered upstarts. German business methods and

manufactures, German laws and colonial efforts, are criticized in the most unfavorable manner, and open threats of war are common. The Germans, on the other hand, reply that England is grasping and selfish, that she has left open no field of enterprise except in quarters where her own ability to obtain successes was insufficient. To the threats of war the Germans answer contemptuously that England is utterly unable to go to war. Since the Flying Squadron was fitted out to overawe them, the Germans predict that the British fleet will be defeated if matched against a reasonable number of ships.

The Times, London, expresses itself in substance as follows:

The insults to which we have been subjected for some months past on the part of the German press seem to have a deeper cause than mere nervous dissatisfaction. These utterances evidently have a political meaning, and the English people begin to exhibit signs of resentment. If the German papers continue to embitter us, resentment will change to open hostility. It is impossible to believe that German statesmen can wish for such a change at a time when Germany's position has been very much weakened, for the Triple Alliance is not what it was, while France and Russia are stronger than ever.

The Daily Telegraph threatens that England will make common cause with France and Russia. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The persistent boorish lumbering abuse of her [Germany's] newspapers can not help producing an effect here, however easy it may be to explain it. . . . The German papers, like others, are subject to want of copy. So we need not be moved too much if abuse of England is the useful 'cut off the joint' of editors in want of a subject. . . . We can not forget the boorish roughness displayed in the matter of the Kongo Treaty, or certain transactions in the Transvaal at the beginning of this year, which, as we know now, were but the result of a long previous intrigue. On the top of this has come the Zanzibar difficulty. England does not complain of the refuge given to Khalid, but of the arrogant swagger with which it was given and of the visible inclination of the Germans to advance claims to Zanzibar which are as impudent as they are unfounded. . . .

"There may be nothing more in the attitude of Germany than self-assertive clumsiness; but, even so, it has produced a change here which Berlin will do well to take into account. In the contemplation of their own rather recent greatness, the Germans may not think it a matter of much importance that a quarrel with them would be decidedly popular with large classes of Englishmen, and less unwelcome than any other to all. We are not going to imitate the rude folly of the German papers."

Nor are these complaints confined to the British Isles. In the colonies Germany is censured as severely, as the following sample from *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, will show:

"Germany, like France in the latter half of the eighteenth century, has conceived that her mission was to ruin the colonial expansion of England. England had been generous to an extreme, and had raised no objection to the establishment of a German protectorate and colony in Southwest Africa. It was doubtless foolish of England to have done this, but having agreed she accepted honorably the consequences. Not so Germany. The possession of the district about Walfisch Bay only whetted Germany's desire for more."

Meanwhile the *Hamburgische Correspondent*, in an official article, declared that Said Khalid, the deposed Sultan of Zanzibar, would not be permitted to intrigue against England while living in the German colonies. This was immediately looked upon as an apology on the part of Germany, for the part she had taken in the Zanzibar affair. *The Home News*, London, a paper circulating very largely in the British colonies, remarked that "some dim perception seems to have entered the Teutonic brain that once again the German Government have gone too far." *The St. James's Gazette* declared that "a dim sort of apology had been drawn from the German Government." *The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"We do not believe that a few official paragraphs are sufficient to put an end to German intrigue in Zanzibar or elsewhere. But we receive with pleasure every proof that the German Government understands the danger of twisting the British Lion's tail. It is, however, not impossible that the rumors of a joint action on the part of England, France, and Russia has taught the German Government that it must not go too far."

All this has drawn some very sharp replies from the German press. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's paper, says that "Germany is sorry to find England in so bellicose a spirit, but British threats can have only one effect: the avoidance of everything that could be construed into fear of England's displeasure." The paper further explains that Germany, not being a quarrelsome nation, does not seek a quarrel with England. But as every act of common civility toward the British Government is described in the English papers as an acknowledgment of England's power, Germany must not give up one iota of her rights in deference to England's wishes. England's fighting power is described in the Old Chancellor's paper with but one word—"impotent." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which had predicted that the promise to prevent Said Khalid from intriguing against Great Britain during his stay in German territory would be termed an apology in England, says:

"The English forget that even when Germany gave notice to Great Britain that Said Khalid would be sent to Daar-es-Salaam an act of extraordinary courtesy had been committed. As for the threat of Great Britain to join the Franco-Russian coalition, that is more than foolish. Every child knows that the European situation no longer hinges upon the antagonism between France and Germany, but upon the enmity between England and Russia. When expenses come to be settled for the Franco-Russian festivities, it will not be the Triple Alliance but England that will have to pay the piper. Public opinion in Germany can afford to make fun of the threats in the British press."

The *Kieler Zeitung*, Kiel, declares that Germany, unlike England, can stand alone without loss of prestige, the Triple Alliance being more for the benefit of Austria and Italy than that of Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that England still has a chance to obtain Germany's good-will comparatively cheap. If England were to give up Zanzibar and Rhodesia, Germany might be propitiated.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

SAYS a Canadian contemporary: "Now that Lord Aberdeen has become an Indian by adoption, he can ride half-fare on the railways, but as an offset to this, the Governor-General can not buy drinks unless the barkeeper is prepared to dare the penalties of the law against selling liquor to Indians."

THE most "electric" village in Europe is Borobeke, in Belgium, where a plant has been put in operation according to plans drawn by Professor Schoentges, of Ghent. All streets, alleys, and private roads, all public and private buildings are lighted by electricity. The great dairy works of the village are worked by electricity. For all this each householder pays only 19 francs (\$3.80) per year.

ACCORDING to the Budapest *Namzet* the French delegates at the late International Peace Congress agreed to go to Hamburg next time the Congress meets. This is an important concession, as so far the French have refused to recognize the Peace of Frankfurt as a basis for lasting peace. Several of the delegates point out that, as neither France, Russia, England, Austria, nor the United States is asked to give up territory they have obtained by conquest, it is unjust to demand such a sacrifice of Germany alone.

The Japan Mail has an article on Japanese officials, in which it asserts that they are less corrupt than any other in the world. There may be exceptions, but these are astonishingly few. In strict attention to duty the Japanese officials of all ranks, it seems, rival the Prussians; but while the latter are somewhat stiff and overbearing in manner, the Japanese is also very polite. If a Japanese official is not polite, it is always the fault of some foreigner, who, because he happens to have enough money to go globe-trotting, acts as if the whole earth belonged to him.

THE St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* thinks it strange that nobody gives the least thought to the sufferings of the Mohammedan element in Turkey, while everybody harps upon the misfortunes of the Armenians. The paper relates that owing to the emptiness of the Sultan's treasury, there is no money to provide the troops called out to quell insurrections with the barest necessities. No wonder that the militiamen, torn from their homes to restore order in rebellious provinces, are not in the best of temper. Disaffection among the Moslems is punished much more barbarously than among the Christians, for rebellious Turks have no foreign ambassadors to take their part.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A JOB LOT OF IDOLS.

ONE can not help feeling, when looking upon the idols whose portraits adorn a recent issue of *The Strand Magazine*, that the sweeping injunction of the Sinaitic code—to make no likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth—is yet hardly sweeping

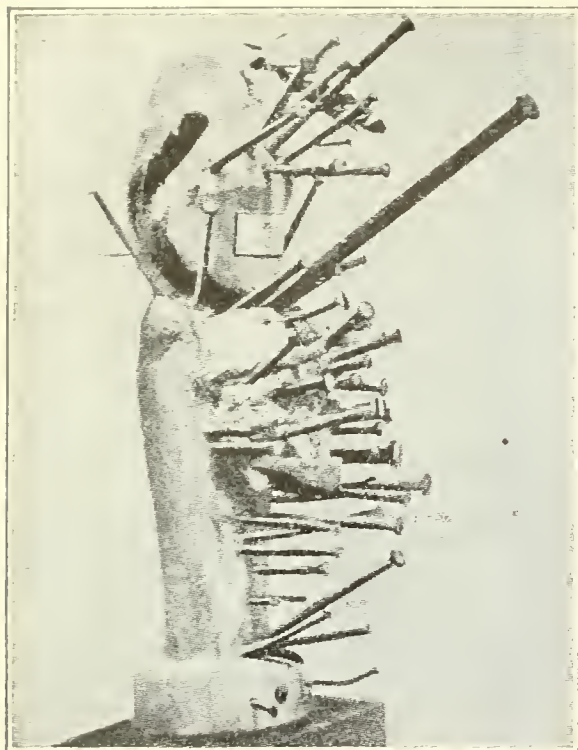


FIG. 1.

enough to apply to some of the images before which men still prostrate themselves. It is a marvelous "job lot" which *The Strand* writer has collected, and we reproduce a few of the more striking specimens from his gallery of ideal figures.

Figure No. 1 is from West Africa. It is frankly admitted that he, she, or it is not a great work of art, being no more than a half-shaped up-

right figure without limbs or features, unless one counts as a feature a lump of white clay stuck against the chest.

"One's first impression is that he must have been unlucky in his profession, and possibly have incurred unpopularity by neglecting to answer prayers or something of the kind, the indignation of his disciples taking the spiteful form of nails driven viciously into his sacred person.

"This is wrong, however. The nails are most amiably meant, and he likes them. The idol comes from a part where iron of all sorts is extremely scarce, and nails are some of the most precious possessions of the natives. So the devout West African who was anxious to propitiate this particular divinity sacrificed one of his most valuable nails to it by the simple and respectful process of hammering it into the hallowed stomach. So that, as a matter of fact, he was quite a popular power; loved, dreaded, and perforated by a numerous congregation. Let us be thankful that friendly presentations in this country are conducted by a different method."

Figure No. 2 has features, tho it is doubtful whether this is an advantage in his case. He comes from the Sandwich Islands, and the description runs as follows:

"It is a sort of Polynesian Tom Noddy, consisting entirely of head and neck, and it is made—or rather its exterior surface is—of feathers. The interior frame is wicker, and the covering is of red and yellow feathers. The not particularly languishing eyes are of mother-of-pearl, with black beads for pupils, and the smile



FIG. 2.

is bordered by a pleasant and numerous company of dogs' teeth. The whole affair is considerably bigger than the usual human

head, and would prove of little use in quieting a nervous baby. In regard to the feathers, it may be of interest to state that the yellow feathers are of a most precious and rare sort. They come from a little bird which the naturalists call *Melithreptes Pacifica*, and which the Sandwich Islanders call by some name which may be nearly as long, tho it can hardly be as ugly. This little bird has under each wing one single yellow feather and no more, and that only an inch long, so that anybody anxious to stuff a bed with these feathers would get a deal of gun practise in the process.

"The late King of the Sandwich Islands, as a mat-

ter of fact, did have a cloak made of these feathers alone. It hung four feet from the shoulder, and was eleven feet wide at the bottom, and it was in process of making while nine successive kings reigned and died in the Sandwich Islands."

The two idols (No. 3) also come from the Sandwich Islands and are irreverently referred to as "obviously drunk and singing rowdy songs, in addition to which the larger of the two has a shocking black eye." A similar irreverent spirit animates the writer in dealing with the idol (No. 4) from New Guinea, whose only distinct expression, he says, "would seem to be one of hunger, and its general appearance suggests that of a wild boy from a penny show where there was nothing to eat." Of the natives of New Guinea, the writer adds:

"Each family keeps a little hut for the devils, with a little grass hammock slung therein for the devil to sleep in, and there they place nuts each morning as a sacrifice. The people appear to have no notion of any well-disposed divinity or spirit, and everything supernatural is to their minds malignant, mischievous, and horrible. They have only two ways of getting what they want of these deities: by bullying them and by abject offerings designed to propitiate. Many districts have their especial and particular devils, but there is no irksomely rigid law, and any gentleman may invent his own devils according to his own particular fears and fancies, and can invent as many as he likes."

The Turk as a Fighter.—"The Turk is a good fighter," says *The Army and Navy Journal*, "when he is well led, but as a rule he is not well led. When he knows what to do he can do it, stubbornly and resolutely, if somewhat clumsily and craftily, but he has little faculty of origination and but an indifferent faculty of execution. When it comes to defense he is there, largely by reason of the negative qualities of his inertia and his stolid ac-



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

quiescence in whatever may be his environment for the time. At offensive movements he is not an adept. 'Kusmet' (fate) sums up most of his strategy, altho he is willing to a limited degree to help 'fate' out when some leader more intelligent than the average shows him the way.

"But the Moslem who is so used to being misled in politically and in other ways in time of peace would hardly know what was happening if he should for once be well led in battle. He has never been accustomed to intelligent systems of administration. Little is done systematically in the Ottoman Empire, or done with method long, even where a periodical fit of 'progress' seizes on the centralized officialism at Stamboul. Such a thing as a war college is unknown in Turkey. Here and there is a military school, which gives a kind of cadet drill in the minutiae of militarism, but no such thing is known as a comprehensive scheme into which the several parts of the military system, so far as there is any system at all, might be made so to fit that every man would know his place and duty in time of war. In other words, Turkey has no military 'station bill' posted up anywhere abouts, nor, so far as any observers are informed, even stored away in any archives anywhere."

AN ENGLISH REVIEW OF OUR STRENGTH AS A NATION.

TWO nations of the Old World, Spain and England, at present believe themselves justified in considering the possibility of a war with the United States. In both countries the strength of the United States has been described as enormous by many writers, but in both countries also the conservative element is now coming to the fore to show that this strength has been overrated. A writer in the *Correspondencia*, Madrid, endeavors to convince his countrymen that it would be undignified for Spain to seek alliances against the United States. In England much attention is given to an article by Alexander McClure, in *The Nineteenth Century*. He examines our pretension to national strength from a purely English point of view, and comes to the conclusion that a war with Great Britain would utterly ruin us.

The writer begins by asking "What constitutes national power?" and proceeds to answer the question. We condense his answer:

It may be assumed without argument that population alone, as in China, is not power, nor extent of dominion, as in the case of Russia. Extensive trading without a stable monetary standard is, after all, only a "clearing-sale of surplus stock," which is unfortunately shown by India, while republican or democratic government, ever changing and generally mistrusted, is often but the veriest travesty of power.

What, then, constitutes national strength?

Briefly, a land whose every citizen is a free man and an enlightened subject; extensive and profitable trade intercourse; a sound currency basis, and a stable government free from jobbing and panic. It is not the writer's intention, however, to enlarge on these points, but to proceed to the consideration of another, no less important factor of national strength: the possession of a mercantile marine.

The Phenicians with a mere strip of coast-line, and the Venetians with little more than a salt marsh for territory, both attained magnificent preeminence among the nations of their day, almost wholly by reason of their maritime supremacy. The insular position of our own fatherland forced us to build an immense fleet, which, while carrying our own and our neighbor's merchandise, takes the Briton with his commercial and administrative ability to the farthest corners of the earth. Germany, with an awkwardly divided coast-line of 1,200 miles, is successfully increasing her mercantile marine, her principal steamship lines paying good interest notwithstanding the depressed state of shipping affairs. The purchase by Norway of old British vessels is well known, and even Belgium, with a seaboard of only forty-two miles, wisely improves her maritime intercourse. In view of all this, and without going into the merits or demerits of the subsidy system, it will be interesting to see how the United States stands in respect of her mercantile marine as compared with other nations. It is not easy to reduce the figures of the different

countries to a uniform basis, but the following table may be accepted as sufficiently accurate for our purpose; as regards the ocean-carrying trade:

	Sailers.		Steamers.		Totals.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain...	1,645	2,168,451	6,325	9,670,047	7,970	11,844,496
Germany	309	362,184	952	1,343,153	1,261	1,705,337
France	94	92,296	559	900,885	653	993,181
United States ..	15	22,920	417	765,142	432	788,062
Norway	91	89,512	480	407,462	571	496,974
Spain	2	1,228	370	447,798	372	449,026
Holland	46	51,836	209	315,196	255	367,032
Italy	43	42,940	223	317,967	266	*360,907

It will be observed that in the number of her sailing-vessels the United States is second last in the list; while as regards steamers she is easily distanced by Germany, France, and Norway. With a population of 63,000,000 and an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, it would naturally be expected that the United States would have had a larger maritime interest than, say, Germany, with a population of 59,000,000 and an area of about 1,300,000 square miles,† especially in view of the splendid seaboard which the American continent affords.

Like Norway, the United States has a large number of wooden sailing-vessels, and comparison of the relative number of high-speed screw-steamers gives the following interesting figures:

VESSELS CAPABLE OF STEAMING.					
	Knots 12-14	14½-15½	16-17	17½-19	19 and upward.
Great Britain ..	640	57	34	15	6
United States ..	55	18	1	..	4

A little over eight per cent. of the sea-borne trade of the United States is carried by her own vessels. In the early "sixties" it was quite seventy per cent. While other nations, therefore, are doing everything possible to stimulate their mercantile marine, the United States has allowed this industry to decay. It is questionable if the ground which has thus been lost will ever be recovered, especially if a recent enactment, requiring that all officers and engineers employed in American vessels shall be naturalized American citizens, is an example of the lines upon which American shipping legislation will be conducted.

The foregoing deals with America's position as a power in time of peace, a point of view unfortunately not yet fully recognized in the unwritten code of international principles as a basis of judgment in the case of a nation aspiring to the rank of a power. Let us now consider the position of the United States as a possible belligerent.

The following table shows the naval strength of the nations named, as comprehensively as it is possible to do—anything like a satisfactorily uniform classification of the various vessels of the respective fleets being extremely difficult, if not impossible:

	Battle-ships.	Cruisers.	Torpedo craft.	Port defense.
Great Britain	32	263	118	23
France	30	150	216	17
Spain	1	90	16	1
Russia	14	70	64	16
Italy	10	61	139	4
Holland	..	66	20	25
Germany	13	43	132	12
United States....	5	47	17	19
Denmark	1	18	12	4

It is seen that, taking the combined figures of battle-ships and cruisers—the United States stands eighth in the list, and with this observation we may pass to another phase of the subject. With

*The large number of vessels of great size employed in our coasting trade, the enormous extent of our coast line, and the fact that our "coasters" touch at all South American ports makes it difficult for statisticians on the continent of Europe to draw the line between coasting trade and ocean trade in our case. Erwin Knipping, in Justus Perthe's "Sea Atlas," gives the following figures as best suited for comparison. The figures are for 1889:

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF		
	Mercantile fleet.	Maritime exports and imports.
Great Britain	\$610,000,000	\$3,715,500,000
Germany	72,500,000	1,994,500,000
France	50,500,000	1,603,000,000
United States.....	45,000,000	1,536,000,000
Italy	22,500,000	468,000,000
Russia	15,000,000	520,000,000

—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

† Including the colonies.—Ed. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

the present development of business instinct, efforts would be made to continue trade as much as possible during war.

And here, thinks the writer, is the most vulnerable point of the United States. He regards the volume of trade which we carry on with our neighbors as unimportant, and paints the consequences of an effective blockade of our ports in the following somber manner:

"With a greatly restricted, or entirely obstructed, outlet for his produce the American farmer would become, if not bankrupt, at all events a much poorer man than he is at present; the army of the unemployed, even now ominously large, would be recruited enormously from all ranks of life; the financial position of the railroads, never of the soundest, would at once become desperate on account of the cessation of 'foreign through-going' traffic; and, if the writer is not mistaken in his conclusions, the number of the different nationalities, individually and collectively, which form the component parts of her population, would prove a most embarrassing element of complication, rendering internal dissensions only too probable."

Referring to the possibility of war with Great Britain, the writer points out that England is still our best customer, and that her trade would be lost, never, perhaps, to be recovered, as the British Colonies and South America would eagerly seize the chance to oust us from the field. In summing up, the writer comes to the conclusion that Uncle Sam will get along best by being very civil to everybody else. He says:

"Even making every allowance for the patriotic cohesion which the call to arms evokes in all ranks of a nation, there are grave doubts whether the United States, with its immense alien population, has yet reached a degree of national solidity sufficiently strong to justify a declaration, or even a menace, of war at the present time. He would be considered foolish who embarked upon a business venture without first counting the cost and summing up his probable gains and losses. Similarly, no nation, in the face of such incalculable ruin, even tho the fortune of war be with it, is justified in a threat or menace of war against any other nation, unless, indeed, 'the case is a good one, the ground fair, and the necessity clear;' and it is tolerably certain that, had the soundness of this axiom been more clearly recognized by American statesmen during past months, we should not have heard so much regarding the Monroe doctrine, or rather the modern American reading of that dogma."

WITH COURTS AND LAWYERS.

INTERESTING and curious episodes galore from the legal history of New York are found in the book on "Extraordinary Cases" recently published by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, a distinguished lawyer who has spent forty years in active practise and has been engaged in many celebrated cases involving life and liberty. Daniel Webster, Charles O'Connor, Ogden Hoffman, J. W. Gerard, James T. Brady, and other leading American lawyers were at the head of the New York bar in the early days of Mr. Clinton's legal career, and he gives sketches and anecdotes concerning these great legal lights. The cases given in the book are of that peculiar and romantic character which never lose their interest. We extract some entertaining incidents from the volume.

Of Chancellor Walworth the following anecdote is told with regard to his annoying habit of persistent and aggressive interruption:

"On one occasion a lawyer of good repute and of fair practise commenced to argue a case before him. He had hardly begun, when the Chancellor interrupted, telling him that he had brought his action 'all wrong;' it should have been begun in a different way, which he specified. The lawyer answered that, before he commenced his suit, he examined the authorities and concluded that the only proper form was the one he adopted. The Chancellor said the form of action was all wrong; the lawyer replied that he did not feel at liberty to go against all the decisions applicable to the subject. He said he could find no authority in favor of the course which the Chancellor had suggested. The latter, with no little impatience, said: 'Then you should have

retained counsel, who would have advised you to bring the action as I have suggested.' The lawyer replied: 'Since your honor went on the bench, there has been no counsel at the bar to whom I could have applied *who would have given such advice.*'"

Polly Bodine was tried for murder in 1844, and the evidence against her, tho strong, was entirely circumstantial. The jury disagreed, and it was found that only one juror had stubbornly stood out for an acquittal. The juror was a sort of village oracle of dogmatic proclivities, always disagreeing with people. The following conversation with him is reported:

"Were you for acquittal?"

"No."

"Were you, then, for conviction?"

"No."

"What verdict were you in favor of?"

"No verdict at all."

"How is that?"

"It was all circumstantial evidence. I would not render *any* verdict on circumstantial evidence—that is not unless it was in the *fourth degree.*"

"What do you mean by circumstantial evidence in the fourth degree?"

"Why, from witnesses who swear that they saw the act committed."

"Thus was the life of Polly Bodine saved by this incorrigible juror who invented the doctrine of circumstantial evidence in the fourth degree."

A woman tried for assaulting (with intent to kill) a prominent man who had wronged her, was acquitted amid thunders of applause, before Recorder Talmadge. The public rejoiced, and not long afterward a dinner was given to the recorder, counsel, and jury. After the wine had begun to flow freely and many toasts had been made (to quote Mr. Clinton)—

"Recorder Talmadge slowly and calmly arose. His countenance wore an expression of dignity peculiarly and unusually impressive. Those present gazed with fixed attention upon his commanding and portly figure as with judicial gravity and majestic mien he, looking at the foreman, announced that he was about to propose a toast which he was sure would meet with the most cordial approbation of all present. He said: 'I propose the health of Mr. —, foreman of the jury, who so nobly *did his duty*—notwithstanding *his oath.*'"

In one important case, involving heavy damages, Charles O'Connor was opposed by J. W. Gerard. The latter was full of wit, humor, repartee, and expedients. He understood human nature and had great success with juries. He knew that O'Connor, if allowed to examine his witnesses and properly introduce his evidence, would establish his case. He therefore resorted to a most extraordinary expedient. When O'Connor produced his witness, Mr. Gerard asked him what he expected to prove by the testimony. Mr. O'Connor lucidly stated the point, and Mr. Gerard said: "I admit it, no examination is necessary." The next witness was called, and Mr. Gerard again admitted all that he was expected to prove. All of the witnesses were thus disposed of, and O'Connor found that his whole case was admitted. He was confident of victory. Mr. Gerard, however, knew what he was about. His address to the jury was brief and was as follows:

"Some of you know me personally. I have no doubt that those of you who do not know me personally know me by reputation. Now, gentlemen, you *know* that if my client had been guilty of fraud, I would be the last man on earth to admit it. I would hide it from you, cover it up, fight, fight, and I know *how* to fight—against the proof of it getting in evidence. If my client had been guilty, do you think I would admit it? No! No! Never! Never! [Looking at his watch.] Gentlemen, excuse my brevity; I have an engagement to dine to-day, and my time is almost up, so I will detain you no longer."

O'Connor made an able and strong argument and worked hard, but he failed to impress the jury with the *importance* of the facts admitted, and they decided against his client. Mr. Gerard succeeded through preventing the jury from *dwelling* on and fully appreciating the evidence. They failed to realize that he had in reality admitted the whole case.

Judge Davies, who presided over the Court of Appeals, once heard a motion to dismiss an appeal. The counsel, referring to the mixed and incongruous character of the appeal, said "Why, your Honor, it is a regular chowder appeal!" The judge, who had no sense of humor, remarked with great gravity: "Section — of the Code does not mention or say one word about 'chowder appeals.'"

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The sensation of the week was the jump on Thursday in the rate on call loans in New York city to 100 per cent. in some instances, and to 50 per cent. in many instances. This was followed on Friday with a drop to about 36 per cent., a combination of banks to furnish funds restoring confidence.

The Money Supply.—Quotations of call loans at 100 per cent. or more have no real meaning except that, with practically four holidays to come in succession, there is really no market. Commercial loans are almost a lost art, except as banks sustain their regular customers, which they do generally with a fair degree of liberality. The hoarding or engagement of gold to provide against contingencies has far surpassed all records, and in exchange bought ahead, gold actually withdrawn, and contracts to deliver gold if required, probably exceeds in amount \$100,000,000. The makers of contracts to deliver gold on demand have imported over \$10,000,000, it is believed, and ordered \$500,000 more this week; the withdrawals of gold from banks for temporary deposit elsewhere, or by country banks at the demand of

customers, have been quite heavy, and the buying of foreign exchange has made the market entirely abnormal, and quite out of relation to the existing state of foreign trade.—*Dun's Review, October 31.*

Prices in General.—Orders to an enormous amount have been placed with manufacturers, jobbers, commission houses, and importers to be canceled in the event of the success of the free-silver cause. An encouraging feature is a further advance in the prices of leather, wool, Bessemer pig iron, wheat, Indian corn, lard, raw and refined sugar, and for crude and refined petroleum. Prices are practically unchanged for pork and coffee, but hides are a little weaker, and prices for oats, wheat flour, cotton and print cloths are lower. Only moderate orders have been placed for woolen goods for spring delivery, but manufacturers are disposed to buy some raw materials.—*Bradstreet's, October 31.*

Movement in Wheat.—Wheat has declined sharply, but is rising again, closing about ½ cent lower for the week. Heavy realizing on spot sales, extreme monetary pressure in carrying supplies, and belief of foreigners that they can get what they want at lower prices by present

abstention, have materially helped the powerful Chicago influence which has labored to depress prices. But the evidence of great demand abroad grows clearer, and while Western receipts are heavy, 7,562,927 bushels for this week, and 28,756,644 for the past four weeks, against 31,150,964 last year, the enormous milling returns are of especial value, showing that foreign orders are preparing a great quantity of flour for export. These returns, not heretofore given elsewhere, will be especially instructive whenever the market turns on the foreign demand. Atlantic exports for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,026,558 bushels against 6,255,413 last year. Higher prices and actual famine in parts of India have a speculative bearing, but are really less important to the American market than the news of the decreasing supplies from Russia.—*Dun's Review, October 31.*

Cotton and Wool.—Cotton has held up remarkably well, in spite of trade estimates that the yield

The Second Summer,

many mothers believe, is the most precarious in a child's life; generally it may be true, but you will find that mothers and physicians familiar with the value of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk do not so regard it.

WHAT
Ministers Say
OF

Electropoise
An Oxygen
Home Remedy
Without Medicine

REV. W. H. DEPUY, A.M., D.D., LL.D., for
20 years Assistant Editor

N. Y. Christian Advocate, says:

"My confidence in the merits of the Electropoise—simple, convenient, economical, and effective as it is, has constantly increased with its continued use."

REV. WM. McDONALD, Boston, Mass., Editor
Christian Witness, says:

"I am slow to commend new discoveries of any kind, for the reason that so many of them prove to be worthless; but I can commend the Electropoise as a safe and effective health-restorer."

REV. JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, Mo., Grand
Secretary

Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., says:

"I have had an Electropoise in my family for a number of years' and the benefits derived from its use have convinced me that it is invaluable as an agent in various maladies."

REV. S. P. SPRENG, Cleveland, Ohio, Editor

Evangelical Messenger, says:

"My experience with the Electropoise has been very satisfactory. It warms the blood, invigorates the vital organs, and quickens the vital forces in a remarkable manner."

REV. R. YEAKEL, Cleveland, Ohio, Editor

Theological Quarterly, says:

"The use of the Electropoise has taken away a very painful and annoying rheumatism, which has afflicted me since 1879, after all other remedies had failed."

REV. ZEPHANIAH MEEK, D.D., Catlettsburgh,
Ky., Editor

Central Methodist, says:

"Unless about 10,000 men, mainly professional men—lawyers, doctors, editors, preachers, and all other classes, including the writer are mistaken, the Electropoise effects cures when other remedies fail."

REV. G. A. LOFTON Nashville, Tenn., Author
Character Sketches, says:

"After exhausting speaking I have found the Electropoise of great value in equalizing the circulation and restoring the nervous equilibrium."

REV. WM. TAYLOR,

Bishop of Africa, says:

"I have used the Electropoise with quite satisfactory results, and know of its use by others with decided benefit. I consider it a therapeutic agent of undoubted merit."

REV. HORATIO GATES,

Archdeacon of Missouri, says:

"My opinion of the Electropoise is as favorable as ever. It is a companion which improves upon acquaintance. Familiarity with it never breeds contempt."

REV. LEONARD SMITH, Spring Hill, Conn.,
says:

"I have every confidence in the curative powers of the Electropoise, and if I could not get another, money would not buy the one we have."

REV. A. U. HUTCHINS, Buffalo, N. Y., says:

"I have suffered with nervous dyspepsia and after trying some of the best physicians from Buffalo to Boston continued to grow worse. The Electropoise has almost cured me."

REV. L. CARMON BELL, Greencastle, Pa., says:

"I have found the Electropoise valuable as a tonic and restorative after a severe Sunday's work in the pulpit, thus enabling me to overleap 'blue Monday' entirely."

REV. W. N. RICHARDSON, Worcester, Mass.,
says:

"My wife and myself have used the Electropoise for a number of troubles, and am prepared to say that I believe it will do even more than you claim for it."

REV. A. R. JONES, Chenoa, Ill., says:

"I have used the Electropoise with much benefit for rheumatism, kidney trouble, and chronic constipation; the results have been particularly gratifying."

REV. E. S. ANNABLE, Blossburg, Pa., says:

"The Electropoise is entitled to all the glory for my restoration to health. I look upon it as one of the greatest developments of this scientific age."

REV. C. W. WILDER, Wollaston, Mass., says:

"Owing to the use of the Electropoise, I have for the last year and a half enjoyed better health in every way than for twelve years. I commend it cheerfully."

REV. J. J. ROBINSON, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"I was stricken with paralysis, and the use of the Electropoise has done me so much good that I earnestly commend its use to others similarly afflicted."

REV. EDWARD L. HYDE, Plainfield, N. J., says:

"I am glad to say I have received so much benefit from the use of the Electropoise for constipation, insomnia, and other ordinary ailments, that I have every confidence in its powers."

REV. J. N. SHORT, Lowell, Mass., says:

"The Electropoise has accomplished wonders for some members of my church, and has also cured me of insomnia of two years' standing, which had resisted other remedies."

REV. A. T. TIDWELL, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I regard the Electropoise as a family necessity. I have used it three years with entire satisfaction, and feel that I can not say enough in its favor."

REV. JOSEPH MAYOU, Oskaloosa, Kans., says:

"I have used the Electropoise with great benefit, and have known it to cure asthma, hemorrhoids, rheumatism, and other diseases among my friends."

REV. F. D. GEARY, Hazelton, Pa., says:

"I have used the Electropoise in a number of instances and always with good results; it has cured me of constipation and my nervous system is much improved."

REV. J. J. MOFFITT, Pound Ridge, N. Y., says:

"I have no more use for the stomach-pump; eat three good meals per day, sleep like a child, and enjoy life. It is all due to the use of the Electropoise."

REV. A. A. KIDDER, Provincetown, Mass., says:

"The Electropoise is king. My family are kept well free from common colds, etc., by its favor. A photograph of our family would be a good 'ad.' for the 'poise.'"

REV. J. T. SHEFFIELD, Norwich, Conn., says:

"I feel confident that an intelligent use of the Electropoise in the various diseases for which you recommend it would prove a great blessing to humanity."

REV. R. R. GAILEY, Morristown, Ohio, says:

"The Electropoise has worked like a charm in Mrs. Gailey's case; her constipation has taken its departure, and her general health is much improved."

REV. R. H. LATHAM, La Belle, Mo., says:

"For eighteen months I have relied upon the Electropoise in every emergency and it has never yet failed to give quicker and more satisfactory results than the doctors."

Often CURES
CASES
Pronounced
"INCURABLE"

"HOW?"

By its new method
of introducing oxygen
directly into the
entire circulation.

Price, \$10

FREE by mail, an illustrated booklet telling all about the Electropoise.

Electrolibration Co., 1122 Broadway, New York,
or Electropoise Inst., 232 Livingston St., B'klyn.

will be close to nine million bales. The trade believes such estimates erroneous, and also believe that present prices will not be found too high if with such a crop there should be good business in this and other countries. The mills are selling staple goods somewhat freely, and print cloths are a shade higher, but there is neither much selling nor much effort to buy goods of other descriptions. The speculation in wool continues, and has taken during the past four weeks 28,321,100 pounds against 20,788,850 last year, and 26,538,503 in 1892, altho less than half the capacity of mills is employed. It is a gratifying feature, however, that about twelve establishments have started during the week, in confidence that business will be large hereafter. There is as yet only a slight improvement in the demand for light-weight woolsens.—*Dun's Review, October 31.*

Failures in Business.—Failures for the past four weeks have been \$12,243,966 in liabilities, against \$11,120,488 last year, \$8,206,892 in 1894, and \$18,995,494 in 1893. Manufacturing have been \$6,304,809, against \$5,426,950 last year, and trading have been \$5,479,607, against \$5,624,029 last year. Failures for the week have been 270 in the United States, against 278 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 53 last year.—*Dun's Review, October 31.*

CHES.

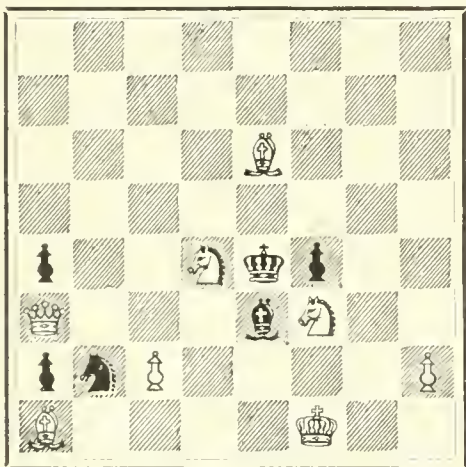
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 172.

BY EMILE PRADIGNAT.

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K 5; B on K 6; Kt on Q Kt 7; Ps on K B 5, Q R 5 and 7.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K B sq; Q on Q R 3; Bs on K 6, Q R sq; Kts on K B 3, Q 4; Ps on K R 2, Q B 2.

White mates in two moves.

Reichelm, in the Philadelphia Times, says: "The chances are that, after you have mastered this problem, you will cut it out for future reference."

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Company, of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Solution of Problems.

A number of our solvers have sent correct solution of 168 (should have been 169); but we have received so many incorrect key-moves and faulty solutions, that we have decided to give you another week. This problem is worth all the study you can give to it, and you will be delighted with it, when you "get" it.

Steinitz vs. Pillsbury.

One of the most interesting games played in the Nuremberg Tourney was the one between the veteran master and the young American. It will be remembered that, in the St. Petersburg Tourney, while Pillsbury defeated Lasker and Tschigorin, he could not win a game from Steinitz. The meeting of these two experts in Nuremberg was watched with great interest, and as both played remarkably well the game is a fine specimen of high-grade Chess.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ.	PILLSBURY.	STEINITZ.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	32 P-K R 3	Q x R P
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	33 Q-K 5	Q-Kt 8 ch
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	34 K-R 2	Q-B 4
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	35 Q-K 3	R-K B sq
5 P-K 3	Castles	36 R-K 5	Q-Q 2
6 Q-Kt 3 (a)	P-B 3	37 R-K 7	Q-Q 3
7 Kt-B 3	Kt-K 5! (b)	38 Kt-K 5	R x P
8 B x B	Q x B	39 R-Q 7	Q x R
9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	40 Kt x Q	R x Kt
10 Kt-Q 2	P-K B 4	41 Q-K 6	R (B sq)-Q sq
11 P-B 5 (c)	Kt-Q 2	42 Q-Q R 6	P-R 3
12 Kt-R 4	K-R sq	43 P-R 4	R-K B sq
13 Q-B 3	Kt-B 3	44 K-R 3	K-R 2
14 B-K 2	Kt-Q 4	45 Q-Q B 6	R-Q 6 ch
15 Q-Q 2	P-Q Kt 3	46 P-Kt 3	R-K 6
16 Kt-K 5 (d)	P x P	47 Q-B 2 ch	K-R sq
17 Kt x P	Q-Q B 2	48 P-R 5	R-K 4
18 Kt-K 5	P x P	49 K-R 4	P-R 4
19 P x P (e)	P-B 5	50 Q-R 4	R-Q Kt sq
20 Castles	B-Kt 2	51 P-Kt 4	R-K Kt 4
21 Q R-B sq	Q-K 2	52 Q-B 6	R-K Kt sq
22 P-R 3 (f)	Kt-K 6	53 Q-R 6	K-R 2
23 R-K B 2	Q R-Q sq	54 Q-Q 3 ch	K-R sq
24 P x P	B x P	55 Q-R 6	R-Q sq
25 R x P (g)	R x R	56 Q-Q B 6	R (Kt 4)-Q 4
26 Q x Kt	Q-R 5	57 Q-R 4	R-R sq
27 B-B 3	B x B	58 K-R 3	R-Q 6 ch
28 Kt x B	Q-B 3	59 K-R 4	R-K 6
29 R-R 6	Q-B 4	60 Q-B 6	R-K B sq
30 R x P	Q-Kt 8 ch	61 Resigns.	
31 Q-K sq	Q x Kt P		

Notes by the Rev. C. E. Ranken, in The British Chess Magazine.

- (a) A novelty, threatening to win a Pawn by B x Kt, etc., and forcing Black either to exchange Pawns or to support his Q P.
- (b) The Chess-editor of The Standard eulogizes this move, and says that it should always be made as soon as possible, in all variations of this opening, where the opponent has played B-K Kt 5.
- (c) This leaves a hole for the Black Kt which he quickly proceeds to occupy.
- (d) The weakness of the P at B 5 now becomes evident, for, if White exchanges Pawns, he gives Black an open file for his R, etc.
- (e) If Q x P, then R-Q sq; and White could not Castle.
- (f) He has nothing better.
- (g) Was this necessary? B-B 3 looks good enough to ward off present danger.

Openings at Budapest.

Twenty openings were used in the Budapest Tournament, and 78 games were played. White won 35 games, equal to 44.8 per cent.; Black won 25 games, equal to 32.3 per cent.; 18 games were drawn. The record follows:

Openings.	Total played.	White won.	White lost.	White drew.
Ruy Lopez.....	19	7	5	7
Queen's Gambit declined.	13	8	3	2
French Defense.....	7	3	2	2
Giuoco Piano.....	6	2	3	1
King's Bishop's Game.....	5	2	2	1
Four Knights' Game.....	4	1	1	2
Vienna Game.....	4	3	1	0
King's Bishop's Gambit.....	3	1	1	1
Dutch Game.....	3	1	1	1
King's Gambit declined.....	2	1	1	0
Falkbeer Counter Gambit.....	2	2	0	0
King's Fianchetto.....	2	0	1	1
Evans Gambit declined.....	1	1	0	0
Philidor's Defense.....	1	0	1	0
Hampe-Altgaier.....	1	1	0	0
Sicilian Defense.....	1	0	1	0
Scotch Gambit.....	1	1	0	0
Petroff's Defense.....	1	0	1	0
Gleen's Fianchetto.....	1	1	0	0
Irregular.....	1	0	1	0
Total.....	78	35	25	18

(Notice this to-day. This ad. will not appear again.)

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Chess-Nuts.

Tschigorin and Charousek, who tied for first and second place, have, since the Tourney, played four games to decide who should take the first and second prizes. Tschigorin by winning three out of the four games wins the first prize. It is worthy of notice, that this is the first time that the Russian master has succeeded in getting the first place in any one of the many tournaments in which he played. He came nearest to first honors in New York in 1889, when he tied with Weiss.

It is generally admitted that the results of Tournaments are not genuine criterions of the relative strength of the contestants, and that only matches of a certain number of games can settle the superiority of any player. Mr. Steinitz, however, is not satisfied with the outcome of his match with Lasker, when the latter defeated the veteran in 1894, by a score of ten to five, and four Draws.

Current Events.

Monday, October 26.

McKinley addresses seven delegations, one from New Jersey; Bryan speaks to students and citizens at Jacksonville, at Alton and other Illinois towns; Palmer and Buckner speak at Council Bluffs and other cities in Iowa. . . . The Long-Lochren pension case is dismissed. . . . Two grain elevators containing 1,250,000 bushels of wheat are burned at Chicago. . . . Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and others offer \$4,000,000 to the State University of California. . . . P. J. Tynan, alleged dynamiter, arrives in New York. The appointment of Li Hung Chang as Chinese

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Minister of Foreign Affairs is announced . . . M. Challemeil Lacour, French statesman and orator, dies in Paris.

Tuesday, October 27.

McKinley receives and addresses many visitors, including the New England Sound-Money League; Bryan enters Chicago for his closing campaign, is received by a big crowd in the streets into which eggs were thrown by students. . . . Populist chairman Butler receives Watson's letter of acceptance, but it is not given out. . . . The annual Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church opens in Cincinnati. . . . The firm of Harper Brothers, New York, is incorporated.

Wheat is weak in foreign markets. . . . It is stated that the German Government has no intention of clearing up the so-called revelations which allege that Germany, from 1884 to 1890, had a secret understanding with Russia at variance with the terms of the Dreibund. . . . The Rome correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* says the Vatican does not wish the clergy in the United States to take part in the Presidential campaign, lest there should be a division in the ranks and an outburst of intemperate expression of political opinion on the part of the more impetuous bishops. . . . Dr. George Harley, physician and writer, dies in London.

Wednesday, October 28.

McKinley addresses Canton business men and other delegations; Bryan makes eleven speeches in Chicago; boys arrested for egg-throwing are released at his request; Palmer and Buckner continue their tour in Iowa. . . . Prof. G. L. Burr, historical expert of the Venezuelan Commission, returns from abroad to Washington; a volume completing the British case is laid before the commission. . . . The Georgia legislature organizes at Atlanta. . . . New docks and elevators of the Illinois Central Railway are ceremoniously dedicated at New Orleans. . . . Tornadoes damage Northern Texas and the Indian Territory.

Hundreds of persons are on the verge of starvation along the Labrador coast. . . . Lady Henry Somerset has telegraphed to say that she would personally go bond for the Armenian refugees detained on Ellis Island. . . . The city of Montreal is said to be in danger from the threatened bursting of the reservoirs on Mount Royal.

Thursday, October 29.

McKinley makes five speeches to nine delegations; Bryan makes twenty-one speeches in Illinois, then leaves for Wisconsin. . . . Six men lose their lives by an explosion of gas in a coal-mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . . Eight hundred operators compromise the coal-miners' strike at Salineville, Ohio. . . . The Mecosta County Savings-Bank, Big Rapids, Mich., suspends.

Drought continues in India. . . . The Czar and Czarina leave Darmstadt for Russia. . . . Oriental advices state that the Japanese have landed 4,300 stand of arms for the Philippine rebels. . . . Prime Minister Canovas announces at Madrid that a domestic loan is to be floated and guaranteed by the customs.

Friday, October 30.

McKinley addresses college students, colored Republicans, and school children; Bryan speaks in Greenbay, Madison, and many Wisconsin towns, and he issues a statement regarding his attitude toward the A. P. A. and the public schools. . . . A severe storm prevails on the Great Lakes; a blizzard in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado; a tornado in Tensas parish, Louisiana.

The London *Chronicle* says there is reason to believe that the Venezuelan dispute will be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, similar to the Bering Sea tribunal. . . . One hundred and eighty men, including Señor Escobar, Editor of the *Discussion*, of Havana, were deported by the Spanish authorities to the island of Fernando Po. . . . Cardinal von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, brother of the Chancellor of the German Empire, dies in Berlin. . . . Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, it is stated, is likely to occupy the position of Chief Adviser to Li Hung Chang. The foreign service of China is to be reorganized, and it is said that our State Department is to be taken as a model.

Saturday, October 31.

The formal campaign in Canton ends with Flag-Day speeches by McKinley to visiting delega-

Impressive Array of Names.

The advertising of the Electropoise has always been of a convincing character from the fact that strong personal testimonials are used in all their announcements. The one which appears in this issue of *THE DIGEST* is, however, especially effective in this regard, being made up entirely of the names and commendations of clergyman who have used and are using Electropoise. It is a treatment for home use without medicine. Oxygen is absorbed into the system and sickness and disease expelled. The principles and the particulars of its operation are all given in a neat little booklet which will be sent to any one free on request.

tions; Bryan speaks at Ottumwa, Creston, and other Iowa towns. . . . Chairman Hanna claims 311 electoral votes for McKinley; Chairman Jones claims 255 electoral votes certain for Bryan with chances for 75 more in his favor. . . . "Flag Day" is observed by big "sound-money" demonstrations in New York, Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, Worcester, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities. . . . The Bay State Gas Company passes from the control of J. Edwards Addicks to the Standard Oil Company. . . . The Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, sustains the Collateral Inheritance Tax law; the case will be appealed. . . . A blizzard prevails in Wisconsin. . . . The President appoints Isaac M. Elliott, of New York Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, and Horace L. Washington, of Texas, Consul at Alexandretta, Syria. . . . Deaths: General Joseph T. Torrence, at Chicago; Henry Loewenstein, of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, while marching in the sound-money parade.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Prince Bismarck's organ, replies to the charges that it had made traitorous revelations in its disclosures as to the Russo-German agreement. . . . Joseph Chamberlain is elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Sunday, November 1.

Many political sermons are preached in the cities. . . . The United States Treasury figures show that the deficit for October is \$7,750,000, and for the fiscal year to date \$33,000,000. The receipts for October were \$26,250,000 and the expenditures \$34,000,000. . . . Wintry weather continues in the West. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing petitions to the United States Courts for mandamus to compel the filing of annual reports for the year ending June 30, 1896, by all railroads now in default. These reports are required to be filed not later than September 15 of each year.

Consul General Lee sails from Havana for the United States. . . . The Right Rev. Dr. Creighton is appointed Bishop of London. . . . Most of the rivers in France are over of their banks and many villages are inundated. There is great alarm in Paris. The Seine is rising and much damage has been done above and below the city. The river is so full of floating debris that traffic upon it has been stopped.

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The Literary Digest

VOLUME XIV., No. 2

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

W HOLE N U M B E R, 343

Published Weekly by

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London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ELECTION OF McKINLEY AND HOBART.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, the successful Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, not only received a decisive majority of the votes to be cast by Presidential electors but were given the largest plurality by popular vote ever recorded in a national election. All the States of the central West which had been made the fiercest fighting-ground of the campaign joined the New England and Middle States in support of McKinley. The list of McKinley States also includes Maryland and West Virginia of the southern border, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota of the Northwest, and Oregon of the Pacific coast. Bryan's electoral votes comes from trans-Mississippi and Southern States. The vote of Wyoming and Kentucky is in doubt at this writing, but the official count can not change the general result.

Following is a table, compiled from press dispatches to New York papers, showing the electoral vote and approximate pluralities by popular vote in the several States:

FOR MCKINLEY.			FOR BRYAN.		
	Electoral vote.	Pluralities.		Electoral vote.	Pluralities.
California.....	9	6,000	Alabama.....	11	40,000
Connecticut.....	6	53,839	Arkansas.....	8	50,000
Delaware.....	3	3,837	Colorado.....	4	75,000
Illinois.....	24	144,131	Florida.....	4	9,000
Indiana.....	15	22,179	Georgia.....	13	40,000
Iowa.....	13	85,000	Idaho.....	3	10,000
Maine.....	6	47,000	Kansas.....	10	8,000
Maryland.....	8	30,827	Louisiana.....	8	35,000
Massachusetts.....	15	168,716	Mississippi.....	9	35,000
Michigan.....	14	55,000	Missouri.....	17	50,000
Minnesota.....	9	48,812	Montana.....	3	15,000
New Hampshire.....	4	35,000	Nebraska.....	8	6,000
New Jersey.....	10	87,856	Nevada.....	3	5,000
New York.....	36	272,427	North Carolina.....	11	17,000
North Dakota.....	3	5,000	South Carolina.....	8	35,000
Ohio.....	23	53,733	Tennessee.....	12	10,000
Oregon.....	4	2,500	Texas.....	15	60,000
Pennsylvania.....	32	297,000	Utah.....	3	30,000
Rhode Island.....	4	23,750	Virginia.....	12	15,000
South Dakota.....	4	600	Washington.....	4	5,000
Vermont.....	4	41,000			
West Virginia.....	6	12,000	Total.....	166	550,000
Wisconsin.....	12	75,000			
Total.....	264	1,571,207	IN DOUBT.		
			Kentucky.....	13	
			Wyoming.....	3	
Total electoral votes.....					
Necessary to elect.....					
McKinley's electoral majority.....					
McKinley's plurality.....					

It will be instructive to compare this result with previous electoral votes:

	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Maj.</i>
1892.....	145	277	(Cleveland) 132*
1888.....	233	168	(Harrison) 65
1884.....	182	219	(Cleveland) 37
1880.....	214	155	(Garfield) 59
1876.....	185	184	(Hayes) 1
1872.....	286	42	(Grant) 223
1868.....	214	80	(Grant) 134
1864.....	212	21	(Lincoln) 191

* Not counting 22 votes for Weaver.

Pluralities by popular vote during the same period have been :

1892	Cleveland over Harrison.....	383,956
1888	Cleveland over Harrison.....	98,017
1884	Cleveland over Blaine.....	62,683
1880	Garfield over Hancock.....	7,018
1876	Tilden over Hayes.....	250,935
1872	Grant over Greeley.....	762,991
1868	Grant over Seymour.....	305,456
1864	Lincoln over Douglas.....	491,195

On November 5 Mr. Bryan sent a telegram to Mr. McKinley extending congratulations and saying: "We have submitted the issue to the American people and their will is law." On the same date Mr. McKinley sent a telegram to the Republican National Chairman, Marcus A. Hanna, which read:

"I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your great services in the cause of sound money and protection throughout the campaign now closed and gloriously won. They were most generous and effective and will receive the warm approbation of your countrymen everywhere. I will be pleased to have you convey to your associates of the National Committee my high appreciation of their efficient services.

“The people in their majesty, ignoring party lines, have declared their detestation of repudiation and dishonor in whatever specious guise they may be presented. They have with the same mighty power affirmed their devotion to law and order and their undeviating respect for justice and the courts. They have maintained their unfaltering determination to support and uphold the constituted authorities of the country, and have thereby given new vigor and strength to our free institutions. They have indeed again consecrated themselves to country and baptized the cherished ordinances of free government with a new and holy patriotism. The victory is not to party or section, but of and for the whole American people. Not the least of the triumphs of the election is the obliteration of sectional lines in the Republic.

“We have demonstrated to the world that we are a reunited people in purpose as in name. We have manifested in the great cause the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood that should always characterize our common and equal citizenship, and have proven conclusively that in a country of equal privileges and equal opportunities the insidious doctrine of hate or of class or sectional distinctions can not prevail.

"Let us, as Americans, straightway devote ourselves to the upbuilding of America, to the peace, honor, and glory of our common country. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind, nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all."

The sentiments thus expressed by McKinley are those that appear in varied form in most of the daily papers, which by so remarkable a majority refused to support Bryan in the campaign. Renewed business activity is generally predicted. In the hitherto independent press there appears a warning undertone to the effect that the incoming Administration will be severely tested by unsatisfactory conditions that prevail, regarding currency in particular, and by the dangers of partizanship in the treatment of the tariff.

The New York *Evening Post* (November 5) prints an interview from National Chairman Hanna concerning the campaign and its results, in which his emphasis on international bimetalism and his idea of probable tariff legislation are deemed significant. *The Post* quotes Mr. Hanna as saying:

"We put in so much work in the middle West because there especially the farmers and laborers in cities had been misinformed in regard to our position. Many of them had the idea that the Republican Party stood for gold monometalism; that if McKinley were elected silver would disappear as currency. We explained to them that we stood on the St. Louis platform, which advocates bimetalism under an international agreement, and that we were not gold monometalists. The result of our campaign of education is shown in the vote all through the West."

"What was the dominant issue in the middle West?" was asked.

"The currency question was until the last few weeks of the campaign," Mr. Hanna answered. "Then the other side, driven to desperation, abandoned the issue and raised the question of the classes and the masses. That is all they talked about the last days before the election. They made violent attacks on me personally, calling me the representative of the money interests and all other bad things. That was done for the purpose of catching the labor vote in the cities. They fancied that they had gained the farmer vote by their promise of free silver, and that all that remained was to array the city laboring-men against us by holding up the Republican Party as the friend of Wall Street and the oppressor of labor. The vote showed that neither the farmer nor the workingman in the cities and towns was taken in."

"When asked what was the prospect of tariff legislation in McKinley's Administration, Mr. Hanna said: 'It is rather early to talk about that. As to Major McKinley's position in the matter, he indicated that pretty clearly in a speech which he made at the Lincoln Day celebration in Chicago last February. After saying that he did not care about tariff schedules, he told this story about Lincoln:

"Once Lincoln was asked how long a man's leg should be. He replied that after a long and careful consideration, he had concluded that a man's leg should be just long enough to reach the ground."

"That is McKinley's position in the matter of future tariff legislation. He is in favor of just so much protection as will enable us to compete with foreigners and protect our laborers, and no more. I believe you will find that to be so when Congress meets."

The tone of the Bryan daily press is that of acquiescence in present results, but of undoubting belief that no permanent prosperity can come to the country from a McKinley régime.

"It Was a Famous Victory."—"The third day of November, 1896, will be memorable in the annals of our country as the day on which William McKinley, of Ohio, achieved the greatest civic victory in the history of American politics.

"No other candidate of his party or of any other party ever carried with triumphal sweep such a vast section of the Union. No other candidate of his party or of any other party ever received such an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. No

candidate of any party ever broke down the barriers of sectional prejudice or obliterated the demarkations of factional strife as did the Ohio protectionist on November 3, 1896.

"The victory for good government is overwhelming beyond the most radiant hopes of sound-money enthusiasts. The great conservative, patriotic sentiment of the country has responded with mighty power. . . . The bulwarks of law and order in this republic are impregnable. Popular government is not a failure. 'It was a famous victory.'—*The Times-Herald* (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.

A Patriotic, Not a Partizan Triumph.—"It was not Republicans alone, nor Democrats alone, who made McKinley's victory possible. Men of each and every party were alike inspired by the highest ideals of patriotism to put aside partizanship, and, in this great crisis in their country's history, to put party behind them, to put country to the fore, and keep it there invulnerably entrenched in public virtue and patriotism.

"The momentous contest through which the country has so triumphantly passed was not unlike in its potent influences the struggle which in 1861

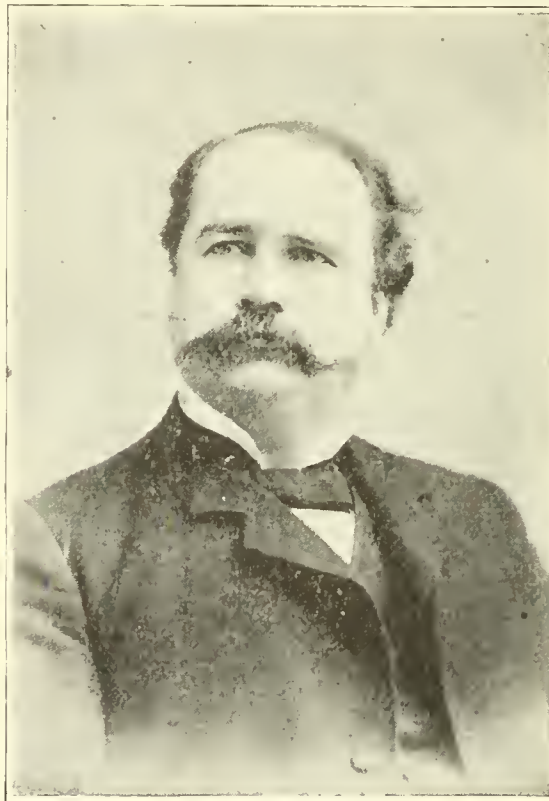
was inaugurated by the firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter; it brought together at the polls men of thought and conscience from all parties, of all shades of political opinions, to contend together for the safeguarding of the honor of the nation, the upholding of observance of the law, the defense of the political freedom of the judiciary, the social indivisibility of the American people; no classes, no masses."—*The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.

"This great deliverance is not a party triumph. It is a triumph of morality and patriotism. Democratic votes, guided by conscience and independence, gave to the magnificent column in favor of sound money, law, order, and national authority these States, all of which voted for the Democratic candidate in 1892: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, Kentucky, West Virginia. Never before has there been such a test of Democratic conscience and courage."—*The World* (McKinley Dem.), New York.

McKinley's Opportunity.—"What will Mr. McKinley do toward making the nation so prosperous that an era of agitation in 1900 similar to that of this year can be avoided? He will have Congress at his back, and Republicans in Congress are notable for sticking together and pushing things. If the President-elect refuses to undertake sweeping or radical changes in the tariff policy—for he was not elected on the tariff issue; if he resolutely cuts away all ties that may seem to connect him with oppressive combinations of capital; above all, if he works for an economic policy which will restore confidence and prosperity, there need be no recurrence of disturbing agitations in 1898 or in 1900. Recent history has shown how quickly the people may change their minds when under unfavorable conditions they hope to better themselves. If Mr. McKinley will make avail of this remarkable opportunity he must demonstrate his friendliness to all sections and all classes. He must take pains that his Cabinet is drawn from among men wholly free from affiliation with interests which may seem to conflict with labor. His Attorney-General, in particular, should be a man of the highest purpose and utmost impartiality. By means of such a policy there is scarcely a limit to



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



GARRET A. HOBART.

the credit and popularity which may be won by the next Administration. The public will wait in the hope and trust that the President-elect will see his extraordinary opportunity and make it available in destroying all sectionalism, all bitter agitations, and all influences tending to incite the public to repeated demands for dangerously radical changes in the national policy."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"**Good Riddance.**"—"There are some movements so base, some causes so depraved, that neither victory can justify them nor defeat entitle them to commiseration. Such a cause was that which was vanquished yesterday, by the favor of God and the ballots of the American people. While it was active and menacing, it was unsparingly denounced and revealed as what it was, in all its hideous deformity. Now that it is crushed out of the very semblance of being, there is no reason why such judgment of it should be revised. The thing was conceived in iniquity and was brought forth in sin. It had its origin in a malicious conspiracy against the honor and integrity of the nation. It gained such monstrous growth as it enjoyed from an assiduous culture of the basest passions of the least worthy members of the community. It has been defeated and destroyed because right is right and God is God.

"Its nominal head was worthy of the cause. Nominal, because the wretched rattle-pated boy, posing in vapid vanity and mouthing resounding rottenness, was not the real leader of that league of hell. He was only a puppet in the blood-imbrued hands of Altgeld, the anarchist, and Debs, the revolutionist, and other desperadoes of that stripe. But he was a willing puppet, Bryan was, willing and eager. Not one of his masters was more apt than he at lies and forgeries and blasphemies and all the nameless iniquities of that campaign against the Ten Commandments. He goes down with the cause, and must abide with it in the history of infamy. He had less provocation than Benedict Arnold, less intellectual force than Aaron Burr, less manliness and courage than Jefferson Davis. He was the rival of them all in deliberate wickedness and treason to the Republic. His name belongs with theirs, neither the most brilliant nor the least hateful in the list.

"Good riddance to it all, to conspiracy and conspirators, and to the foul menace of repudiation and anarchy against the honor and life of the Republic. The people have dismissed it with no uncertain tones. Hereafter let there be whatever controversies men may please about the tariff, about the currency, about the Monroe doctrine, and all the rest. But let there never again be a proposition to repeal the moral law, to garble the Constitution, and to replace the Stars and Stripes with the red rag of anarchy. On those other topics honest men may honestly differ, in full loyalty to the Republic. On these latter there is no room for two opinions, save in the minds of traitors, knaves, and fools."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Hanna, Who Raised the Flag!—"To the unequalled organizer, amazing political general, and supereminent non-partizan, Mr. Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, this nation owes this morning the profoundest gratitude. . . . His title to true greatness and his certificate of lasting fame are in this: Cheerfully and without hesitation, in the midst of a campaign elaborately planned to follow certain prearranged lines of management, he recognized the commands of an authority higher than that of Republican partizanship, and shaped his course accordingly.

"It takes a great leader to revise his entire plan of campaign, to abandon his preconceived ideas of policy, to fling away what seemed to be the mainstay of his own candidate, and to proceed to victory under the banner of a new and unforeseen issue; but that is what this leader has done.

"When Mr. Hanna, the protectionist and the friend of William

McKinley, gave up his original plan of subordinating the question of honest money to that of the tariff, and manfully accepted the dreaded word gold, which others had forced into the St. Louis platform, perhaps against his own desires at the time, he broadened the issue from Republican partizanship to national patriotism. He made this victory possible when he made it possible for patriotic Democrats to vote with patriotic Republicans; and he made it possible for patriotic Democrats so to vote when he put aside the tariff schedules and raised the flag.

"Having taken up the flag, Mr. Hanna bore it bravely on to the glorious result which brightens the skies this morning; and to Mr. Hanna, the non-partizan, *The Sun* extends the assurances of its most distinguished consideration."—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.)*, New York.



MARCUS A. HANNA.

Better Times Can Not Last Long.—

"We have had Republican assurances in plenty throughout the canvass that Major McKinley's election would be followed by a splendid outburst of confidence in the future, from which would result an immediate restoration of national prosperity. Let us hope that the confidence and prosperity will be forthcoming. Indeed, better times than we have experienced for the past three years are to be looked for, for the capitalistic and employing class has undoubtedly worked itself into the faith that McKinley's success would avert a great peril, and in its joy at the outcome of the voting there will be a loosening of purse-strings and a disposition to fulfil prophecy. But that the better times can last long under our vicious monetary system will not be expected by those who take cognizance of other than surface causes. The gold standard will have four years more in which to show how it operates in practise. If it produces the same fruits between now and 1900 that it has yielded hitherto, there will be an irre-

resistible uprising against it.

"*The Journal* has no inclination to quarrel with the jury of the people because of their verdict. If they have condemned the Democratic proposal to remonetize silver, it is because they have not been sure of its expediency and have been made doubtful of its morality. Further time is needed to convince them that it is both expedient and right."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, New York.

Victory for Protection, Not for Gold.—"That the result of the election means that the majority of the people favor a continuation of the present gold standard, *The Times* is not prepared to admit. The Republican Party, through its platform at St. Louis, declared for international bimetalism. With a Republican Congress and a Republican President its opportunity to advance bimetalism, according to its own professions, are of the best. In this it will have the support of its opponents. . . . The causes for the defeat of Mr. Bryan must be looked for from other sources than the monetary question. For four years the country has suffered under an unusual depression, and this under a Democratic Administration. The people of the East have pointed back to the era of Republican prosperity. They have drawn their own picture, made their own parallel. Twice have they experimented on other than Republican lines, and now they have expressed their preference for the system of protection under which the country prospered. They ask to return to it, and through the ticket headed by Major McKinley they believe they see the safest way to return."—*The Times (Bryan Rep.)*, Denver, Col.

Silver's Battle Virtually Won.—"They [opponents of free silver] will endeavor to turn the money-issuing function over to the banks, in the hope that in that way they can acquire fresh profits and more power at the public expense, while trying to divert the thoughts of the people from the battle of the standards; but an aroused public opinion will forbid an increase in the interest-bearing debt of the nation for the purpose of retiring the legal-tender notes, and the failure of that conspiracy will only quicken the popular demand for the reopening of our mints to the free coinage of both silver and gold at the old legal ratio. If.

McKinley is elected, and he fails to solve the coinage problem in the near future, nothing can prevent the success of that movement in 1900, and so we feel justified in claiming with the utmost confidence that the battle is already virtually won."—*The Republican (Bryan Rep.)*, *Denver, Col.*

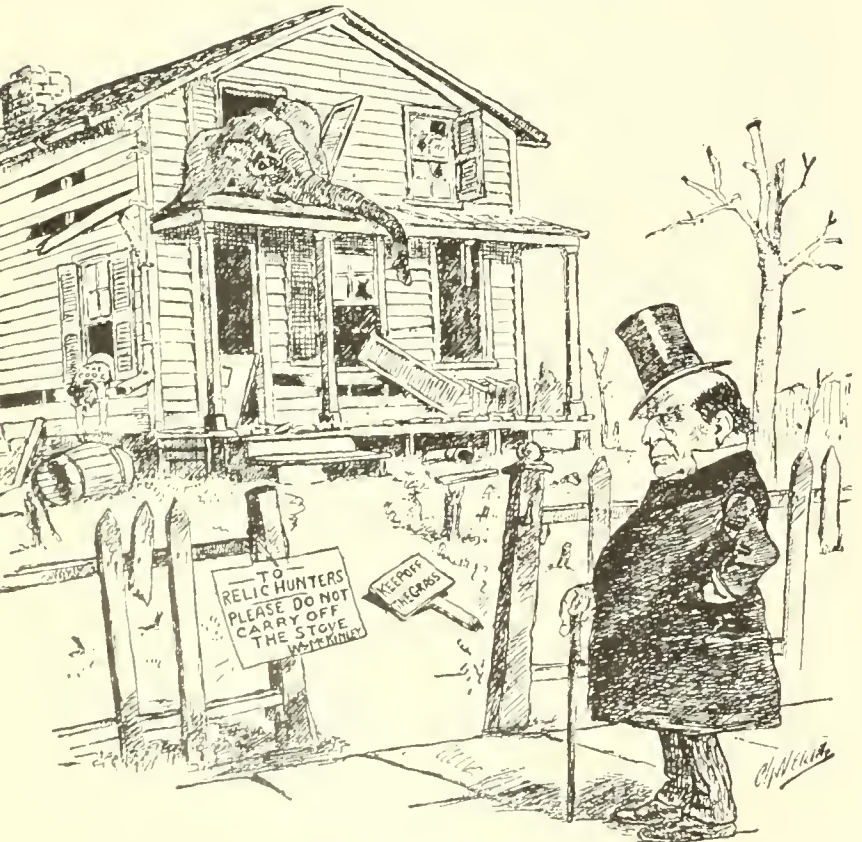
"A Republican victory, for so the result of yesterday will be claimed to be, is, in its last analysis, but little better for the country and its people than would have been a socialistic triumph. It is better simply because it gives the friends of free institutions, the true sons of Democracy, another opportunity to reorganize for a great battle against protected classes and fostered moneyed monopolies. Democracy says there must be no favored classes, and there must be no leveling down. The liberty of the individual is the foundation of the Democratic system and the basis of our free institutions."—*The Picayune (Palmer Dem.)*, *New Orleans.*

"William Jennings Bryan lives in the hearts and confidence of his countrymen. He has proven himself the foremost American of his day, and he will continue to be the leader of the people and the ablest defender of their cause. His cause is not lost. His victory is but deferred."—*The Chronicle (Bryan Dem.)*, *Augusta, Ga.*

"Thank God for the triumph, and thank God for the travail, too. For without the trial such a triumph could not have been; and until such a triumph was achieved by our people we could never have been sure of one of the pillars of our governmental fabric, because it had never been tested."—*The Courier Journal (Palmer Dem.)*, *Louisville, Ky.*

"We are not in position to promise the blessings of free coinage for the next five years to come. Our gold-standard friends do promise what we confess our inability to supply. Our advice to our silverite friends is to stand aside and let the existing policy have its perfect work. We can hope for nothing by opposition; let us give opportunity to our friends to work their own hope for all it is worth."—*The News (Bryan Ind.)*, *Detroit, Mich.*

"Never was that power [the power of the press] more forcibly illustrated. In Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and Louisville, where the Democratic newspapers repudiated the Chicago ticket and platform and allied themselves with their Republican and Independent contemporaries for sound money, Democratic majorities were wiped out, and all of those cities were gathered into the sound-money fold. It is the brightest chapter in the history of the American press, and it will never be surpassed."—*The Star (Ind.)*, *Washington.*



IT'S ALL OVER NOW.

McKINLEY: "I wish I'd gone out to do my speaking like Bryan."
—*Cincinnati Post*.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EARLY reports of election returns show that the Republicans will have a good working majority of the House of Representatives, altho the majority possessed in the present House will be reduced by about one half. The Populists apparently increase their representation from 7 to 24 including Silver-Party men. The Senate promises to be a tie, but a gold-standard majority is claimed and a Republican majority of at least 2. The United Associated Presses give the following tables:

SENATE.				
Gold Republicans.....				37
Gold Democrats.....				8
Silver Republicans.....				10
Silver Democrats.....				26
Populists.....				9
Total.....				90

HOUSE.							
	Rep.	Dem.	Fusion, Rep. & Pop.		Rep.	Dem.	Fusion, Rep. & Pop.
Alabama.....	8		1	Nevada.....	.....	.....	1
Arkansas.....	6		.....	New Hampshire.....	2	.....	.....
California.....	5	1	1	New Jersey.....	8	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	2	New York.....	29	5	.....
Connecticut.....	4	.....	.....	North Carolina.....	3	1	5
Delaware.....	.....	1	.....	North Dakota.....	1	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	2	.....	Ohio.....	16	5	.....
Georgia.....	.....	11	.....	Oregon.....	2	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	27	2	.....
Illinois.....	18	3	1	Rhode Island.....	2	.....	.....
Indiana.....	8	4	1	South Carolina.....	.....	6	.....
Iowa.....	11	.....	.....	South Dakota.....	2	.....	.....
Kansas.....	3	.....	5	Tennessee.....	2	8	.....
Kentucky.....	4	7	.....	Texas.....	1	12	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	6	.....	Utah.....	.....	1	.....
Maine.....	4	.....	.....	Vermont.....	2	.....	.....
Maryland.....	6	.....	.....	Virginia.....	2	8	.....
Massachusetts.....	12	1	.....	Washington.....	.....	2	.....
Michigan.....	10	1	1	West Virginia.....	4	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	7	.....	.....	Wisconsin.....	10	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	7	.....	Wyoming.....	1	.....	.....
Missouri.....	5	10	.....				
Montana.....	.....	.....	1	Totals.....	213	118	24
Nebraska.....	2	.....	4				

There is considerable newspaper talk of an extra session of Congress after McKinley's inauguration, which appears to be based on Senator Quay's reported remark that "we shall have a new tariff bill within eight months after McKinley's inauguration," and Mr. Hanna's intimations.

Tariff Revision and Internal Revenue.—"There are two roads open to Congress by which it may reach this desirable or, rather, this essential end. The first is a revision of the present tariff law, which shall be fair to all interests, without unjust discrimination in favor of or against any interest. No such radical revision of the law should be made as was made in the formulation of the preceding tariff, or in that of the present one, as the consequence of any such sweeping and overturning revision would result in the disturbance and distress of trade. The work of revision should be moderate, just, and sagacious; it should give to all industries not enjoying it a proper degree of protection by increasing certain duties, and it should reduce duties in the cases of all industries which now enjoy protection beyond actual fairness or necessity. Excessive duties encourage monopoly of production and should not be imposed. The other road which Congress should take to provide revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government is that of increasing a few domestic taxes. The easiest and best way would be that of adding to the taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco. These are all luxuries, and pernicious ones, and are, consequently, the most fitting subjects of taxation. Adequate revenue for every need of the Government, including a surplus, can be readily obtained from these three articles, and it can not be obtained in any fairer, better, more satisfactory manner."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, *Philadelphia.*

Probability of Extra Session.—"It is reasonable to expect that President McKinley will be quite as prompt as President Cleveland was in calling Congress in extra session, if not more prompt, and that when the session comes he will urge the taking up and readjustment of the revenue system with the least delay consistent with due caution as to details. Three, or at most six, months ought to be long enough to secure a return to protection, which will bring back the industrial prosperity which was lost under the present Administration."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, *Chicago.*

"Of the questions to be presented to the next Congress for

action, and not merely for maneuvering and discussion, may be mentioned currency reform; additional revenue for the support of the Government; foreign affairs, with reference to Hawaii, Cuba, and possibly Venezuela, and reciprocity conventions all around; the Nicaragua Canal, and the Pacific Railroad indebtedness to the Government. These alone will be sufficient to keep the body busy, and in session for a long time. An extra session would seem to be not only likely but altogether necessary."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Senator Sherman's Views.—"I sincerely hope that the election will settle forever a question that in my opinion threatened the honor and good faith of the United States more than any other since the close of the Civil War. Confidently assuming, as I do, the election of McKinley, I hope the present gold standard will be maintained with the largest use of silver that can be maintained at parity with gold. This settled, we ought promptly to make such changes in our tariff and revenue laws as will yield a sufficient supply of money to meet current expenses of the Government, and a sufficient surplus to pay outstanding bonds within a few years and to sufficiently and impartially protect American industries. I regard the election of McKinley as a fortunate event, which I trust will break down sectional lines and secure our country from the folly, danger, and disgrace of silver monometalism."—*John Sherman, in The Times, New York, Nov. 3.*

Retire the Greenbacks.—"What is needed now and without delay is a business men's organization to demand immediate action by Congress to 'take the Government out of the banking business.' If this is not done, we shall have to fight this battle over again and at every subsequent national election."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

THE Presidential contest was watched with unusual eagerness by European journals. Election bulletins were displayed by several London papers. The general rejoicing over McKinley's election is apparently tempered by numerous doubts and fears respecting tariff legislation and the possible results of embittered feelings between the "masses" and the "classes." We quote from cabled comments:

American Honor Vindicated: McKinley Dreaded.—"The American people have earned the congratulations of the whole world. They have vindicated the character of the Republic for honesty and dignity and for contempt for demagogic arts. It is essentially not a party victory, and when Mr. McKinley takes the reins that fact must not be forgotten. There is reason to believe that the victory will bring a sound-money majority into the Senate. The immediate fact, however, is, that the subversive and dishonest doctrines which Mr. Bryan championed have been spurned and swept aside by the plain honesty and simple common sense which we rejoice to note are still characteristic of the majority of the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln. . . . Much depends on the use which Mr. McKinley makes of his unique opportunity. It is rather doubtful, looking at the fact that he straddled to the last possible moment on the silver question, whether his firmness will prove impregnable against a silver majority in the Senate. Mr. Cleveland, in 1892, had a majority equal to Mr. McKinley's now. Yet the Democrats are now divided, disorganized, and despairing."—*The Times, London.*

A Social Question Unsolved.—"Triumphant Republicans will naturally write and speak as if bimetalism, repudiation, 16 to 1, poor man's dollar, and all the other dangerous cries that have convulsed the country during so many months have been buried forever, under the ruins of the old Democratic Party, but the English, with their longer experience of the social question, will assert a different opinion. Behind the silver movement was a feeling of popular discontent with the established order of things. We may hear little more of Bryan, but the movement will take more than one defeat to kill it, and it is likely to assume forms still more revolutionary."—*St. James's Gazette, London.*

"Something must be done to mitigate the social war into which, as these elections have shown us, the United States have been too

rapidly drifting. But what else is to be expected when a single trust is permitted by a stroke of the pen to raise the price of coal by six shillings a ton to the inhabitants of New York, just when the winter is setting in? The trusts and goldbugs have had their scare and we sincerely hope it will not be forgotten."—*Westminster Gazette, London.*

"It is a somber reflection that anything like a general depression will range so many citizens upon the side of wildcat currency schemes and virtual repudiation and even anarchy."—*The Chronicle, London.*

"The hopelessly ignorant and savagely covetous waifs and strays of American civilization voted for Bryan, but the bulk of the solid sense, business integrity, and social stability sided with McKinley. The nation is to be heartily congratulated. The victory has drawbacks for Englishmen and, indeed, for every country in Europe engaged in manufacturing industries. It is a triumph of good faith, but also a triumph of protection."—*The Standard, London.*

"The decision is accepted with universal consent in this country as being emphatically to the credit of the American electorate. It implies that the democracy, when confronted with issues vital to its future, will rally to the reality and repudiate the sham."—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"The result has delivered America from a great peril. It could not be a matter of indifference to the general welfare of humanity that one of the richest and most active nations was to be plunged in ruin and probably menaced by violent disorders and misery from the stoppage of work. It is true that McKinley's success may lead to economic restiveness, for his name is synonymous with the uncompromising protection which, with the monetary uncertainty, contributed to create the crisis in America. But one must always choose the lesser of two evils, and we hope that protection will prove more reparable now that the greater evil has been averted."—*Journal des Débats, Paris.*

"McKinley is merely a trustee of the victory, and will be exposed to a cruel awakening if he wishes to exploit it without measure in favor of protectionist principles and his private ideas. It remains to be seen whether or not he will know how to rise above party spirit and worthily represent the great national movement which raised him to power."—*Temps, Paris.*

"When one in Paris thinks of the fearful crisis that would have been set loose in the United States and in Europe at the mere news of the election of Bryan, one can but rejoice in the victory of his opponent."—*Figaro, Paris.*

From the German Press.

"The workingmen deserted Bryan because they would have felt the ill effects of his policy upon their own bodies. The Bryan nightmare has been removed from the whole civilized world by McKinley's triumph. The Democratic Party deserted its principles and is visited with condign punishment."—*Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.*

"If Bryan had been successful Germany would not have been any better off. The victory of McKinley, however, need not arouse too great fears. There will, of course, be a very strong desire for higher tariffs, yet it is impossible that they can go much higher, considering the needs of the population of the United States. Moreover, there are other political factors which will sensibly limit the powers of the President."—*North German Gazette, Berlin.*

"For the present an orderly development of affairs at home is guaranteed to the great republic, while the foreign nations experience no such shock as Bryan's currency policy would have entailed. Bryan's fiasco means another severe defeat for the bimetalists throughout the whole world, and especially in Germany."—*National Zeitung, Berlin.*

"The victory has been won by bankers' gold and the great capitalists, who distributed incredible sums among the electors. The result is probably better for the bimetalists than if they had won by a small majority. They have now time to organize for the election in 1900."—*Tages Zeitung, Berlin.*

Canadian Comment.

"Mr. McKinley's election means a great and almost immediate revival in business in the Republic, but McKinleyism will directly

or indirectly antagonize Canada in many ways in the matter of the bonding privileges, in the matter of fisheries, in the matter of canals and the like. Cleveland was hostile on occasions; McKinley will be hostile on principle. But this very hostility will make us more self-reliant, more determined to be sufficient for ourselves, to work out our own salvation, to meet fire with fire. We can not play the lamb to the American wolf."—*The World, Toronto*.

"The dissatisfied classes, both rural and urban, have made a mistake in their first concerted effort. They adopted a policy that would not accomplish the end in view. That will not prevent them seeing an effectual policy at the next opportunity—perhaps a policy more dangerous than currency debasement. Whatever issues may arise they must be faced and settled by the American people, for their social discontent does not find a safety-valve in emigration."—*The Globe, Toronto*.

"The result of yesterday's voting is a sounding testimony to the existence of that wonderful patriotism to which the good sense of the people of the United States has never appealed in vain."—*The Herald, Montreal*.

"Europe, as well as America, will think better of the Republic for the way in which its people have acted in this most critical of election contests."—*The Gazette, Montreal*.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

THE statistics of United States railways reported by Henry C. Adams, statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission, present many facts of interest. From the mass of figures the following are selected:

The aggregate mileage October 30, 1895, was 180,657.47, an increase during the year of 1,948.92 miles. The percentage of increase (1.09) is the lowest since the organization of the commission. Arizona leads in railway construction for the year with 247.41 miles. Other States with increases of more than 100 miles are Illinois, 188.70; Pennsylvania, 157; Maine, 132.86; Texas, 110.41; Montana, 105.79. In 1890 there were 5.51 miles of line in the United States for each 100 square miles of territory; in 1895, 6.08 miles. The number of miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants in 1890 was 26.05; in 1895, 26.16; in 1893 the maximum, 26.51, was reached.

Illinois has a greater number of miles of railroad than any other State, 10,599.59. Pennsylvania is second with 9,666 miles; Texas third, with 9,222.88 miles. Rhode Island has the least mileage, 221.06. New York has 8,078.25 miles; Ohio, 8,599.23; Indiana, 6,295.28. The total number of railway corporations, June 30, 1895, was 1,965, of which 1,003 maintained operating accounts and rendered operating reports, and 800 rendered financial reports. During the year 14 roads were abandoned, 9 were merged, 32 were reorganized, and 28 were consolidated.

The amount of railway capital on June 30, 1895, was \$10,963,584,385, which, assigned upon a mileage basis shows that the railways of the United States are capitalized at \$63,206 per mile of line. The increase in the aggregate of railway capital during the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$167,110,572. Of this amount \$127,182,997 is due to the increase in capital stock, \$28,912,554 is due to the increase in funded debt, and \$11,015,021 to the increase in other forms of indebtedness. Of the increase in capital stock, \$98,113,185 is due to the increase in common stock and \$29,069,812 to the increase in preferred stock; \$3,475,640,203 stocks, or 70.06 per cent. of the aggregate amount of stock outstanding, paid no dividend during the year, and \$890,561,460 funded debt, or 16.71 per cent., of the total funded debt outstanding paid no interest. "In no year since the organization of this division has so large a percentage of stock passed its dividends, and in no year except the one covered by the previous report has so large a proportion of funded debt defaulted its interest."

The gross income from operation for the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$1,075,371,462, being an increase of \$2,009,665 as compared with the previous year. Expenses of operation for the same period were \$725,720,415, being a decrease in operating expenses as compared with the previous year of \$5,693,907. The income from operation for the year

covered by this report is \$349,651,047, being an increase of \$7,703,572 as compared with the previous year. It should be noted, however, that the net income from operation for the year covered by this report is less than for any year subsequent to 1890, with the exception of the year 1894.

In addition to earnings from operation, the income account of railways takes into consideration income from other sources. This income for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$132,432,133, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$10,384,672. This item is made up from income from stocks and bonds owned by railways in their corporate capacity, from lease of road, and from miscellaneous sources, and by comparison it appears that the decrease in income from other sources is due to the decrease of \$3,944,788 dividends paid on stocks held by reporting corporations, and a decrease of \$3,164,241 arising from lease of road. It thus appears that the decrease in income from sources other than operation for the year covered by the report is the result of a sale of stocks during the previous year (with the purpose, doubtless, of providing funds with which to pay dividends in cases of dividends being declared in excess of clear income from the operations of the year), or to the cancellation of stocks and revision of leases resulting from consolidation or reorganizations.

The income from operation, augmented by income from sources other than operation, gives the amount of money at the disposal of railways for the payment of fixed charges and dividends. Under fixed charges are included interest, rentals, taxes, permanent improvements charged to the income account, cost of maintaining the corporate organization of lines assigned to other lines for the purpose of operation, and other similar items. The aggregate of these items for the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$425,966,921, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$3,041,389. This sum being deducted, leaves a final net income out of which to pay dividends of \$56,116,259, which shows an increase as compared with the previous year of \$360,289. The dividends declared during the year, including \$673,957, other payments from net income, were \$85,961,500, being a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$15,645,764. The dividends declared, it will be observed, are greater than the final net income, from which it appears that the railways of the United States closed the year covered by the report with a deficit from the operations of the year of \$29,845,241, which was, of course, met either by a decrease in the accumulated surplus of previous years, or in the creation of current liabilities. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$45,851,294, showing that the railways of the United States have run behind during the two years in question \$75,696,535. "Should this continue, either the investments or the credits of railways must disappear."

On June 30, 1895, 169 roads were in the hands of receivers, a net decrease of 23 as compared with the previous year. This net decrease is the result of the fact that 54 roads were taken out of the hands of receivers and 31 placed in receivers' hands during the fiscal year of 1895. These 169 roads represented 37,855.80 miles of operated lines, a decrease of 2,963.01 miles as compared with the previous year. The capital stock of railroads in the hands of receivers was \$925,673,464; the funded debt was \$1,319,295,213, and the current liabilities were \$194,175,826. From these figures it appears that the total capital represented by the roads in the hands of receivers on June 30, 1895, was \$2,439,144,503. Of the 169 roads in the hands of receivers, 29 operated a mileage in excess of 300 miles, 34 operated a mileage of from 100 to 300 miles, and 73 operated a mileage of less than 100 miles.

The number of railway employees killed during the year 1895 was 1,811, and the number injured 25,696, an increase of 12 in the number killed and 2,274 in the number injured. During the year only 170 passengers were killed, and the number of passengers injured was 2,375, a decrease in the number killed of 154 and in the number injured of 659. The number of passengers killed during the year was less, both relatively and absolutely, than during any year for which complete statistics are obtainable. One of each 433 employees was killed, and one for each 31 men employed in railway service was injured. The number of passengers carried for each passenger killed during the year was 2,984,832, and the number of passengers carried for each one injured was 213,651. A more striking statement of the liabilities sustained by passengers, according to results for the same period, is that 71,696,743 passenger miles were accomplished on the rail-

ways of the United States for each passenger killed, and 5,131,977 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger injured.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in commenting on the report, says:

"The business of railroad construction has been almost suspended for four years, nor does it seem likely that there will be a great revival under any circumstances, for the trunk lines were pushed to completion some years before they were needed, and it is probable that trolley lines will become the feeders of the future. . . . Nor have the railroad companies added to their equipment, their lack of enterprise in this respect being due in part to the falling-off in business, and in part to the large increase of rolling-stock made a few years ago to move the crops and to accommodate the increase in passenger traffic due to the World's Fair at Chicago. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that there was a decrease of 9,050 in the number of freight-cars in service in 1894-95, compared with the preceding year, and the number of employees has also been reduced, partly on account of dulness of trade, and perhaps in part by improvements to cars through the increased use of air-brakes and automatic couplers. There were 873,602 railroad employees in 1893, 780,000 in 1894, and 785,034 in 1895. That means that the business of transportation is transacted on a scale at least 10 per cent. below the established figures of prosperous times. The large crops of this year and the European demand for our products, due in part to the crop failure in India, will no doubt help to restore the conditions of 1893.

"The loss of revenue from passenger travel last year as compared with the year of the World's Fair is estimated by the Commission at \$40,000,000. There were 593,000,000 passengers carried in 1893, 540,688,199 in 1894, and 507,420,362 in 1895-96. The freight moved increased nearly 60,000,000 tons, but was last year nearly 50,000,000 tons behind the 'record year,' 1893-94. Rates have been forced down with the decrease of business so that the business has been comparatively unremunerative. The more important trunk lines have, however, been very prudently managed and have reduced expenses in proportion to the decrease of business, while they have at the same time maintained the efficiency of their lines and rolling-stock. They are, therefore, in good condition to take advantage of the better times now apparently about to open up."

The Journal of Commerce, New York, says that all conditions, density and sparseness of population, long and short lines, have been met in the United States, and continues:

"Railroading is peculiarly an American science and business. Here are the vast continental areas like those of Asia that require to be rapidly and cheaply traversed. Here is the intelligent and enterprising population that demands even more than that of Europe the facilities for killing time and space. Here are the great industrial actualities and possibilities that can not exist without the most efficient means of transportation. Here are combined the physical conditions which render cheap transportation more necessary than anywhere else in the world, and here are the conditions of mind which have solved the problem of cheap transportation more thoroughly than it has been solved anywhere else. . . .

"We have met here and overcome all the obstacles that are encountered in Siberia and Queensland and South Africa, engineering and commercial, and to us the newer part of the world must come to learn how to build and operate railways. A lake in Siberia which the railroad can not be carried around without enormous expense is to be crossed by a railway ferry copied from a device now in use on Lake Michigan. Australia uses American locomotives because English builders would not make engines strong enough to do the work and light enough to safely cross existing bridges. Brazil imports our locomotives because they will run on a road that does not cost \$200,000 a mile; they can run on such tracks as a sparse population and a light business can support. After importing a considerable number of our locomotives Russia adopts our system bodily and buys of a complete outfit of machinery for making locomotives. We have about half of the world's mileage, we have much lower freight rates than the rest of the world, and we have had experience with all commercial and engineering conditions.

"For us, too, the railroad business has its political side. The Pacific railroads were aided by the nation in order to give the

Pacific Coast common commercial interests with the rest of the nation. Our national area is so vast and the elements of population so various that political unity could not long be maintained without commercial unity, a fact fully recognized by the sagacious authors of the Constitution, who gave the national legislature exclusive control of interstate commerce. The railroad system of the country has knit all parts into one fabric, and accomplished the dream of the founders of the nation, 'an indissoluble union of indestructible States.'"

FIRST LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE lessons to be drawn from the national contest now closed will apparently be more numerous than those from any similar contest in many years. Among the earliest observations we quote the following:

Party "Regularity" Receives a Blow.—"The great conspicuous and paramount lesson taught by Tuesday's election is not only in the rebuke administered to Altgeldism, Debsism, Tillmanism, but also to Gormanism and every other ism that is comprehended in Bryanism. The people have repudiated everywhere and with the utmost indignation and contempt the idea that because a man may have voted and acted with a particular party, and called himself by the name of that party, he, therefore, has lost all right of private judgment, all freedom of individual action, all responsibility for his own political opinions and acts, but is bound, at the risk of being called a 'traitor,' 'a limping, contemptible, cowardly fellow,' to servile obedience to the decrees of the national convention of his party. Tuesday witnessed the emancipation of some millions of American freemen from the shackles of party slavery. Patriotism, common sense, and common honesty were recognized as possessing superior claims to the consideration of the voter over the party whip and the appeals of the boss pleading for 'regularity.' Those shackles will never again be riveted and felt to anything like the extent that has existed heretofore. A moral revolution has taken place, and the independent voter has become a power in politics whom party managers and machine politicians can no longer afford to leave out of their calculations. This, perhaps, even more than the rebuke given to false and dangerous theories of money and finance, is the great lesson of Tuesday's election. Machine politics and false ideas of the binding and moral obligations of 'party regularity' have received a blow from which they will not soon or easily recover.

"And it is to the honor and glory of Democrats that this great lesson has been taught mainly by the Democratic revolt of Tuesday against the betrayal of party principles by party leaders and the insolent assumption that freemen could be bound to slavish obedience to the decrees of a convention. Republicans who voted for McKinley had an easy duty to perform. Democrats who voted for McKinley were the men who made sacrifice of their cherished associations upon the altar of their country. For them and for the country it was a great day which witnessed this putting of country above party."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Negroes Must Work for State Legislation.—"The main lesson which the campaign should teach us is that the issues of the past in which we have been so intimately associated, which have divided parties since the close of the war, and which are far from being settled now, have been eliminated entirely from national politics and must be fought out in the several States. The Afro-American's citizenship has got to be settled in the several States. He will have no assistance from the Federal Congress or the Federal courts. This fact has been positively decided in the Congress in the important matters of the Blair Educational bill and the Lodge Federal Elections bill, and by the Federal courts in the matter of the Ku-Klux and the Sumner Civil Rights laws, and in the several appeals which have been made to the Federal courts in odious election and separate car laws enacted by the States to defraud and to degrade citizens. In all these matters we have been told in plain often in blunt and brutal language that we are not wards but citizens of the nation, and must look to the several States, as other citizens do, for redress of wrongs and for protection of our manhood and citizen rights. The attitude of parties in the past campaign has emphasized the action of the Congress and the ruling of the Federal courts, and from these two branches

of the Government, in our scheme of administration, there is no appeal whatever, except to the legislatures and the governors of the States of which we are citizens.

"How are we to make the appeal effective? In Georgia our men did it in the recent State election by helping to elect Governor Atkinson, the Democrat, over the Populist candidate. He had made a faithful steward, and our people rallied to his support. He and his party will be compelled to recognize this fact in the future. It should stop further offensive legislation in Georgia and it should lead to the modification of existing offensive legislation, such as the convict lease system and the separate car law. If Governor Atkinson should not be translated to the Federal Senate we feel that this will be the outcome in large or small part. In all of the States this will have to be the rule of conduct. We shall have to support the party and the candidates in the several States best able and willing to protect us in our manhood and citizens rights. Instead of expecting relief from the Federal legislature and courts we shall have to seek it and force it from the several state legislatures and courts. This calls for an entire reversal of our past political policy in State affairs."—*The Age (Afro-American), New York*.

Take Business Out of Politics.—"Why not take business out of politics? Are not our business men about tired of having everything thrown into confusion or brought almost to a standstill every four years or oftener, while men contend for two or three months over the question whether some scheme of robbery with government assistance shall be upheld or adopted? . . . It would be just as rational to popular vote the question whether a table of logarithms or the calculation of an eclipse or an ocean chart is correct as it is to submit to the same tribunal a question of currency or trade.

"But what are you going to do about it? Are you going to recast our constitutions, state and national, and attempt to prescribe what subjects may be submitted to the people and what must be decided by experts?"

"Not at all. That is impracticable. But the intelligent men of affairs can do a vast deal for the protection of business interests against the assaults of the agitator and the demagog—the Bryan and the Altgeld—by abstaining from agitation in their own interests. Just so long as they clamor for legislation to promote their private interests just so long will they keep alive the delusion in the minds of less enlightened men that government can by legislation make everybody prosperous and happy. Just so long as they seek to secure government as their partner in business just so long will they encourage the ignorant in making all manner of absurd demands and to follow such half-baked statesmen as Bryan in a chase after phantoms which would be ridiculous if it were not so disastrous. If the business men of the country wish to be delivered from Bryanism and Altgeldism they must cut loose from McKinleyism."—*The Chronicle (Palmer Dem.), Chicago*.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH POLITICAL AUDIENCES.

SEVERAL recent campaign incidents, including interruptions of meetings and egg-throwing, lend interest to a comparison between American and English audiences made by "An Englishman," in *Harper's Weekly*. The comparison is flattering to us. He writes:

"If an English audience does not like a speaker or the manner of his speech, it tells him so at once. That saves a lot of time, and teaches a public man to respect his listeners. The curse of English political meetings is the chairman, a local magnate usually, who invariably tries to stand for half an hour between the audience and the speaker of the evening. The audience puts up with it for ten minutes, and then tells him to 'Shut up!' If he declines to, the audience becomes peremptory, then humorous, and finally—in the case of peculiar obstinacy—abusive. The chairman may feel a little indignant, but he has learnt a useful lesson and got some idea of his intrinsic importance. A speaker in England can always be sure of whether he has been a success or not. No English audience will tolerate a man who bores them, and as soon as they have had enough of him he is informed of the fact with a singular absence of bashfulness. It is not per-

haps a good advertisement for our national politeness and forbearance. On the other hand, it keeps a meeting lively and puts an effective check on pompous dullards.

"The effect of a free national education can clearly be seen in any large American gathering. I know the European countries pretty well, and have nowhere come across any laborers or mechanics who can compare in intelligence and steadiness with the American workingman. Nor have I elsewhere found so many men built precisely on one model, with the same ideas, the same thoughts, the same instinctive ways of looking at things, as in America. The English workingman may not be a particularly bright specimen, but he fairly bristles with peculiarities. Almost every workingman you see at a political meeting has something original to say for himself, and he does not forget to say it. He is fond of argument, and finds he gets most of it at his opponent's meetings. Therefore he attends his opponent's meetings, vehemently prepared to oppose every opinion from which he dissents. He stations himself in a prominent position and shouts 'Bosh!' and 'Dry up!' at intervals. He takes care that his views shall be publicly known, and to this end keeps up a running fire of chaff and commentary on the speaker's remarks. He is willing, if need be, to hold an opposition meeting in the center of the hall. If the name of one of his leaders is mentioned and received with hisses he at once gives a solo of three stentorian cheers. 'Chuck 'im out!' 'Sit on 'is 'ead!' shouts an unsympathetic bystander. 'Sit on yer gran'mother!' retorts the interrupter. 'This 'ere's a free country, and I'm for free speech!' He is no respecter of persons; he owes it to himself to state his opinions definitely and *coram populo*, no matter what offense they may give. He insists on being replied to by the speaker; and the speaker often obliges him with crushing effect. I have known a meeting thrown into an uproar because a speaker happened to mention the date 1798, and a workingman insisted on knowing, before they went on any further, who was King of England at that time. The speaker, a trifle uncertain himself as to whether it was George III. or George IV., refused to answer, and the workingman's thirst for historical knowledge had to remain unsatisfied, unless the policeman who ejected him was able to quench it. No public man in England can hope to escape this persistent cross-examiner. . . .

"On the whole, American political audiences seem to me more dignified, more serious, and more intelligent than English audiences. But they are decidedly less amusing. One instance will be enough to show the difference in intelligence of the workingmen on both sides the Atlantic. Canon Wilberforce at a meeting of ordinary laborers in London referred to the Salisbury Government as a 'heterogeneous amalgam.' The audience roared with laughter. It was not that they saw anything funny in the Canon's remark; it was partly delight in finding that the English language contained two such magnificent words, partly pleasure in knowing a man who could pronounce them without hesitation, partly a secret satisfaction that he took it for granted they could understand them. It was the joke of the evening. The Canon happened to repeat the phrase, and the audience went into convulsions. They had never before believed it possible a man could perform such feats of elocution. The pleasure they took in it was incredible. In that particular part of London I am certain that those two words have made the Canon's reputation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EXIT Bryan (applause).—*The News, Indianapolis*.

A GREAT victory for one trust: Trust—the people!—*The World, New York*.

"Now," said she, "won't they pass a law that this thing can't be done again."—*The Courant, Hartford*.

THE great question for debating societies this winter will be: "Did Democracy swallow Populism or Populism swallow Democracy?"—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

UNCLE SAM has refused to give a diploma to the pupils of Coin's Financial School.—*The Tribune, New York*.

A MAD RISK.

"I'm glad," she said, with a sigh of relief, "that the suspense of the election is all over."

"Were you interested in the result?"

"Yes, indeed. I had a wager up."

"What was it?"

"If Bryan won I was to marry Jack, and if McKinley won Jack was to marry me."—*The Star, Washington*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ART IN A DEMOCRACY.

UNDER this heading M. J. Raffaelli publishes in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris, October 15) an open letter to the people of the United States, whom, he says, he admires prodigiously. He came among us a pessimist; he has returned to France an optimist. But he is not satisfied with our art, or even with our efforts to better it, which, he says, should not be imitations of effete European models, but should strive to get in closer touch with nature. M. Raffaelli puts us in a good humor to start with by a few paragraphs of extravagant eulogy. Says he:

"We say in France with childlike pride: 'Every one has two countries, his own and France.' I say to-day: 'Every man has another country which is his country also; a country where all countries mingle, where enemies become friends, where the true principles of individuality and of personal will are established, giving to each the fruit of his labor; where the greatest liberty reigns; where religions seem to be regenerated and returned to their true and beautiful principles; where a happy cordiality reigns among the citizens; where, in fine, altruism is being established day by day in the form of magnificent gifts and of devotion to the public good that excites our admiration; where instruction has sane limits; where the relations between the sexes are more worthy; where woman has taken a position from which barbarism alone has kept her hitherto; where the bodies of the youths are cared for as well as their minds; where machinery is more and more doing man's work, matter being employed by man to strive against matter.'"

We have our faults, this flatterer goes on to tell us; it is our business to amend them. He will tell us of but one, but that lies at the root of the whole fabric—our indifference to art. Says he:

"You know, do you not, the course that all civilizations have traversed. First, men possess themselves of a country; that is the period of conquest.

"They cause it to bear fruit; that is the period of social possession. Then they attain to riches, and then the period of art begins.

"You have had your period of conquest and you have taken social possession of your country. . . . Finally, with labor has come wealth. You have reached the period of art. Now, the period of art has always been the difficult point for a civilization. I think, nevertheless, that your race can support art without degeneration. This is the question that I am going to study with you. . . .

"From a strictly economic point of view let me say that your country, such as it is, lacks these oases that art creates, that life there is harsh and will seem more and more so to the new sensibilities that are coming to you day by day, and that if you do not open your gates to art your richest children, your wealthy and powerful families, will leave in greater and greater numbers and go to our country, after making their fortunes, to live there and seek that art that is wanting among you, in your monuments, your parks, your museums, your dwellings, your streets. The care of art should then be a point of the greatest interest with you.

"You feel this, and your citizens, who never hesitate when there is a question of supplying a need, are giving their energies to the problem. You are founding museums, schools, prizes, encouragements of every sort, and it seems as if you are now beginning to buy yourselves art as you would buy a country-house! Now this is the point that needs our attention."

We are making a mistake, says our critic; one can not become artistic by founding schools and museums. These are but copies of the European schools, which are themselves wrong in principle. Their sordid surroundings, their nude models drawn painstakingly day after day by plodding students who play silly pranks and sing obscene songs—all this is what they call studying art! We are blind to nature, says M. Raffaelli; the Greeks, living scantily clad in a hot climate, modeled the nude figures

which they saw about them; we follow them blindly without knowing why. Our author would lay this down as his first principle:

"You must give to Greek art only a limited place in your schools, under the form of their statues. And you must not give to study of the nude, an instrument of Greek idealism, too preponderant a place in your system of art education."

We can not follow M. Raffaelli through his whole argument, but he asserts that what we need are schools, as he calls them "of nature and art," which should be attended by young people from fifteen years of age till twenty years of age. Of the plan of instruction he says:

"All nature must pass before the pupils in the form of living examples as much as possible. All the works of art of the past must be passed in review.

"The study of nature will include the human race; animals; plants; minerals."

This art school would then have as adjuncts a zoological garden, and collections of plants and minerals, besides collections of beautiful jewelry, furniture, etc., ancient and modern. The instruction should be such as would insure the thorough appreciation of all these objects and the power to represent them with the pencil. This, thinks our critic, is the kind of art that a democracy needs—the faithful representation of all kinds of natural objects. He closes with these paragraphs:

"I think that a 'School of Nature and Art,' thus constituted, would give to all those who should attend an extended idea of nature and of the beauties of the human mind. They would leave it with higher ideas, larger comprehension, better and more powerful hearts and minds.

"The art schools that have never turned out a great artist would be well replaced by these schools of nature and art, which would aid in making high-minded men and, once in a while, a good artist, broadly educated and armed for strife and for success."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILSON BARRETT'S "SIGN OF THE CROSS."

WHAT may prove to be an event of importance in the relations of the church and the stage is the production of Wilson Barrett's new play entitled "The Sign of the Cross." The play has been running for nine months in the Lyric Theater, London, and opened in New York November 9 at the Knickerbocker Theater. Aside from its dramatic merits, the play has an unusual interest as being an attempt to make Christian faith a theme for dramatic treatment. The plot of the drama is told by *The Illustrated American* as follows:

"We have only to turn to early history to find what an important part the sign of the cross played in the daily lives of the people, and it was in this 'Sign' that Wilson Barrett found both the title and the inspiration for his drama.

"The scene is laid at Rome in the time of Nero. The heroine, *Marcia*, is emblematic of Christianity. The hero, *Marcus*, represents the paganism of decadent Rome. *Marcia* has given up the world for her new-found faith, and resolves if need be to die for it. Nero is on the throne, and has decreed the extermination of all Christians. The execution of this decree is entrusted to *Marcus*, and thus he is brought in contact with the Christian girl. In her he recognizes a sacred beauty, and, voluptuary tho he is, he determines to win her.

"*Marcia*, steadfast to her Christian belief, resists his pleadings. Driven to use desperate means, *Marcus* has her placed as a prisoner in his palace. Finding that nothing will awaken 'this lifeless piece of marble,' *Marcus* orders his friends, who have been imbibing too freely of the wine-cup, to entertain the Christian girl with a 'song of love.' *Marcia* stands amid this revel as one in a dream. As this enchanting scene does not move her, *Marcus* orders every one from the palace, and has the lights turned out and doors barred. It is here, in the third scene of Act III., that the great situation of the play occurs. *Marcus* means to possess

the girl at whatever cost. He is about to embrace her, when a light illumines the darkness and he is stunned and powerless. *Marcia* is heard to say: 'Ah, the Sign! The Master is with me—you can not harm me now!' and the curtain descends upon a most striking tableau.

"Act IV. finds *Marcus* pleading with *Nero* for *Marcia's* life. The Emperor consents to let the girl live if she publicly renounces her faith. This she resolutely refuses to do. The holiness of the girl's creed has so influenced *Marcus* that he flings honors, wealth, and all to the winds, and goes hand-in-hand with *Marcia* to share the martyr's doom."

Among those who have exhibited an interest in the play are Mr. Gladstone, J. M. Barrie, Rev. John Gott, Bishop of Truro, and Miss Frances E. Willard. Mr. Gladstone wrote to Mr. Barrett as follows:

"We have just returned from witnessing the performance of your 'Sign of the Cross.' I was aware that this was a daring operation on my part, after ceasing to attend theaters some years ago on account of the condition of my sight and hearing; but I was anxious to render this feeble tribute of encouragement to your important and high-aimed effort. You seem to have rendered, while acting strictly within the lines of the theater, a great service to the best and holiest of all causes, the cause of Faith. I rejoice to hear of the wide and warm approval which the piece has received, most of all as its popularity betokens sound leanings and beliefs in the mass of the people, and shows you acted boldly as well as honorably in placing your reliance upon them."

Mr. Barrie wrote that he believed Mr. Barrett, in showing that religion could be boldly and reverently handled on the stage, had done, more for the drama than could be estimated at the moment. Miss Willard, who is a strict Methodist, wrote:

"For weeks after seeing the play I felt haunted in conscience with the duty of letting Mr. Barrett know of my former antecedents training and views regarding the drama. The pilgrims from America, who have recently been in this country and whose party includes several doctors of divinity of the Congregational

The play has been put on the New York stage with Mr. Charles Dalton as *Marcus*, and Miss Lillah McCarthy as *Marcia*.

According to *The Westminster Gazette* "The Sign of the



LILLAH M'CARTHY.

Cross" is bringing in for its author £300 a week. Another play on somewhat the same lines has already been written by Mr. Barrett and entitled "The Daughters of Babylon."



CHARLES DALTON.

community, went to see 'The Sign of the Cross' and told me how much good it did them. Mr. Barrett has had the rare advantage beyond that of any other actor, as it seems to me, of finding his efforts to make the stage a ministry of sacred helpfulness to the people realized in his own day."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

"SIR GEORGE TRESSADY" proves once more that in fiction sequels are difficult and dangerous. A sequel to "*Marcella*" it is, however, only in so far as *Marcella* herself is the center of the plot, and the salient figure in a crowded canvas. Very little else of the former novel indeed is carried on in the new. Broadly speaking, "Sir George Tressady" is an attempt to write a novel of politics and society.

The English and American critics are sharply divided in opinion. *The Athenæum* declares that "there is so much that is good throughout, and the latter part especially is so fine and moving that fault-finding is disarmed." Nevertheless the *doyen* of the British literary journals finds fault, thus: "*Marcella* Bocey seemed a genuine creation; *Marcella* Maxwell has degenerated into a schoolgirl's heroine. . . . This reappearance of *Marcella* . . . is terribly enlightening;" she has "plenty of *opinions*, but of character not an abundance." *The Spectator* says, "There are passages of very great power," but "on the whole it is less matured, less completely worked out, and less fascinating than any of Mrs. Ward's other books," while its "main defect is that *Marcella*, whose figure is the pivot on which the whole interest turns, is no longer alive." *The Saturday Review*, in a rather slashing and cynical notice, accuses the author of crossing "the brink of the ridiculous." The consequence is "a lamentable display of social ignorance, a gabble of socialism, and a 'sympathetic' character worthy to stand beside 'The Woman Who Did' and the heroine of the 'Sorrows of Satan' in her shameless posturing impossibility." Our own *Critic*, on the other hand, declares that "Sir George Tressady" denotes the high-water mark of Mrs. Humphry Ward's

literary achievement. 'David Grieve' . . . is distinctly out-ranked by the new masterpiece." And *The Independent* considers that "to the lovers of novels as works of literary art . . . the new story will come with a distinct sense of belief. . . . In virtue or in vice, in strength or weakness, in wisdom or in folly, everything in the book is alive and real."

Let us now give an outline of the story. Young Sir George Tressady, after some years of travel in India and the British Colonies, enters Parliament brimful of Imperialist, not to say "Kiplingesque," ideas, and joins a "fourth party," led by a certain Lord Fontenoy. This party seems, indeed, to be as clearly sketched from its famous prototype—the Fourth Party of history—as its leader is almost certainly drawn from the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Curiously enough, too, in the beginning Sir George Tressady seems modeled from Sir George Curzon, the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir George marries in haste a certain Letty, whom one of the characters truly describes as "a minx"—as vain, extravagant, and as selfish as Sir George's mother, who is one of the most repulsive studies of senile frivolity in all fiction. He enters Parliament as a protégé of Lord Fontenoy, a man who had suddenly turned from strenuous dissipation to politics more strenuous still. Fontenoy leads the opposition to Lord Maxwell's proposed legislation: is the champion of the masters and the individualistic idea; Sir George Tressady becomes his lieutenant, and is strengthened in his political purposes by his own experience as the owner of a coal-mine, the constituency he represents in Parliament. The attacks of Fontenoy's party (which, of course, espouses the masters' cause) upon the Government grow more and more effective until, after divisions ever closer and closer, the Ministry is in danger of falling, when, on a sudden, Tressady deserts his standard, delivers a startling speech, carries with him into the government lobbies several members from his own side, and so effects the very thing he had so long tried with might and main to prevent.

How did this come about? Simply, he had fallen in love with Marcella Maxwell, who, in all innocence—and yet not quite in all innocence to judge from certain half-hints (which, by the way, *The Saturday Review* has savagely seized upon)—converts him to her own view of the question of the hour. It needs not to be said, therefore, that side by side with the conflict of political and sociological ideas, we have the conflict of passion, and the mean intrigues of jealousy—for George's wife comes out pitifully in her true narrowness and viperishness.

Here in part is a scene between Letty and Marcella, when the latter tries to remedy the evil she had so undesignedly wrought in the lives of Sir George and his wife. Letty speaks:

"What right had you to send him away—to plan anything for my husband without my consent? Oh, of course, you put it very finely; I dare say you know about all sorts of things I don't know about; I'm not clever, I don't talk politics. But I don't quite see the good of it, if it's only to take husbands away from their wives. All the same, I'm not a hypocrite, and I don't mean to pretend I'm a meek saint. Far from it. I've no doubt that George thinks he's been perfectly justified from the beginning, and that I have brought everything upon myself. Well! I don't care to argue about it. Don't imagine, please, that I have been playing the deserted wife all the time. If people injure me, it is not my way to hold my tongue, and I imagine that, after all, I do

understand my own husband, in spite of Lord Maxwell's kind words!' She pointed scornfully to Maxwell's letter on the table. 'But as soon as I saw that nothing I said mattered to George, and that his whole mind was taken up with your society, why, of course, I took my own measures! There are other men in the world—and one of them happens to amuse me particularly at this moment. It's your doing and George's, you see, if he doesn't like it!'

"Marcella recoiled in sudden horror, staring at her companion with wide, startled eyes. Letty braved her defiantly, her dry lips drawn into a miserable smile. She stood, looking very small and elegant beside her writing-table, her hand, blazing with rings, resting lightly upon it, the little, hot, withered face alone betraying the nerve tension behind.

"The situation lasted a few seconds, then, with a quick step, Marcella hurried to a chair on the further side of the room, sank into it, and covered her face with her hands.

"Letty's heart seemed to dip, as it were, into an abyss. But there was a frenzied triumph in the spectacle of Marcella's grief and tears.

"*Marcella Maxwell* thus silenced, thus subdued! The famous name, with all that it had stood for in Letty's mind, of things to be envied and desired, echoed in her ear, delighted her revenge. She struggled to maintain her attitude.

"I don't know why what I said should make you so unhappy,' she said coldly, after a pause.

"Marcella did not reply. Presently Letty saw that she was resting her cheek on her hand and gazing before her into vacancy. At last she turned round, and Letty could satisfy herself that in truth her eyes were wet.

"Is there no one,' asked the full, tremulous voice, 'whom you care for, whom you would send for now to advise and help you?'

"Thank you!' said Letty calmly, leaning against the little writing-table, and beating the ground slightly with her foot. 'I don't want them. And I don't know why you should trouble yourself about it.'

"But for the first time, and against its owner's will, the hard tone wavered.

"Marcella rose impetuously again, and came toward her.

"When one thinks of all the long years of married life,' she said trembling, 'of the children that may come——'

"Letty lifted her eyebrows. 'If one happened to wish for them. But I don't happen to wish for them, never did. I dare say it sounds horrid. Anyway, one needn't take that into consideration.'

"And your husband? Your husband, who must be miserable, whose great gifts will be spoiled unless you will somehow give up your anger and make peace. And instead of that, you are only thinking of revenging yourself, of making more ruin and pain. It breaks one's heart! And it would need such a little effort on your part, only a few words written or spoken, to bring him back, to end all this unhappiness!'

"Oh! George can take care of himself,' said Letty, provokingly; 'so can I. Besides, you have sent him away.'

"Marcella looked at her in despair. Then silently she turned away, and Letty saw she was searching for some gloves and handkerchief she had been carrying in her hand when she came in.

"Letty watched her take them up, then said suddenly, 'Are you going away?'

"It is best, I think. I can do nothing.

"I wish I knew why you came to see me at all: They say, of course, you are very much in love with Lord Maxwell. Perhaps—that made you sorry for me?'

"Marcella's pride leapt at the mention by those lips of her own married life. Then she drove her pride down.

"You have put it better than I have been able to do, all the time.' Her mouth parted in a slight, sad smile—'Good-night.'

"Letty took no notice. She sat down on the arm of a chair near her. Her eyes suddenly blazed, her face grew dead-white.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

"Well, if you want to know," she said, "no, don't go—I don't mean to let you go just yet—I *am* about the most miserable wretch going! There, you may take it or leave it; it's true. I don't suppose I cared much about George when I married him; plenty of girls don't. But as soon as he began to care about *you*—just contrariness, I suppose—I began to feel that I could kill anybody that took him from me, and kill myself afterward. Oh, good gracious! there was plenty of reason for his getting tired of me. I'm not the sort of person to let any one get the whip-hand of me, and I *would* spend his money as I liked, and I *would* ask the persons I chose to the house; and, above all, I wasn't going to be pestered with looking after and giving up to his *dreadful* mother, who made my life a burden to me. Oh! why do you look so white? Well, I dare say it does sound atrocious. I don't care. Perhaps you'll be still more horrified when you know that they came round this afternoon, when I was out and George was gone, to tell me that Lady Tressady was frightfully ill—dying, I think my maid said. And I haven't given it another thought since—not one—till now"—she struck one hand against the other—"because directly afterward the butler told me of your visit this afternoon, and that you were coming again—and I wasn't going to think of anything else in the world but you, and George. No, don't look like that, don't come near me—I'm not mad. I assure you I'm not mad! But that's all by the way. What was I saying? Oh! that George had cause enough to stop caring about me. Of course he had; but if he's lost to me—I shall give him a good deal more cause before we've done. That other man—you know him—Cathedine—gave me a kiss this afternoon, when we were in a wood together—the same involuntary shudder overtook her, while she still held her companion at arm's length. 'Oh, he is a brute—a *brute*! But what do I care what happens to me? It's so strange I don't—rather creditable, I think—for after all I like parties, and being asked about. But now George hates me—and let you send him away from me—why, of course, it's all simple enough! I—don't—don't come. I shall never, never forgive—it's just being tired—'

"But Marcella sprang forward. Mercifully, there is a limit to nerve endurance, and Letty in her raving had overpassed it. She sank gasping on a sofa, still putting out her hands as tho to protect herself. But Marcella knelt beside her, tears running down her cheeks. She put her arms—arms formed for tenderness, for motherliness—round the girl's slight frame. Don't—don't repulse me," she said, with trembling lips, and suddenly Letty yielded. She found herself sobbing in Lady Maxwell's embrace, while all the healing, all the remorse, all the comfort that self-abandonment and pity can pour out on such a plight as hers, descended upon her from Marcella's clinging touch, her hurried, fragmentary words."

Marcella's efforts are in the end successful, and the little vixen is at last tamed and sweetened by the tender and generous influence of the nobler Marcella. Sir George, too, comes to his senses, and he and his wife are at last in some sort reconciled, the final link being riveted by the prospect of a child.

But the end is not happy. What the conclusion is we will not—for the sake of the reader's interest—divulge. Suffice it to say that the catastrophe is the strongest thing in the book.

Perhaps the main distinction of the work lies in the studies of life in east London, and among the Midland miners. No such studies of the "sweated" poor have ever been done, but they are rather incidental than germane to the story.

LONGFELLOW THE UNIVERSAL POET.

THAT Longfellow's poems, and especially his least mature ones, have sung themselves into many hearts in many lands, is, of course, known to everybody; but we were hardly prepared for such a striking illustration of this fact as is narrated in a recent issue of *The Independent* by Professor E. A. Grosvenor. The incident occurred in 1879, on board the Messageries steamer *Donai*, bound from Constantinople to Marseilles, and conveying passengers of many nationalities. The story is told as follows:

"One evening, as we were quitting the Straits of Bonifacio,

some one remarked at dinner that, tho Victor Hugo was born in Paris, the earliest impressions of his life were received in Corsica, close to which we were passing. Ten or twelve of us lingered after the meal was finished to talk of the great French poet. One of the party spoke of him as embodying, more than any other writer, the humanistic tendencies of the nineteenth century and as the exponent of what is best in humanity.

"We had been talking in French, when the Russian lady exclaimed in English to the gentleman who had last spoken: 'How can you, an American, give to him the place that is occupied by your own Longfellow? Longfellow is the universal poet. He is better known, too, among foreigners than any one except their own poets.' Then she commenced repeating, in rich, mellow tones:

'I stood on the bridge at midnight,
As the clocks were striking the hour,
And the moon rose over the city
Behind the dark church tower.'

I recall how her voice trembled over the words:

'And the burden laid upon me
Seemed greater than I could bear.'

and how it swelled out in the concluding lines:

'As the symbol of love in Heaven,
And its wavering image here.'

It was dramatic and never to be forgotten. Then she added: 'I long to visit Boston that I may stand on the Bridge.'

"In the company was an English captain returning from the Zulu war. He was the son of that member of Parliament who had been the chief supporter of the claimant in the famous Tichborne case, and who had poured out his money like water in behalf of the man whom he considered cruelly wronged. The captain was a typical British soldier, with every characteristic of his class. Joining our steamer at Genoa, he had so far talked only of the Zulus and, with bitter indignation, of the manner in which the Prince Imperial had been deserted by British soldiers to be slain by savages. As soon as the Russian lady had concluded he said: 'I can give you something better than that' and began in a voice like a trumpet:

'Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream.'

His recitation of the entire poem was marked by the common English upheaval and down-letting of the voice in each line; but it was evident that he loved what he was repeating.

"Then a tall, lank, gray-haired Scotchman, who knew no French, who had hardly mingled with the other passengers, and who seemed always communing with himself, suddenly commenced:

'There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there.'

He repeated only a few stanzas, but could apparently have given the whole poem, had he wished.

"For myself, I know that my contribution was 'My Lost Youth,' beginning

'Often I think of the beautiful town,
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town
And my youth comes back to me.'

Never did the distance from an early home seem so great to one, New England born, as in that strange company, gathered from many lands, each with words upon the lip which the American had first heard in childhood.

"A handsome, olive-cheeked young man, a Greek from Manchester, educated and living in England, said, 'How do you like this?' Then he began to sing:

'Stars of the summer night!
Far in yon azure deeps,
Hide, hide your golden light!
She sleeps!
My lady sleeps!
Sleeps!'

So he rendered the whole of that exquisite serenade—dear to American college students—with a freedom and a fire which hinted that he had sung it at least once before on some more appropriate occasion. Perhaps to some dark-eyed maiden of that elegant Greek colony of Manchester it had come as a revelation, and perhaps she had first heard it sung in front of her father's mansion and had looked down, appreciative but unseen, from the window above.

"The captain of the *Donai* was not her regular commander, but

an officer of the national French navy, who was in charge only for a few voyages. A thorough Frenchman, no one would have accused him of knowing a word of any tongue save his own. Versatile, overflowing with wit and *bons mots*, it must have wearied him to be silent so long. To our astonishment, in accents so Gallic that one discerned with difficulty that he was attempting English, he intoned:

'Zee seds of neet fair valeeng fast,
Ven trough an Alpeen veelage past
A yout, who bore meed snow and eece
A bannair veeddees strange deveece
Excelsiorrr!'

"*Eh, voilà,*" he exclaimed, with satisfaction. *'J'ai appris cela à l'école. C'est tout l'anglais que je sais.'*

"*Mais, commandant,*" said the Russian lady, *'ce n'est pas l'anglais du tout, ce que vous venez de dire là.'*

"*Ah, oui, madame; ça vient de votre Longfellow.*"

"None of the other passengers contributed, but already six nationalities had spoken—Scotch, Russian, Greek, French, English, and American. As we rose from the table and went up on deck to watch the lights glimmering in Napoleon's birthplace, Ajaccio, the Russian lady said: 'Do you suppose there is any other poet of any country, living or dead, from whom so many of us could have quoted? Not one. Not even Shakespeare or Victor Hugo or Homer.'"

THE GENTLEMAN IN AMERICAN FICTION.

THERE is an increasing call for gentlemen, as James Lane Allen thinks, in the various departments of activity in American life. Even in sporting circles and in politics the gentleman is in demand, tho the demand is not always met. "We as a nation regard the gentleman and the gentleman alone"—what about the lady?—"as the utmost embodied excellence of our social institutions." But the important place which the gentleman occupies in American life is not occupied by him, Mr. Allen thinks, in American literature, and this is not as it should be. We quote from his article in *The Bookman*:

"But inasmuch as every national literature, if it be truly such, must hold the mirror up to life, let us turn to American fiction and ask ourselves, as students of it, whether we find reflected there the image of this most real and sovereign being. Can we name the American novel in which he is duly portrayed? Can we name in any novel the character that fills out his mold? Is there a single hero in American fiction that has passed out into even general acceptance as a worthy counterpart of the American gentleman as we have seen him appear again and again in our history. We shall rather be forced to admit that no leading type of the American gentleman has ever been successfully portrayed; nor has the effort ever been made by the novelist, on any adequate scale, to portray him."

The writer then proceeds to an analysis of American novels. He divides them into two classes, the one class that deals with the highest social types in our civilization, and the class that deals with all other types lower down. Of the first class he says that they are mostly novels of attack, their object being to array and arraign the vices and weaknesses of masculine human nature as developed under conditions of wealth, culture, or power. This is a perfectly healthy body of fiction, all true, all deserved, so Mr. Allen admits, but it needs to be counterbalanced by another body of fiction to celebrate representative social types that are good. Our national literature breaks down just where our national life does not break down—in the product of types of the true gentleman.

Of the second class of fiction Mr. Allen says that in it our literature utters its most genuine, its most characteristic note and displays its purest gold. We give his words again at this point:

"We have, for instance, the only negro literature in the world; we have one of the most beautiful creole literatures; we have the only literature of the Anglo-Saxon mountaineers; we have the essentially New World literature of the middle-class New England

life; we have the ultra-Americanism of life on the Western plains; we have, in a word, the literature of the common people. It is all truly American, it is all indispensable; but whatever its field and whatever its scope and whatever its merit, it has this common limitation, that it is not the literature of our highest civilization."

The reasons given for this state of affairs are three: (1) that in provincial rather than cosmopolitan characters art finds picturesque, remoteness, novelty, the delight of discovery; (2) in the delineation of such characters the dominant democratic spirit of the nation finds expression. A third reason is thus stated and commented upon:

"It is much easier to write a successful novel portraying a low degree of civilization than to write a successful novel portraying a high degree of civilization. The more highly civilized his characters, the more highly civilized must be the novelist. A writer stands to his work as a mason to his wall; they keep the same level; they rise together. True, a man may be far above the plane of his characters and write down to them; but he can not be far below the plane of his characters and write up to them. Hence, in the literature of the world the writers who have created the great civilized types of character in their age and country have been very great and very highly civilized men. The entire plane of life is now uplifted; the horizon of life grows vaster; the relations of life more subtle and intricate; the psychology of motive more exalted and baffling; the range of ideas more rapid and commanding.

"And yet, if our own is ever to rank with the great literatures of the past or of the present, this must be done; we must portray the highest types of our civilization, male and female, for it is here that many of the world's masterpieces lie. Characters of the highest civilization mainly rule in the world of life; characters of the highest civilization largely rule in the world of letters and imagination. Homer knew this, the great Greek tragedians knew it, Dante knew it, Shakespeare knew it, Goethe knew it. On the whole, the greatest characters in the works of the greatest minds are the representative types of their civilization. . . .

"But a frank examination of our literature shows that we have not given to the world a single American character that can even rank with this company of to us imperfect, tho immortal gentlemen; not a single one whose name has become a byword, so that the bare mention of it in a company of scholars would be enough to make it known. Perhaps our nearest approach to one is to be found in the Autocrat. It is a ridiculous and mortifying admission that the only two names in all the range of our fiction that have attained anything like universality of acceptance even among ourselves, not, of course, as gentlemen, but as mere characters, are the two negroes, Uncle Tom and Uncle Remus. When we come to the Anglo-Saxon gentleman of the New World, our representative character, we find him in our biography, in our history, in the army, in the navy, in the university, on the bench; we find him in the leadership of our national life, but we can not find him as large as life in our fiction."

NOTES.

THE London *Speaker*, in an article on Albert Shaw's "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," remarks that willy-nilly Englishmen must give up the idea that they have nothing to learn. "We, like the Americans, are accustomed to underestimate the achievements of modern Europe," says the paper. "How many of us realize, for instance, that the cities of Germany—protectionist, military, emperor-ruled Germany—have increased faster in population than those of the United States?" Dr. Shaw's book should be put into the traveling-bag along with the Baedeker, concludes *The Speaker*, tho it is shocking to discover that progress is not confined to English-speaking nations.

IN an address on Burns, at Paisley, upon the occasion of the unveiling of a statue to the poet, Lord Rosebery referred to the project for a memorial to Stevenson as follows: "It has been recently alleged, first, that his works are the best memorial, and secondly, that it would be well to wait and see how these works endure. In answer to the first contention, I would submit that it would put an end to memorials altogether, except in cases where they would be injurious. It would put an end to memorials of any worthy and enduring fame, and would encourage them only in the case of spurious and fleeting reputations. And as to the second contention, I would urge this—that it is well enough for the genius, but is not sufficient for the generation in which he lived. They will be taunted with want of appreciation, as were the contemporaries of Burns, if they do not, as soon as may be, testify that they realized the fact that a genius had dwelt amongst them."

SCIENCE.

HOW OLD IS THE WORLD?

FOR many years experts in the different branches of science have been at loggerheads over this question, so much so that those who have wished to discredit all the conclusions of scientific men have found in this disagreement a very strong argument. Physicists, arguing from purely physical data, geologists, from geological data, and biologists, from biological data, have arrived not only at different conclusions, but at conclusions that seem absolutely to exclude each other's possibility. The most contradictory have been those of the physicists and the evolutionary biologists. The latter require for the operation of natural selection a period of time many times longer than that which the physicist will admit can possibly have elapsed since the earth was habitable. The physicists have generally been held to have the best of it, and this fact has been a strong argument against the Darwinian theory.* But now comes Prof. E. B. Poulton, and in his vice-presidential address before the Zoological Section of the British Association, published in *Science*, October 30, reviews the subject and concludes that the physicists are all wrong. He states the matter very clearly thus:

"The arguments of the physicists are three:

"First, the argument from the observed secular change in the length of the day, the most important element of which is due to tidal retardation. It has been known for a very long time that the tides are slowly increasing the length of our day. Huxley explains the reason with his usual lucidity: 'That this must be so is obvious, if one considers, roughly, that the tides result from the pull which the sun and moon exert upon the sea, causing it to act as a sort of brake upon the solid earth.'

"A liquid earth takes a shape which follows from its rate of revolution, and from which, therefore, its rate of revolution can be calculated.

"The liquid earth consolidated in the form it last assumed, and this shape has persisted until now and informs us of the rate of revolution at the time of consolidation. Comparing this with the present rate, and knowing the amount of lengthening in a given time due to tidal friction, we can calculate the date of consolidation as certainly less than 1,000 million years ago. . . .

"This argument is dead and gone. We are, indeed, tempted to wonder that the physicist, who was looking about for arguments by which to revise what he conceived to be the hasty conclusions of the geologists as to the age of the earth, should have exposed himself to such an obvious retort in basing his own conclusions as to its age on the assumption that the earth, which we know to be always changing in shape, has been unable to alter its equatorial radius by a few miles under the action of tremendous forces constantly tending to alter it, and having 1,000 million years in which to do the work.

"With this flaw in the case it is hardly necessary to insist on our great uncertainty as to the rate at which the tides are lengthening the day. . . .

"The second argument is based upon the cooling of the earth. . . . It has been the argument on which, perhaps, the chief reliance has been placed, and of which the data—so it was believed—were the least open to doubt. . . .

"Lord Kelvin [Sir William Thomson] assumed that the earth is a homogeneous mass of rock similar to that with which we are familiar on the surface. Assuming, further, that the temperature increases, on the average, 1° F. for every fifty feet of depth near the surface everywhere, he concluded that the earth would have occupied not less than twenty, nor more than four hundred million years in reaching its present condition from the time when it first began to consolidate and possessed a uniform temperature of 7,000° F."

Professor Poulton now shows, from recent investigations that are acknowledged as valid by Kelvin himself, that this result depends on the assumed homogeneousness of the earth. If it had better conductivity near the center, as it probably has, 4,000 million years might be a nearer result than 400 million:

"The third argument was suggested by Helmholtz, and depends on the life of the sun. If the energy of the sun is due only to the mutual gravitation of its parts, and if the sun is now of uniform density, 'the amount of heat generated by his contraction to his present volume would have been sufficient to last 18 million years at his present rate of radiation.' Lord Kelvin rejects the assumption of uniform density, and is, in consequence of this change, able to offer a much higher upward limit of 500 million years.

"This argument also implies the strictest uniformitarianism as regards the sun. We know that other suns may suddenly gain a great accession of energy, so that their radiation is immensely increased. We only detect such changes when they are large and sudden, but they prepare us to believe that smaller accessions may be much more frequent, and perhaps a normal occurrence in the evolution of a sun. Such accessions may have followed from the convergence of a stream of meteors. Again, it is possible that the radiation of the sun may have been diminished and his energy conserved by a solar atmosphere. . . .

"The collapse of the first argument of tidal retardation, and of the second of the cooling of the earth, warn us to beware of a conclusion founded on the assumption that the sun's energy depends, and has ever depended, on a single source of which we know the beginning and the end. It may be safely maintained that such a conclusion has not that degree of certainty which justifies the followers of one science in assuming that the conclusion of other sciences must be wrong, and in disregarding the evidence brought forward by workers in other lines of research."

Having thus shown, as seems to him, that the physicists' position is not so strong as they have considered it, Professor Poulton proceeds, in the remainder of his address, to assume that the earth is much more than 100 million years old—old enough in fact for all the changes of Darwinian evolution to have taken place. But the physicists have not been heard from yet, and it is safe to say that altho Professor Poulton's contribution to the subject is both interesting and valuable, we have certainly not yet seen the end of the famous old controversy.

MICROBES THAT MAKE GLUCOSE.

SOME newly discovered microbes that manufacture glucose, and hence come into direct competition with the honey-bee, are described in an editorial note in *Cosmos*. We translate below the greater part of this note, which opens with an interesting story relating to the discovery:

"Every one knows the service-berry, that decorative shrub that retains its bright red berries even in the middle of winter. . . . Now these berries were the subject of a sort of puzzle about half a century ago. In 1852, Pelouze, examining the juice of service-berries that had been left for a long time at the bottom of a dish, discovered a perfectly crystallized substance, very sugary, and having all the properties of glucose. He saw nothing here that was not perfectly natural. We find sugar everywhere, or almost everywhere; there was therefore nothing astonishing in the discovery, and the new sugar was christened *sorbine* or *sorbose*.

"But now began the puzzle. When, a little later, other scientists desired to prepare some sorbose directly, they could not get any. Byschl and Delffs could obtain it neither from the fresh nor the fermented juice. In short, the fantastic sorbose, born by chance in a laboratory retort, refused absolutely to make its appearance again.

"We know now why this was; the mystery has been brought to light by a chemist at the Museum—M. Bertrand. By crushing ripe service-berries and then exposing them to the open air M. Bertrand obtained first alcohol by ordinary fermentation, and soon a whitish layer covered the surface of the liquid; the alcohol disappeared in its turn, the layer grew moldy, but in the remaining liquid it was proved that there was no trace of sorbose.

"He tried again and again, and one fine day on the layer of which we have spoken a fly lighted, a little red vinegar-fly. Then all was changed. The membrane thickened, soon swarmed with larvæ, and in the liquid below it great quantities of sorbose

appeared. This is what had taken place: the membrane was made thick and heavy by the thousands of microbes that had been brought by the little red fly, microbes whose oxidizing influence had rapidly transformed the juice of the service-berries into sorbose. The experiment, after that, could be repeated at will. Thus recognized at length, the industrious microbes, whose length is less than a thousandth of a millimeter [.025 of an inch] require no urging to manufacture in a few hours nearly a kilogram [two pounds] of the new kind of glucose."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SANITATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

TO write of sanitary regulations and precautions two centuries or more ago would seem to some people like copying the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland—"there are no snakes in Iceland." It is instructive, therefore, to read in the new periodical, *Janus* (Amsterdam, October), devoted to the history of medical science, an article by Dr. Charles Fiessinger, in which he

details the extraordinary precautions taken in French cities at that period in time of epidemic. Some of these, to be sure, seem a little ridiculous in the light of modern science, but in the main they were dictated by sound common sense. Dr. Fiessinger copies from an old print a picture of a curious old pest-house dress, and he begins his article by describing it, as follows:



COSTUME WORN BY PHYSICIANS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY WHEN VISITING AN INFECTED PLACE.

the mask topped with a hat like an ecclesiastic's, and continuing down to the level of the shoulders; a child's dress falling to the ankles; the hands lost to view in enormous gloves; in the right hand a long rod—in such a rig as this our fathers were accustomed to visit pest-houses. An engraving of the period gives us a full description of this toilet. The eye is of crystal; the beak is a long nose filled with odoriferous substances; the mask, the robe, and the gloves are of Levant morocco. This was an admirable method of guarding against contagion by the poison of the plague, which is communicated by the touch or the breath; the Levant morocco and the beak full of perfumes keep it out. . . .

"But in time of epidemic remedies are not all; the magistrates must also do their part; drugs are all right, but we must have severe police regulations along with them. . . .

"In cities menaced with the plague, then, was instituted a council of health. . . . The first act of the council was to elect a captain of health, whose duty it was to carry out its edicts. He visited the dead with the physicians and surgeons, and superintended the quarantine imposed on men and goods. This captain of health, of whom satisfactory bonds were required, had a force of guards under his orders. . . .

"No beggars were allowed in the streets, no dirt or filth; there

was a regular service of carts to carry off dirt, dead animals, etc.; lime was used freely for disinfection.

"Pure air was regarded as a necessity, hence the trades that befouled it were banished from the city; such were the candle-makers, who were allowed to carry on their business only in secluded spots.

"Food was the object of attentive care; the butchers did their slaughtering outside the town and their victims were required to be in good condition when killed. The same rules were enforced in the case of the fish-venders. The bakers were required to be careful of the quality of their flour.

"All these precautions would be but a doubtful aid if a vigilant watch were not kept on the city gates; no one was allowed to enter unless he bore a certificate of health. On suspects was imposed a quarantine, and their goods or clothing were disinfected by prolonged exposure to sun and air. Fumigation with rosemary, juniper, and incense purified contaminated objects.

"Consequently it was impossible for the plague to invade the city, especially since the clergy did their share in the work. They appeased the wrath of the Almighty, exhorting the people to fast and repent. Thus the wrath of God was staved, and the city was safe.

"But not always. Sometimes the pest raged in spite of the best regulated sanitary measures. Then physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, attention! It was forbidden them to leave the city without permission of the council of health; the physicians and surgeons in particular were required to present a daily report of the sick persons under their care, and this report was passed upon by the council. . . . All persons who could do so left the city . . . even the animals disappeared—dogs, cats, pigeons, were either killed or removed; . . . in a plague-stricken locality none of the criminal class who might incur the divine displeasure were allowed to remain."

Dr. Fiessinger here gives us the composition of some of the disinfecting compounds used for fumigation in such cases. One was composed of sulfur, resin, antimony, orpiment, arsenic, cinabar, sal ammoniac, litharge, asafetida, cummin, euphorbia, pepper, and ginger. Not only rooms but also bedding, furniture, linen, etc., were thoroughly exposed to the fumes of these remarkable mixtures, which, however, we are told by the author, were really very good disinfectants. He says:

"Once disinfected, the house was shut up for three days, all windows being closed with bars of iron.

"We see that in plague time the magistrates had plenty to do. . . . The hygienic regulations were of course aided by special prescriptions, infallible preservatives, remedies, and amulets; bags full of perfumed herbs to wear over the heart, etc.

"Manget especially prides himself on the following preparation: an infusion of tussilage with an equal weight of elderflower in vinegar; a spoonful to be taken every morning.

"All the authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries multiply preservative prescriptions against the plague. Daniel Sennert devoted a whole volume to them—but that did not prevent his falling a victim to it himself."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Treatment for Lightning Stroke.—A stroke of lightning is not necessarily fatal, in spite of the popular notion to the contrary. Prof. Oliver Lodge writes to the *Liverpool Post* to warn the public against this belief, and his letter is thus condensed by *The British Medical Journal*: "It [the lightning] stops the vital organs, he says, but it rarely destroys them. If respiration can be maintained artificially for a sufficient time, there is a fair chance that the heart will resume its suspended action, and that the stricken man will recover. The practical outcome of this is never to pronounce a lightning-struck person dead until the well-known method of resuscitation from drowning has been practised upon the apparent corpse for two or three hours. Experience has justified this teaching both in America and in France, where it has been strenuously urged and practised by Dr. d'Arsonval. This is a matter of great importance. Comparatively few people are killed by lightning in this country, but it seems probable enough, if we are to believe Professor Lodge, that the number could be still further reduced if artificial respiration were practised."

THE CONTAGION OF CRIME.

THE two great influences that shape human lives are heredity and environment. The sciences that deal with man—biology, which regards him merely as a division of the animal kingdom; anthropology, which treats of him in all aspects; psychology, which looks at his mind alone—these and all others seem to have devoted their attention now to one, now to the other of these influences, often to the undue exclusion of the one that it was not the fashion to study at the time. So it has been with criminology. The wonderful investigations of the Italian school have for the moment made us forget that a man may be a criminal in any way but by birth. In the reaction that is now beginning it is realized more plainly that criminals may be made as well as born, and that of all influences toward vice that of example is one of the strongest. The denunciation of the modern press by Dr. St. Brienc as "the primary school of crime," recently translated in these columns, has attracted much attention of late, and now Dr. L. Ménard contributes to *Cosmos*, October 17, a paper going further into the subject, which we translate below:

"Lombroso and his disciples have attempted to determine the anatomical type that corresponds to the criminal. Their attempt could not succeed, but it has been the occasion of important researches and useful discoveries. The habit of vice, and especially of certain vices, impresses on the physiognomy, on the attitude, marked characteristics, altho they are difficult to describe in precise fashion but a criminal can not be characterized by the shape of his ear or even by a group of malformations of different organs. The mental condition of creatures of this kind is more characteristic; many have lost the notion of good and evil, and take pride in wicked acts; certain ones are creatures of impulse; slaves of their passions, they are driven to crime by the impossibility of resisting temptation, due to their habit of yielding to it.

"We can not change the form of an ear, the size of the thumb, or the length of the upper limbs, but it is possible to conceive a method of education and a social organization in which the notion of good and evil should be more completely developed from early youth. This kind of instruction, above all others, should be gratuitous, obligatory, and not too exclusively secular in the sense given to this word by the politicians.

"No social organization can boast that it is able to prevent crime, or that it has established virtue by law; but it can not be denied that the manner in which the social obligations are distributed, the encouragements given to right living, the watchfulness exercised and the punishments imposed, have considerable influence on criminality. If near every fruit-tree were placed a policeman, whose duty it should be to shoot down the first thief who should appear, the fruit would ripen without depredation, and even the idea of stealing it would not enter any one's mind. So, at the last congress of criminal anthropology it was proposed to put a stop to theft in the large stores by placing in full view at various counters police-officers, whose presence alone, symbolizing the ideas of control and of punishment, should prevent many acts of shoplifting, as they were on the point of being committed.

"The fear of punishment and the certainty, so to speak, of not escaping it, create a state of mind such that even the idea of certain crimes does not occur to many people.

"How many soldiers, on the battle-field, obeying their instincts of self-preservation, would try to run away! But they are surrounded by leaders who are restrained by a more elevated sentiment of honor, and also perhaps by the fear of punishment. They know that an attempt at flight will cause them to be shot down; however, when the line once breaks they follow in a crowd.

"Here appears clearly the influence of example; it is capital. Much has been written on criminal heredity, but sufficient importance has not been given to the influence of environments and to education. Bring up with brigands a child endowed by heredity with better instincts, and you will not get an honest man. We see every day, on the contrary, orphans whose inherited qualities are of the worst, who, well brought up in religious houses or in honest families in the country, make most excellent citizens. Example is contagious, and there is good reason in the practise of exciting the imagination of children with tales of heroic acts; the

moral quality of the actions about which we were once made to read had quite a different influence from that of the stories of celebrated cases that are scattered about so carelessly in some families.

"The mind of children, and even of adult persons, is struck by extraordinary facts, and is often led to imitation. 'I shall be either a brigand or a missionary,' said a child who, later, died a saintly death as a missionary in China. But if he had read nothing but brigand stories, would he have had a call to the missionary field?

"The Empress Eugenie, visiting Petite Roquette, asked of a little inmate, 'What does your father do?' 'He is in the penitentiary,' answered he, with true pride in his tone.

"In the jails and the penitentiaries, those condemned to the severer punishments have a certain degree of respect paid them by their companions in confinement. With these unhappy creatures there is a sort of reversed morality. So, after the vicious family, the jails and the penitentiaries are the worst schools of vice.

"If man is especially influenced by example, by the idea that has become an act, reading is far from being an indifferent thing; it produces, in a less degree, the same contagious effects. . . . It has been thought that the enumeration of wicked actions, at least when these were followed by punishment, would have a salutary effect. Observation has proved the contrary. There is in man a need of imitation, and the mind, struck with the story of a criminal deed, feels at this deed a sentiment of surprise which does not always partake of repulsion. It is learned, in the first place, that the act is possible; it is not unheard of. The circumstantial details that are given indicate what must be done to repeat it; each detail that has led to the detection of the guilty person will be easily avoided. The fear of punishment is not even always a sufficient motive to prevent crimes that give rise to great notoriety. The guilty person may indulge the hope of becoming celebrated. His name, his portrait, will be in the papers. Erostratus lives in all times and in all countries. Some criminals look with envy even on the final halo that encircles the scaffold.

"In a recent book, Dr. Paul Aubry cites some very suggestive facts regarding this subject. He thus shows how, thanks to the excessive publicity given to the court proceedings, and thanks also to the too great indulgence shown by juries to certain crimes, we may have a series of crimes that seem to be copies of each other.

"Assaults with vitriol may be especially noted. These are one variety of the assault for the purpose of disfigurement, which is very old. The inventor of vitriolage was Alphonse Karr. In a story with the title 'A Norman Penelope' he describes a scene in which a husband thus disfigures his unfaithful wife. . . . According to Brouardel, this romance was the starting-point of a continuous series of vitriol-throwings. . . . Less than ten years after, the 'Treatise on Legal Medicine' of Briand and Chaudé speaks of vitriol-throwing as a common thing. . . . But in recalling these facts with details I should run the risk of giving them a new publicity, and perhaps should be doing a harmful act.

"Vitriol-throwing, thus imagined by Alphonse Karr, had its disciples, but if the first one who dared to put it into practise had been rigorously punished, if juries had not allowed themselves to be influenced by a false conception of crimes of passion, and, above all, if the publicity had not been so great, does any one believe that vitriol-throwing would be to-day so common a crime [in France] that the papers think it scarcely worthy of mention unless some extraordinary circumstance is connected with it?

"The same may be said of the mutilation of victims, which made Billoir notorious, so far as publicity is concerned.

"Suicide is a crime, an assault on one's self; it is one of the crimes on which contagion acts with most force. The dishonor that once attached to suicides, a dishonor that, following them even to the tomb, descended to their children, caused many desperate men to pause, but the keeping of such acts from public notice has often caused epidemics of this kind to cease.

"I have proof of this. In a small city of the south of France, several years ago, four suicides took place within a short time, the two last being quite inexplicable. The attending physician, with the assent of the municipal authorities, decided to announce that the latest death was due to an accident, the rupture of an aneurism or something of the kind. The secret was well kept, and the epidemic ceased. The physician was a relative of mine, and I have these facts from his own lips.

"Morality is unchanging, and the means of preserving it and respecting it are always the same. With fowls, one learns to scratch for a living, and the blood of the martyrs was not more surely the seed of the church than bad examples and tales of wickedness are the cause of all sorts of disorders."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New Theory of Heat-Lightning.—Physicists have been divided for some time on the question of so-called "heat" or "sheet" lightning, some regarding it as an actual discharge of electricity, and others as merely the reflection on the sky of lightning due to a distant storm, while others still have thought that it might sometimes be due to the one cause and sometimes to the other. An English physicist now comes forward with a new theory, according to which the phenomenon is sometimes, at any rate, due to a visible discharge of electricity. Says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*: "In his paper on thunderstorms in India, Prof. Michie Smith says that sheet lightning is seen at Madras every evening for six months, always near the horizon and directed toward the southwest. The time of occurrence varies from day to day, but is always toward evening, and generally not later than nine o'clock. The phenomenon is not a reflection of distant lightning flashes, but consists of an actual discharge of electricity from cloud to cloud or between two portions of the same cloud, and it takes place in the upper portions of low-lying clouds. When morning lightning occurs, its direction is northeast, hence the lightning is always to be looked for in the regions of still air where the land and sea breezes meet. The time of occurrence depends on the hour when the sea breeze sets in, the display being about three hours later than this. Cumulus clouds rise together in pairs and the discharge takes place between them, sometimes possibly within them. The author thinks the electrical conditions of the clouds may be accounted for by the fact that the sea breeze is moist and dusty, while the land breeze is dry and dusty. The presence of dust in the clouds is shown when they sink rapidly; the dust is then seen at their edges and gives the iridescent or nacreous appearance frequently observed."

How Can Storage-Batteries Work When Frozen?—Nansen's report of the working of his electrical apparatus on the *Fram* contains some curious facts that have stirred up considerable discussion among scientific men, especially in England, as they seem to controvert accepted ideas. Says *The Electrical World*: "In the severe cold the accumulators [storage-batteries] froze right through, but the acid-blended ice, it is stated, proved an excellent electrolyte, and the frost did not interfere with the working of the accumulators. . . . In this connection it would be interesting to determine the action of different degrees of frost on the electrolyte of accumulators, and what alterations take place in the condition and working of a given cell, when frozen partially or solid. In a communication on this subject Mr. W. Perren Maycock, in the London *Electrician*, brings up some pertinent questions. It is contrary to the generally accepted theory that a cell under these conditions should work at all, because there can be no transmigration of the ions [substances into which the liquid contents of the cell is separated by the current] when the electrolyte is frozen solid, and even with it partially frozen impaired action would be expected. There is an opportunity here for some interesting investigations."

The Great Yerkes Lens Finished.—The lens for the great telescope given by Mr. Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire, to the University of that city is now ready, according to *The Scientific American*. The observatory that is to hold it will be far away from the murky air of Chicago, on the border of a Wisconsin lake. Says the authority just named: "The lens of the great telescope of the new observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., the finest and largest telescope lens in the world, has been completed after two and a half years' labor, and now lies at the workshop of Prof. Alvan Clark, in Cambridge, awaiting the orders of the Chicago University authorities. Its focal distance is 61 feet, the extreme diameter of the clear aperture is 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The crown is about

3 inches thick at the middle and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the outer edges, and weighs 205 pounds. The flint weighs 310 pounds. The lens and its iron ring and cell weigh about 1,000 pounds. The cost of the glass plates in Paris was \$40,000, and the entire cost of the lens is estimated to have been \$100,000. For its journey west it will be wrapped in flannel and bedded in curled hair in a box mounted on springs and packed with excelsior in a larger box. It will ride in the center of a parlor car and will be accompanied by four men."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH inventor proposes, seriously it would seem, to scare away rats, moles, etc., by placing about artificial figures of cats, made of plaster or terra cotta and having eyes of phosphorescent material.

Nature states that it was announced, at a banquet given to Dr. Nansen, September 10, that a Nansen fund had been formed for the advancement of science. Subscriptions to the amount of 210,000 kroners had already been received.

"THE longest commercial distance at which the long-distance telephone is now operated," says *The Electrical Age*, "is from Boston to St. Louis, a distance of 1,400 miles. This line is more than twice as long as any European telephone line."

"PROFESSOR RUCKER recently showed," says *The Electrical World*, "that Röntgen rays may be used to distinguish between various qualities of porcelain, those containing phosphatic china being more opaque than those in which it is not contained."

"AT the recent meeting of the British Association," according to *Science*, "Professor Ramsay read a paper on helium, in the course of which he gave an account of his experiments undertaken with a view to determining the character of helium by comparison with hydrogen, oxygen, argon, acetylene, and other gases. He has obtained the remarkable result that different samples of helium have different densities, which indicate that helium may be a mixture of two gases."

"IT is stated," says *Science*, October 9, "that Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Missouri, and now stationed in Chicago, will soon make an ascent on a man-carrying kite to be built by Octave Chanute. The ascent will be made in an armchair fastened to a portion of the kite's frame, and will be for the purpose of testing the efficiency of a flying-kite for observation purposes, as an adjunct to the balloon service, which for some time has been an important part of the signal corps work."

"M. DELBECQUE has communicated to the Paris Academy a description and explanation, by M. Forel of Lausanne, of the phenomena known as the *Fata Morgana*," says *Science*. "These have long been observed at the Straits of Messina and have been described by Humboldt and others. The phenomena consist in an apparently great enlargement, in a vertical direction, of the rocks, buildings, etc., on the opposite side of a lake or strait. M. Forel finds that it is not a real enlargement, but a number of different images some erect and some reversed, and attributes it to complex mirage."

"A MANCHESTER photographer," according to the "Scientific and Industrial" department of *The Atlanta Constitution*, "relates that he recently took a photograph of a child who was apparently in good health and had a clear skin. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye. It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox."

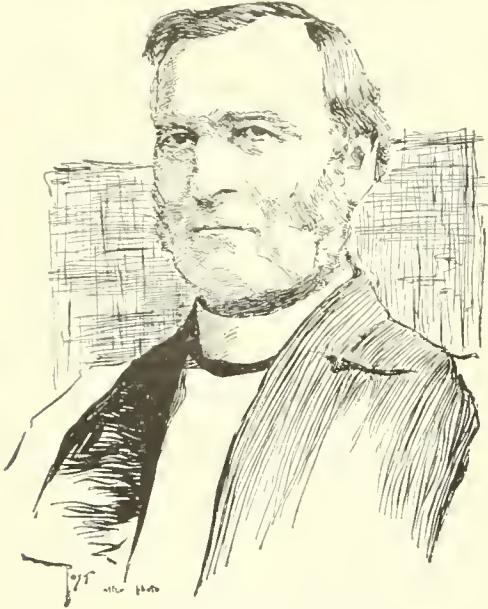
"THE bending of the rails in the track by locomotives with faulty counterbalancing has recently been discovered on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad," says *The Railway Review*. "The rails were bent sidewise and not vertically, as is usually the case when the counterbalance is too heavy, and there seemed to be no bending action produced by the driving-wheels until the speed was over 48 miles an hour. The bends were produced first at one side and then at the other, evidently by alternate blows from the sides of driving-wheels. It was found that the main driving-wheels were about 600 pounds short of the correct weight for counterbalance, and this weight was distributed between the back and front wheels of the engine. This caused an oscillating motion, and the driving-wheels rocked from side to side. By using lead the proper weight was put into the main driving-wheels, and the extra weight was then taken out of the other wheels. This resulted in stopping the evil effect upon the track."

A RECENT application of electricity to produce anesthesia in dentistry is thus described in *The Boston Transcript*: "The up-to-date American dental surgeon has a very simple apparatus which consists most importantly of a battery not much bigger than a cigar-box. The battery has a queer little attachment called a 'vibrator,' which is nothing more or less than a short strip of metal fastened at both ends. When the current is on, the strip vibrates at such a rate of speed that it hums. The operator tunes it up with a tuning-fork until it gives out the note A; then he knows that the current is just right. The person in the dentist's chair grasps two handles which are connected with the battery by wires. At the same time the operator seizes his forceps, which likewise are on the end of a wire proceeding from the battery. He touches the tooth, completing the circuit, and instantly a local anesthesia is produced. The tooth and neighboring gum are rendered for the moment insensible to pain, and out comes the offending molar or incisor with a dexterous twist. Before the patient has had time to realize what has happened he is gleefully paying the fee."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW PRIMATE OF ENGLAND.

THE appointment of Bishop Temple of London, as Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeding the late Dr. Benson, has provoked considerable comment on both sides of the water. Dr. Temple was born in 1821, and educated at the Tiverton Grammar School and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he afterward became a fellow and tutor in mathematics. In 1848 he was appointed principal of the training college at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, and in 1858 head-master of Rugby. In 1860 he



FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D.

published an article in a volume entitled "Essays and Reviews" which brought down upon him an avalanche of adverse criticism from the High Church party. The book was condemned by the Canterbury Convocation as heretical, and a hot controversy followed. The feeling was so strong that when Mr. Gladstone nominated Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter

in 1869 a formal protest on the part of many of the clergy was entered against his confirmation. Dr. Pusey voiced the sentiment of not a few when he said that the choice of such a man for the bishopric was "the most frightful enormity ever perpetrated by a Prime Minister." But Dr. Temple's subsequent course as Bishop of Exeter and afterward as Bishop of London was such as to greatly modify the opinions held concerning him and to justify his advancement. He is generally conceded to be a man of great administrative ability and remarkable force of character. He has taken a special interest in temperance work and has been one of the chief supporters of the Church of England Temperance Society. The following comment on the new Primate of England is made by *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago):

"It is rare to find a man so absolutely independent of public opinion. This independence is carried to the extreme, so as sometimes to imply a certain proud disdain of his fellow men and what seems to him their petty opinions. Having once taken his position, he allows no consideration or influence to alter his decision. Thus invincible firmness sometimes passes into mere dogged obstinacy. But it is said that every strong character 'has the defects of its virtues.' In this period of the world's history, however, when the force of public opinion, right or wrong, is usually so powerful, it is certainly refreshing to find a man of high position, who, when he has made up his mind, will not allow any consideration of popularity, any influence of friends or any attack of foes, to affect his course of action; who will not, for any consideration of policy, either temporize or retract. Bishop Temple seems to know nothing of diplomacy or of political methods. He has attained his ends by sheer force of will and invincible determination. Such a man has not for some ages occupied the throne of Canterbury, and if he were still in the vigor of manhood, his administration would doubtless be a memorable one. But if it be true that his age is evidently telling upon him, his appointment can only be regarded as the crowning distinction conferred upon one whose strong qualities have inspired the profound respect of his contemporaries."

For a Unitarian view we have the following from *The Christian Register* (Boston):

"To half the Christian people of America, the best possible recommendation of Dr. Temple is that he was the successor to Dr. Arnold at Rugby. By a somewhat bold imagination, people take it for granted that the head-master of Rugby must represent the broadest liberality and what we called a true catholicity in religion. In Temple's case, this was certainly true; and his administration of Rugby was such as gave the friends of real religious education comfort and satisfaction, as being not unworthy of Thomas Arnold, who had given to Rugby its name. From Rugby Dr. Temple was transferred to the see of Exeter in 1869, as successor of the somewhat belligerent Dr. Philpotts. This was just after the celebrated volumes of 'Essays and Reviews' had created a tremendous excitement in all ecclesiastical circles in England. There is not a word in 'Essays and Reviews' which, to the readers of this journal, does not seem the meekest common sense, if common sense is ever applied in religion. But England went into one of her worst Philistine moods on that occasion, and the courage which named Temple as a bishop gave England one of the best lessons which it has ever received on such an occasion."

Speaking of the strong opposition to Dr. Temple which manifested itself at the time of his appointment to the see of Exeter, *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) says:

"Temple was looked upon as a Broad Churchman, with a tendency toward radicalism. He was, however, one of those broad-minded and independent thinkers whose conclusions sometimes threaten to land them a little outside of the borders of ecclesiastical tradition. The 'Essays and Reviews,' which he edited and led off with an article of his own, were merely the echoes of German speculation, and if they had been published to-day would not excite the alarm with which they were at the time regarded. His advocacy of Irish disestablishment was merely prompted by a desire to do justice to the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. It was certainly an infelicitous thing to make him successor to Philpotts, that stern champion of literal orthodoxy. But Dr. Temple has proved the wisdom of those who chose him to wear the mitre, by the great power and devotion which he has shown in the administration of the metropolitan see. While High Churchmen look upon him still with some suspicion and distrust, they feel that they can rely upon his thorough candor and justice. His practical work has almost made men forget his speculative aberrations of the past. He will be a worthy successor to Tait, the tradition of whose policy he certainly seems likely to resume. In this case he will prove a great archbishop, unwearied in well-doing, patient, far-seeing, and conservative."

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. VROOMAN.

THE case of Rev. Frank B. Vrooman has been finally disposed of by the Synod of Illinois. The case arose on the application of Mr. Vrooman for membership in the Presbytery of Chicago, with a view to his installation as pastor of a church in the suburbs of that city. He had previously been a Congregationalist. On his application he made statements in regard to his doctrinal views which were highly objectionable to some members of the Presbytery. Among the answers which he made were these: "His [Christ's] offering was vicarious, but in no sense has He taken the punishment [of the sinner]." "So far as the idea of an angry God requiring blood, to be satisfied, the whole idea I reject absolutely." "I do not believe in the eternity of sin." "I do not believe that any are ceaselessly and endlessly punished." The Presbytery decided, however, by a large majority vote, to receive Mr. Vrooman. The opponents of Mr. Vrooman then appealed the case to the next higher church court, the Synod of Illinois. Here the complaint was finally referred to a commission of twenty-five members. After a full hearing the commission decided that Mr. Vrooman was not qualified, while holding such doctrinal views as he expressed, to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit. The following are the comments of Presbyterian journals on the decision. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:

"This judgment will give satisfaction to the great body of the

Presbyterian Church, while at the same time it deals leniently with the Presbytery of Chicago. The time has evidently come when ministers from other denominations and students from theological seminaries, who only profess to receive the Confession of Faith partially, must not be received by the presbyteries. This is necessary for the protection of the church."

The Central Presbyterian (Richmond, Va.), has the following comment:

"Whatever disappointment there is to the Kenwood church and to some members of Chicago Presbytery, it is not thought there will be any withdrawal of the church, or an appeal to the Assembly. Outside of Chicago it is not probable that there is any difference of opinion on the case. The whole church is indebted to the fidelity and ability shown by Dr. Bryan and the complainants in standing firm for the integrity of the Presbyterian ministry and its purity of teaching."

The Mid-Continent (St. Louis, Mo.) concludes an editorial on the subject in these words:

"This decision of the Synod will be for good all around. It works no injury to Mr. Vrooman. It does not interfere with his ecclesiastical status. It leaves him exactly as he was when he applied to Presbytery last spring—namely, a minister in regular standing of the Congregational Church. The Presbytery's church of Kenwood, which had thought to have him as pastor, acquiesces in the propriety of the Synod's decision and will remain in line, and in due time will seek another minister. The Presbytery of Chicago will accept the settlement without protest, and, if we mistake not, will yet come to regard it even with satisfaction. We are hopeful, too, that the brethren of the Presbytery, whose views at first arrayed them in widely different lines on this question, may be found hereafter standing more nearly together in fraternal spirit and in devotion to our Presbyterian lines and methods of service. What we all want to see throughout our whole church bounds, and in our capacity and relations as Presbyterians, is a oneness in anxiety and aim and endeavor for the furtherance of the kingdom of Christ. The times demand our united energies. We trust there will be no further occasions like the one just closed for painful strife."

The Interior (Chicago), which has been inclined to take a more lenient view of Mr. Vrooman's declarations of belief than other Presbyterian papers, writes of the action of the Synod under the heading "Satisfactorily Settled." It says that while the Chicago Presbytery was fully justified under the circumstances then existing in receiving Mr. Vrooman, it will submit loyally to the judgment of the Synod. It then says:

"We think it is proper to say that while we urgently sought to induce Mr. Vrooman to withdraw his application, upon hearing of the partial examination at Evanston, and have sought in every way to conclude the case without conflict, yet from personal interviews with Mr. Vrooman, we had no doubt of his soundness of the doctrine of the divinity—the deity—of our Lord, nor of his preference for the Calvinistic system, nor of his sincere acceptance of the Confessional statements concerning Holy Scripture.

"We had met him in the civic federation work, and formed a very good opinion of his talents and of his potential usefulness. But after his partial examination at Evanston it was our opinion that he had not had the training, and his theological views had not developed in an atmosphere, which would make him an acceptable presbyter, or minister to one of our churches—that he would be more at home and more useful in the communion from which he proposed to come, and to this view sought to persuade him.

"This came out so clearly, both in *The Arena* article published some time before, the existence of which was not known to the presbytery, and in Mr. Vrooman's type of preaching subsequently, that, as we have said, the case was, we may say, practically settled before the synod met. The desire in the presbytery which was most pronounced was that the case should be finally disposed of by the synod, and that there should be no heated controversy over it—and informally the members of the synod were made aware of this attitude of the minds of the Chicago presbyters. It was our opinion, and that of a number of others in the Presbytery, that it would be better to let the case go by default, in view of the developments after the Presbytery had taken

action. This would have removed all possibility of misunderstanding, and of the misconstructions which are sure to follow. But the committee thought best to raise the legal questions and let them go to decision."

THE PROTESTANTS OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

THE current opinion that Mohammedanism is synonymous with stagnation of thought is only relatively, but not absolutely, correct. It is true that the Islam faith is the purest expression of the Semitic type of religious thought, and that, accordingly, like all things Semitic, it is marked by an ultra conservatism, the ideal of which is the *semper idem*. But Mohammedanism has been embraced also by Aryan peoples, and in this case the restlessness and tendency to change so characteristic of the Indo-European family of races have made themselves felt also in the shape and manner in which the faith of Islam is accepted by these people. In the nature of the case such races have sought to adapt Mohammedan teachings to their own manner of thought. This is notably the case among the Persians, and here again no movement is more interesting and instructive than that of the Babis, who can quite properly be called the Protestants among the Mohammedans, just as the Kairites can be denominated the Protestants among the Jews of the East. In recent years the literature on the Babis has increased to a notable degree. Edward G. Browne has published a "Traveler's Narrative, Written to Illustrate the Episode of the Bab"; and a "New History of Mirza Ali Muhammed the Bab"; and the same author gives further material in his "A Year Among the Persians." The latest work on the subject is by the German, Dr. F. C. Andreas, a leading authority, entitled "*Die Babis in Persien*," which furnishes the history of this interesting sect on the basis of authentic documents. The preface to the work is written by the well-known missionary, Rev. W. Faber. From these sources, especially the last mentioned, we glean these data in reference to this movement:

The latest religious agitation among the Mohammedans of Persia is Babism, or the doctrine of the Bab, which signifies "gate," or "port," *i.e.*, to true knowledge. The ideas of the Bab were first expressed by Mirza Ali Muhammed, born in 1820, whose career as a religious teacher began in 1844. They are based on the foundation of the Koran, but the claim is put forth that in the book of the Bab, called the Bajard, there is a higher stage of divine revelation, altho even it does not represent the highest. Since that time the advocates of Babism have divided into two camps, one of them finding this higher revelation in a book composed by a certain Beha. At the basis of Babism there lies a strict, metaphysical monotheism; and to a marked degree special emphasis is laid on the beliefs in the world beyond the grave. Yet in the teachings of this new religion there is still a large element of superstition. Thus, for instance, the number 19 plays in it a conspicuous mystical rôle.

In the Bab we again find the idea which has all along been connected with the Mahdism of Eastern Islam, namely, that in certain human beings the divinity becomes incarnate. The followers of the Bab, Beha, whose claims are acknowledged by the majority of this sect at present, was generally considered as a returned Christ and representative of God. In the domain of ethics the fact deserves special mention that Babism accords women higher rights and privileges than is generally accorded in Mohammedanism.

At any rate the Bab was not deceived. In his whole career he was eminently unselfish and was most thoroughly convinced of his divine mission and of the truth of his teachings. It was his purpose to reform the faith, especially to get rid of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, who in Persia were especially conspicuous for their violation of religious and moral principles. Babism was a new moral force in Mohammedanism. Quite naturally the propaganda of the new sect aroused the concern of the Government and brought down upon its protagonists the heavy hand of the authorities. Especially bitter were the persecutions that followed upon the attempt made in 1852 upon the life of King Nasr-eddin.

It is also claimed that the late emperor was murdered by an adherent of Babism, but it has not been possible to prove this. The firmness exhibited by the Babists in these trying persecutions can only fill us with warm admiration for their strong faith in the truth of their cause and teachings. For the martyrs of the Bab the unprejudiced historian can only entertain deep sympathy. This is the case with reference to women as well as men, for the former as well as the latter sealed their faith with their lives.

It is a matter for congratulation that in the midst of stagnant Mohammedanism such a movement with high moral aims has been developed. It has frequently been thought by sanguine Gospel-workers that the Bab sect would form an excellent starting-point for Christian mission activity among the Mohammedans, but up to the present time it has not yet been possible to make the attempt with anything like a show of success. Whether Babism will prove to be a permanent factor and force in the religious thought of the East, remains yet to be seen; but the mere fact that such a propaganda could arise and flourish is a noteworthy phenomenon. Its relation to Christianity must be determined later on. Faber, it is true, regards Babism as "a preparatory stage for Christianity," and sent out two missionaries to begin Christian mission work among its adherents; but one of these young men died and the other was expelled the country. One of the dogmas of the Bab is that Christianity, too, constitutes one of the stages in the divinely intended progression of revealed truth; but it regards Christianity not as the highest or one of the highest stages in this process of evolution, but assigns to it only a subordinate position. At bottom Babism is still a form of Islam.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A DEFENSE OF EMOTIONAL REVIVALISTS.

IN answer to a clergyman who objects to the revival methods of Mr. Moody and other evangelists, in that they "work upon the feelings" of their audiences, thus producing a temporary and emotional, instead of a permanent, effect, *The Christian Work* (New York, October 22) speaks editorially as follows:

"How strange, how incomprehensible it is that Mr. Moody should work upon the feelings [instead of upon the properly adjusted intellectual faculties] over such a little matter as the saving of one's immortal soul from perdition! To be sure, there seems to be Scriptural warrant for it. A good many 'feelings' were 'worked upon' and a lot of people were all 'wrought up' in the Jerusalem churches eighteen and a half centuries ago, on the day of Pentecost. And the strange thing about it is that the work was 'done in a flash,' notwithstanding which, as a result of that meeting, not only were three thousand souls added to the church, but, most strangely, we are told that 'they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship and in breaking of bread and in prayers.' So that in those days, if not now, the work 'done in a flash' did last. And why should it not last now? Did it last when Wesley and Whitefield preached, and when that great tide of revival swept over the country when Harlan Page and C. G. Finney called men to repentance?

"Seriously: is there any real cause for alarm that some pulpits may work upon the feelings of their hearers instead of appeal to the calm approbation of their reasoning faculties through ratiocination? Would it not possibly have helped that Laodicean church a little and perhaps saved it some measure of the awful condemnation visited upon it, had the feelings of those Laodicean Christians been worked upon more than they seemingly were, even if Attic intellectuality and Asiatic leisure methods were for the time disregarded? Let us not underrate the value of the regular services of the church. Let us admit that the sermon which one pew rejects as dull or commonplace may save souls in another pew.

"But let us not therefore rush to the other extreme and sit in judgment to condemn the methods of evangelists whose work has been approved of God, and visit upon them *ad captandum* criticism that 'they work upon the feelings, they are not sufficiently deliberate in their methods,' and that therefore 'their work does not last'! To each church and to each minister and evangelist his own method. The evangelist may not condemn the faithful minister who goes about his work in his own way, winning souls for Christ and building up character. Nor will the wise and judi-

cious minister sit in judgment upon the Whitefields, the Wesleys, the Harlan Pages, the Finneys, the Moodys who have gone about declaring the riches of the Gospel and winning souls for Christ, even if in doing so they play upon and bring rare strains of music from that most wonderful of all musical instruments—the harp of the human feelings."

CAN CHRISTIANS AND MORALISTS JOIN FORCES?

WHILE there is so much in the air concerning the union of different sects, it is not surprising that a voice should be raised for a further union between the church and the moralists, or agnostics, or rationalists, as they are variously termed. Charles Ford raises his voice to this effect in *The Westminster Review* (October). He does not undertake to indicate the practical methods to be taken to reach such a result, but contents himself with showing the desirability of closer cooperation between the two schools, the separation of which he regards as unnatural and deplorable.

Every historical student must recognize, he says, that the two streams of regenerative agency, the religious and the moral, have commonly flowed far apart. Each has asserted its ability unaided to regenerate the world, and each has been mistaken. Both have a common source—God, or the First Cause; and a common standing-ground—the moral nature of man; and a common aim—human progress. Their union is therefore practicable.

The first thing essential to such union is to abandon the false line of cleavage on theological creeds and to adopt the true line of cleavage, that of conduct or character. He lays stress on the distinction between speculative and moral unbelief, and asserts that "if character be taken as the standard, it will be seen that no moral quality attaches to speculative belief and no immoral quality to speculative unbelief." He quotes Nordau's and Professor Johnstone's "coarse" attacks on the Bible, and contrasts them with the high tributes paid by Huxley and Sir William Jones, and then continues as follows on his main point:

"The great antidote to such useless controversy, and the best promoter of cooperation between the representatives of the various religious and ethical schools is to be found in thorough occupation, at all points, of their *common moral standing-ground*. If, instead of attacking each other, they unitedly opposed all persons and principles that assailed *this*, they would *mutually* contribute, despite the greatest theological differences, to the world's progress. The mere fact of classes, so theologically severed, uniting for moral ends, would in itself operate as a practical power for good worth all the vindications of mere opinion ever uttered. The value of this moral testimony has been particularly shown in the case of the Society of Friends, who while formally repudiating creeds, formularies, and sacraments, and scrupulously avoiding all religious controversy, have been most conspicuous for holy living and for the promotion of religion, philanthropy, and national welfare. As Mr. Gladstone has truly said: 'The slight numerical importance of the Society of Friends stands in a singular contrast with its undeniable moral influence, and the numerous lessons which are to be derived from its history.' And this has been confirmed by Dr. Maclaren, of Manchester: 'No body of men,' he said, 'numerically so small, has ever exercised influence so great,' a result manifestly due to its closer union of Christianity with the ethical spirit.

"That differences of theological creed need form no insurmountable barrier to cooperation between the representatives of these two great spiritual forces, for those ends on which they are agreed, might be conclusively shown from various standpoints. All the greatest sentiments and world-wide inspirations lie outside theological diversities. What widely different men, politically and religiously, are often found working, side by side, in the common cause of patriotism against national foes! Love of one's country is far wider than any class or sectarian interest, and the same may be said of all moral, and even of many political, convictions. If the grounds of union are broader, and more essential, as regards the ends aimed at, than those of disunion

cooperation is not impossible for those ends, notwithstanding serious differences."

Gains would accrue from such a union, so we are told, both to Christianity and morality. A mass of theological accretions and superstitions would be cleared away from Christianity, its teachings would be simplified, the number of its intelligent adherents increased, and, in particular, the notion would be extinguished "that the Romish and sacerdotal theories of Christianity had any claim to represent it."

John Wesley is quoted as saying: "There are some people in God's church, altho they are not members of churches; and I am afraid that there are some in the churches who are nevertheless not in the church." Renan and Pierre Loti are given as illustrations of those in God's church, tho not in the churches, and who, had they come under the influence of genuine liberal Christianity, that did not require them to "admit everything," might have been avowed Christians, tho they could not have been Catholics.

The gain to morality would come from "a higher tone of character and conduct, both in Christian professors and in men generally," and at this point various divines are quoted to the effect that an ethical revival is sadly needed in the churches, a loftier ethical standard and practise to satisfy the Christian ideal. We quote again at this point:

"So long as men have the idea that there is anything mean and cowardly in goodness—and some forms of Christian teaching have favored this idea—they will be liable to disparage it; but when they are convinced that it is the supreme mark of courage—the highest type of heroism—that on which all human progress absolutely depends, they will be eager to attain it—to reach the moral goal.

"One may perhaps learn a lesson on this point from a remark of a Japanese, Mr. (or Count) Yamada, when in this country some years ago. So impressed was he with the importance of morality and the possible failure of Christianity in this respect, that after referring to the various religions that had sought an entry into Japan, he said: 'At last, Protestant Christianity came upon the field . . . with its true rational faith and simpler ritual; and it is now upon its trial before the intelligence of Japan. If it does not prove practically better in its fruits of good living than Japanese Buddhism it will be rejected. If it does not prove, both speculatively and practically, better than Positivism, the Japanese will stick to Herbert Spencer.' It is curious that this acute observer did not see that the security against the failure of Christianity lay in the people's own hands—in its inevitable identification, if practically worked out, with morality. It is through the fact of Christianity's essential oneness with the ethical spirit, and its consequent greater capacity for practical union with it, beyond that of any other religious faith, that, in its liberal evangelical form, it stands in quite a different relation to human progress from Positivism, Buddhism, Romanism, etc.; that while these latter check or fail to advance humanity, the former, practically applied, impels it powerfully onward."

A MISSION BOARD OUT OF DEBT.

THE financial depression of the last few years has worked havoc in the receipts of the mission boards of all the religious denominations, and much distress and anxiety have been caused thereby. Some of the boards have been obliged to go heavily in debt to keep up their work at home and abroad, and others have been compelled to curtail their expenses all around to an extent that has sadly crippled the efficiency of their service. The missionary societies of the Presbyterian and the Congregational churches have been making a special effort to raise an extra fund to pay off debts and meet current demands. In this effort the Congregationalists have met with a degree of success which is calling forth the congratulations of their brethren in other bodies. According to a statement issued by the American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational) this organization has

closed its fiscal year without a debt—for the first time, it is said, since August, 1892. This good result has been brought about by the generous rallying of Congregational churches and individuals, and by retrenchment in mission-fields and extreme economy in administration. The total receipts have been \$743,104, and the expenditures \$627,969, leaving a balance of \$115,135. Deducting from this the debt of a year ago, a balance is left in the treasury of \$502. Referring to this financial success of the Congregationalists, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) says.

"This is something more than a financial achievement. It is a victory for religion. It shows that even in hard times religion is to be reckoned not as a luxury to be put aside because it is too costly, but as one of the necessities of life. But this success is still more significant, because the money was raised in wholly unselfish spirit. When the members of a church raise money to repair or beautify their church edifice, they may be suspected of thinking somewhat of their own personal enjoyment in the building when it is completed. But, when money is raised to be sent abroad for the education and Christianizing of the ignorant, and its fruits can not be seen in visible forms, it renews and recalls the consecration of the early Christians who raised money for Paul to take to those needing it on his missionary journeys.

"And yet in another sense is this success significant. It is feared by ultra-conservatives that the more liberal attitude of the board would reduce its revenues. At one time this fear was well grounded because the liberal churches were partially alienated. But now we find that the fear entertained that the missionary nerve would be cut and that all incentives to missionary effort would be lost if a more liberal theology prevailed, is groundless. The work of Christian education abroad can and will go on just as it has gone on among the colored people of this country. The American Board has done a great work in the past; and we hope it is to do a still greater work in the future, and we are glad of this evidence of prosperity. The prosperity founded on deep consecration and general self-sacrifice has a surer and more lasting foundation than that which comes of flush times and easy giving."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Faudel-Phillips, will be the fourth Jew who has had that high distinction conferred upon him, his father having been the second.

AT a recent meeting of pastors of New York and its vicinity, it was decided to begin in November a series of evangelistic services in this city, under the leadership of Mr. Dwight L. Moody. A similar series of meetings has already begun in Philadelphia.

"THE temples of India," says *The Electrical Age*, "are to be lighted with electricity, the example having been set by the great shrine of Siva, at Kochicaddie, near Mutwal, in Ceylon, and is to be speedily followed by the equally vast and ancient foundation of the Natukotta, in the same island. In no long time others will adopt the same improvement, till all the holy places of the peninsula are so equipped that by pressing the button they can be instantly illuminated like the modern hotel or theater."

The Living Church says: "A paper on church dedications in England brings to light some curious facts. It appears that there are certain ancient churches whose dedications have been forgotten. In the process of restoration it is very rare to find any stone or tablet with the dedications inscribed upon it. Among the early dedications there are none to SS. Simon, Jude, Mark, James, or Luke. Churches dedicated to St. Nicholas are generally found near the coasts or on the banks of rivers. He was regarded as the patron saint of sailors. It is not known why churches dedicated to St. Botolph were almost always near a city gate, but such is the fact. St. Botolph's Bishopgate and St. Botolph's Aldgate are cases in point. The dedication of a large number of churches to St. George is supposed to be due to loyalty to the House of Hanover, tho no one of the royal Georges have yet been canonized.

The Pilot of Boston says the rector of Clonfert, Ireland, Rev. Canon McLarney, has undertaken the restoration of the ancient cathedral there. The cathedral was founded by St. Brendan in 558, thirty-nine years before St. Augustine landed in England, and long before many of the ancient cathedrals of the present day were built. Clonfert is one of the smallest cathedrals in the kingdom, and is celebrated for its magnificent twelfth-century doorway—one of the finest specimens of Hiberno-Romanesque work in existence. It is also remarkable for its chancel window—nearly a thousand years old—which is similar in design to that of the Temple Righ at Clonmacnoise. The edifice suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes, was burnt six times between 774 and 1179, and plundered three times between 949 and 1065. In 1541 it was almost totally destroyed, and in 1664 was restored by Bishop Woolley. It is now used as the parish church.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE WILL OF PETER THE GREAT.

MOST of our readers have, probably, heard of the famous "Will of Peter the Great," in which a line of conduct is laid down for the Russian diplomats for the ambitious purpose of making Russia mistress of the entire world. We condense its fourteen articles as we find them quoted in a recent number of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle Supplement*. Students of history will be enabled to judge whether its instructions have been faithfully carried out or are being carried out. Peter the Great believed that Providence had destined his descendants to become absolute masters of Europe, and thus of all the colonies owned by European states. Of America he says nothing; that a mighty empire would arise on the northern half of this continent he did not foresee, nor did he expect that South America would free itself from the yoke of Spain. He enjoins the Russians to observe these instructions as the Jews observed the Laws of Moses, and prophesies that they will be successful.

His instructions run, in the main, as follows:

1. Russia must keep her men continually in training for war. She should be at peace only when it is necessary for her to recuperate financially. Thus war must serve peace, and peace war for the greater glory of Russia.
2. Every able general, every learned man among the best instructed nations of Europe that can be induced to settle in the dominions of the Czar is an advantage gained.
3. We must take part in all the affairs of Europe. We must especially sow and foster discord in Germany.
4. Poland must be divided. We can let the neighboring powers have a share until we can retake what we have yielded.
5. Sweden must be subjugated, therefore we must separate Sweden from Denmark and keep up a rivalry between them.
6. The wives of Russian princes should always be chosen among the German princesses, to increase our influence in Germany.
7. Commercially we must ally ourselves with England. We need English gold and want her seamen and traders to teach ours.
8. We must incessantly extend ourselves along the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea.
9. We must advance toward Constantinople and India. When we have India we can do without English gold, for the power which holds the wealth of India is the true mistress of the world. We must make war continually upon both Turkey and Persia until we have compassed the downfall of both. We must try to revive the ancient commerce of the Levant and Syria with Europe and India.
10. We must promise to Austria our help in making her mistress of all Germany, and must excite the jealousies of the German princes against her.
11. We may give Austria a share of Turkey when we drive the Turks from Europe. What we give her, we can retake afterward.
12. All adherents of the Greek churches in Hungary, Turkey, and Poland we must support. They will be our friends in the midst of the enemies' country.
13. When Sweden, Persia, Poland, and Turkey have been subjugated, when the Baltic and the Black Sea are guarded by our ships, we must offer first to France, and, if she refuses, to Austria, to share the world with her. Thus using one to destroy the other, we can crush the remaining one at our ease.
14. If both refuse we must excite their jealousies until they extract each other by continual wars. Then Germany must be attacked with overwhelming forces. When Germany and France are overcome, the rest of Europe will immediately submit to us. Thus can and must Europe be subdued.

A copy of this curious document is said to be deposited in the archives of the French Foreign Office. It was obtained by the Chevalier d'Eon while on a mission to Empress Elizabeth in 1857. His "Memoirs," in which he published the will, were suppressed, and copies of the book are difficult to obtain. The majority of Russians firmly believe that it is their destiny to execute this

"Will of Peter the Great." German historians regard it as spurious. Bismarck declares that, whether spurious or not, the program is based upon the assumption that a united Germany is an impossibility. Austrian writers point out that, contrary to the expectations contained in the will, the nations freed from the yoke of Turkey adopt Western lines of thought and refuse to submit to Russian influence. England, however, having reached India long before Russia could get near it, believes that the Russians, whether the will is genuine or not, have adopted its program as their political faith, and will try to drive the Britons from their richest possessions.

THE ALLEGED FORCING OF THE DARDANELLES.

DURING the month of October the sensational message was flashed across the Atlantic that an American cruiser had been ordered to force the Dardanelles. We gather now the following version of the affair from the European papers. Several of the powers not included among the trustees of the Berlin Treaty wished to follow the example of the Treaty powers in placing a small guardship before Constantinople to protect their interests in case of riots. Among these powers are the United States, the Netherlands, and Greece. The Treaty powers, including Russia, saw nothing strange in this desire to offer additional protection to foreign residents in Constantinople, but the principal party concerned, the Turkish Government, strongly objected to the innovation. The Sultan informed the ambassadors of Holland and Greece as well as of the United States that their ships would be fired upon. It is extremely doubtful that the Turkish forts would have been able to sink these vessels. It is, however, certain that such forcing of the Dardanelles would have caused new massacres, and so the afore-mentioned ambassadors, after due deliberation with the representatives of other states, gave up the idea. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"There is very little doubt that the great powers offered no objection to the plan, and that the American cruiser would not be opposed by their ships. Breckinridge, the American ambassador in St. Petersburg, has taken care to obtain the special consent of Russia. But America, while not opposed by the powers, can not expect their support, and must act upon her own responsibility. The aim of the American ambassador is chiefly to have a few marines handy for the protection of his residence."

There is, however, one European power that would strongly applaud America, if we were disposed to tackle the Turk. Great Britain would gladly see the United States take independent measures for the protection of Christians in Constantinople. *The Scotchman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It is easy to see why Europe, and especially Britain, would be ready to welcome such action, if only the Washington Government were willing to embark upon it. For the time at least, diplomacy seems to have come to a dead stand at Constantinople; the Sultan has triumphed through the mutual jealousies of the powers; and no one can say how far and in what form he may carry out his infamous policy of extermination. The powers are well aware of this, and of the dangers, to the general peace of the world as well as to the Christian subjects of the Porte, that are involved in the present state of crisis and suspense at Constantinople. They are keenly watchful and suspicious of each other. But they have not, and they can not have, any such jealousy of America. . . .

"The very aloofness of America would be one of the chief recommendations for making it the representative of the will and the hand of Christianity and civilization. In this country there can be no doubt as to the feelings with which the interposition of the United States, in order to put an end to the intolerable condition of things at Constantinople and throughout the Turkish Empire, would be viewed. It would be regarded as the first

bright gleam of sunshine in a dark and threatening sky. . . . This country, at all events, would heartily rejoice if the lead in thus imposing the will of the Western nations upon the tyrant of the Yildiz Kiosk were committed to and accepted by our kinsmen across the Atlantic."

The American Ambassador has, nevertheless, obtained from the Sultan a concession more practical than the barren honor of stationing a guardship at the Golden Horn. The Sultan has permitted a large number of Armenians who were to be tried as bomb-throwers to emigrate to the United States.

WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

WHEN Queen Victoria inherited the British throne, she was scarcely more popular than is the young Queen of Holland at the present moment. The Dutch simply adore their young sovereign, and take much interest in her coming of age (which will take place next August), and in her possible marriage.

Queen Wilhelmina is credited by her people with much force of character. It is thought that she will attempt to rule as well as reign, and her choice of a husband is therefore a matter of utmost importance to the Dutch. The *Wochen Zeitung*, Amsterdam, says on this subject:

"The many rumors of the Queen's approaching marriage are premature. More than once she has declared that she would prefer to remain single as long as possible. At any rate it is certain that the Queen will choose for herself. She will not

be railroaded into marriage. Only recently she said: 'I love my loyal subjects, and hope to please them in every way. But if they believe that they have a voice in the choice of my husband, they are decidedly mistaken. If extreme measures should be resorted to against me, I shall be more energetic than ever. I will not be married against my will, and I will not be married at all if I am not allowed to have a voice in the matter.'

So far the Dutch people are rather pleased with these expressions of independence. They are, however, anxious to have certain legal formalities settled before the Queen comes of age. The *Courant*, Rotterdam, writes as follows:

"It will be necessary to define the position of the Queen before the law, to remove the conflict between the Queen's position as head of the state and as wife, and it is best that this should be done before she has chosen a husband. According to the civil code the wife is bound to obey her husband, and the latter has a right to demand that his children should be called by his name. More: The husband can compel his wife to reside in whatever place he thinks fit to choose as his abode. The Queen is not above the law, she must obey it as well as her subjects. The rights of the Prince-Consort would therefore clash with the constitution, for the seat of government may not, constitutionally,

be transferred to a foreign country. The Queen's exceptional position should be defined by special legislation while she is yet free."

Altho there are many points of similarity between the position of the Queen of England and that of the Queen of Holland, there has sprung up between the two countries an estrangement since Wilhelmina inherited the throne of Holland. For some unaccountable reason the young Queen has a violent aversion of everything English. The British press returns this dislike with interest. "Her figure is ungainly, her lips are bloodless, she shows that she is the child of an old rake," etc., are things we read of her in *Life* and other English society papers. These descriptions are reported to her and do not assist her in overcoming her dislike of Englishmen. The *Vaderland* relates the following incident:

"During a recent tour abroad the Queen expressed a wish to the Dutch ambassador accredited to a foreign court to meet his daughters. 'I do so wish to meet some Dutch girls,' she said. 'I am just dying for some one to speak to me in my own language. Do send your daughters to me.' 'But my daughters do not speak Hollandish,' replied the unfortunate nobleman, 'my girls were not born in Holland, they only speak English.' 'Then, for heaven's sake, don't send them to me,' replied Queen Wilhelmina wrathfully. 'I will have nothing to do with Dutch girls who do not understand their own language!'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ZANZIBAR AS AN APPLE OF DISCORD.

GREAT BRITAIN has asked Germany to give up Said Khalid, who usurped the throne of Zanzibar and was forced to fly to the German consulate. The Germans, however, somewhat ostentatiously put Said Khalid on board the cruiser *See-Adler*, and sent him to their colonies. The English press at first explained that the German consul and the officers of the cruiser had acted without authority, and that Germany would apologize. It is, however, officially stated in Berlin that the German agents in Zanzibar acted in accordance with their instructions. The Arabs in Zanzibar are much pleased, and public prayer is offered in the mosques of Zanzibar that the sultanate may be delivered from British tyranny and placed under German protection. In England the attitude of the Germans is criticized severely as lacking in courtesy. *The Standard*, London, says:

"In the exploit which was thus added to the glorious annals of the Imperial Navy there was a fine combination of the qualities which are appreciated in certain circles in Berlin. There was a superficial air of smartness about the affair, while, as a token of disrespect to the British flag, it was thoroughly effective."

The Birmingham Post says:

"German diplomatic methods have never been suspected of sacrificing overmuch to the Graces, but there was a wanton boorishness and offensiveness about the conduct of the German consul in Zanzibar in connection with the removal of the fugitive usurper Said Khalid, which might have shocked, one would suppose, even his countrymen's somewhat rudimentary sense of propriety."

The Pall Mall Gazette call the Germans "vulgarly discourteous," and its opinion is heartily echoed by several papers. *The Daily Graphic* says:

"The act in itself is distinctly unfriendly to Great Britain, and suggests the possibility of a still more unfriendly intention. The Germans have not hitherto been over-scrupulous in their methods of colonial expansion on the east coast of Africa, and it is possible that the Zanzibar Pretender might be very useful as a card to play with the Arabs against Great Britain. What a howl there would have been on the Continent if '*perfidie Albion*' had thus ostentatiously patronized a chief rebelling against the legal authority of France or Germany!"

The Times remarks that the Germans not only join the Zanzibarites in their prayer to Allah that the island may be delivered from British misrule, but are willing to do something to bring



QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

about this change. The German press replies to the effect that Englishmen are in the habit of twisting facts according to their pleasure, and that it is far better to be called boorish than to give the English a chance to tell the natives in Africa that Germany has to reckon with the power of England.

The *Echo*, Berlin, points out that England, above all other countries, has inaugurated and upheld the custom of assisting chiefs and nations rebelling against the authority of other European powers. "That the English can claim to act as teachers of international courtesy is rather new," says the paper, "besides, experience proves that it does not pay to show them courtesy." The reference made by the British papers to the Emperor's telegram to President Krüger is answered in Germany by unkind remarks about the British Flying Squadron. The Germans assert that the manner in which this fleet was got ready showed that England is only a little less impotent at sea than on land. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, thinks it is not to be wondered at that the Arabs pray for deliverance from British rule, and comments further as follows:

"It was entirely unnecessary to lay the palace in ruins, as, after the first few shots, Said Khalid was forced to fly. The bombardment was, however, continued with shocking barbarity. Over 200 corpses, including many women and children, were strewn about the palace square or buried in the ruins. The wounded numbered 500. The palace was looted by the English marines in a manner disgraceful to soldiers supposed to be disciplined. All boxes and chests were broken open, and the state documents were strewn to the winds. Why the English objected to Said Khalid is not quite clear. The pretext that he is against abolition will not hold water, for the English have done nothing to abolish slavery in Zanzibar. Rennell Rodd, the British consul, even promised to Said Khalid that he should be reinstated by England if he left the palace, and it was only when the British played him false that he took possession by force. His extradition was, of course, out of the question. But his transfer to the coast would have been brought about quickly and unostentatiously, if Great Britain had not protested against his liberation. Under these circumstances no other course was open than to convey Said Khalid to a place of safety in broad daylight and under the protection of the guns of a German ship. The whole business may be disagreeable to the British, but that can not be helped."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, expresses itself in still stronger terms than the official paper. The opinion of the *Vossische* is the more valuable as it represents commercial and industrial interests. It says:

"The Germans have acted according to international law, and it is a matter of absolute indifference whether England is offended thereby or not. We have had so much experience of what British friendship means—in Witu, for example—that their displeasure does not disturb us in the least. Germany has to take care of her own interests, and the British protectorate of Zanzibar has already seriously injured us. The Arab element in our protectorate is very important to us, and our protection of Said Khalid will stand us in good stead. It is more than unwise of the British papers to revive the recollection of the Emperor's telegram to President Krüger. The schoolmaster tone adopted by the English toward us is a thing we are getting sick of, and people in London will have to reconcile themselves to the fact that other nations exist with rights equal to theirs who desire to spread and multiply in foreign continents. The many diplomatic defeats England has suffered of late should have taught Downing-street a little caution."

The *Boersen Courier* declares that altho Said Khalid must be content to stay in German territory for the present, his claims will later be revived. "The sympathies of the Arabs are with us," concludes the paper, "and such things used to have their historical consequences." Bismarck's paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, rejoices that "the policy of complaisance to England has been dropped definitely." The Continental press sides

almost without exception with Germany. It is regarded as very significant that the *Figaro*, Paris, publishes a paper in which it is asserted "the French and the Germans stand shoulder to shoulder against the British in East Africa."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

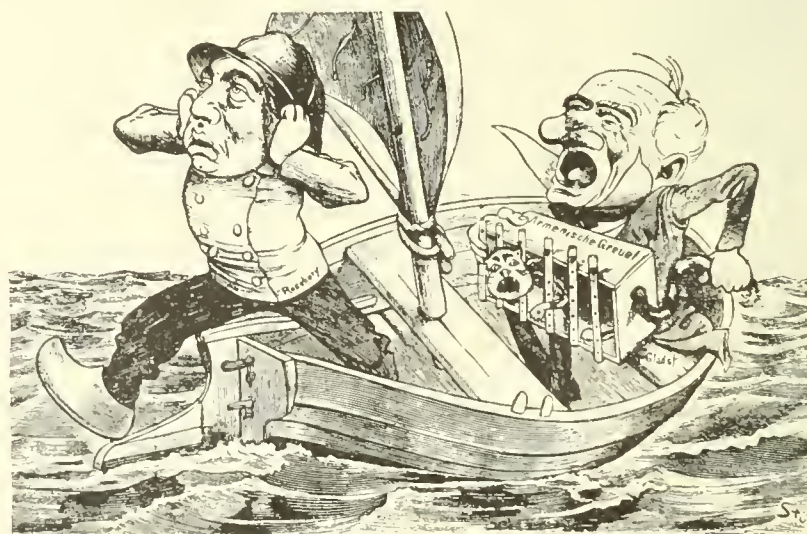
A THIRD ALLIANCE IN EUROPE?

THE English papers are still full of proposals of alliances with a view to putting an end to Britain's isolation. The latest is a plan to unite all the smaller countries of Europe under British leadership. We condense the following from an article in *The Times*, London:

The understanding between France and Russia can not be said to contain elements especially dangerous to the peace of Europe, but neither is it of special value to that peace. The Dual Alliance is solely a counterpoise to the Triple Alliance. The chances of a sudden war are as great to-day as in 1870. A third combination, therefore, is necessary to curb the warlike ambition of the great powers. This combination must be formed of the lesser states of Europe. In themselves Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, etc., are powerless. Even England could not veto war. Peace, however, could be assured if all the states of Europe not already included in the Dual or Triple Alliance would unite under the leadership of England. Such a combination would command an army of some 1,100,000 men, and its navy would be very strong. Financially it would certainly not be inferior to the other combinations. If each state of this new alliance would promise to join in an attack upon the power that wantonly begins a war, peace would be assured. Belgium and Switzerland have been declared neutral by the great powers. Still, Belgium and Switzerland are forced to maintain a pretty large military armament in order to prevent their neutrality from being violated. Would it not be better for them to make their voices heard by adding their influence to a great peace league led by Great Britain?

There are several questions of great international importance in which the smaller states are deeply interested, such as the Eastern question and the proper distribution of the colonies. Neither the Triple Alliance nor the Dual Alliance will help them in asserting their rights. If they combine under the leadership of Great Britain, the traditional friend of the weak, their claims will find just recognition.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, in discussing this proposal, raises some grave objections. Our Dutch contemporary points out that the smaller countries do not, at present, carry a very heavy armament. To form a combination strong enough to act as arbiter in Europe, they would be forced to arm to the utmost of their ability. Further, who is to determine the guilt of a power charged with disturbing the peace of Europe?



"OH, LORD! I CAN'T STAND THIS ANY LONGER!"

ITALY AND THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

IT has again been reported that Italy is about to withdraw from the Triple Alliance. The European papers, nevertheless, show that the accounts cabled by the press agencies are strongly exaggerated. The Italian Government is desirous of a better understanding with France and Russia, but without relaxing its hold upon its present international relations. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, believes that the greater friendliness shown to France and Russia is due to the influence of Visconti-Venosta, the new Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. English influence is also said to be at work, for England wishes to make Italy her own ally. The Italian press, on the whole, accuses the Government of unnecessary duplicity in the matter.

The *Nazione*, Rome, accuses the Rudini Ministry of dishonesty in its international policy. The paper acknowledges that Italy's membership of the Triple Alliance has not, lately, been advantageous to her. But if the Ministry know this, why did they renew the contract? The *Caffaro*, Naples, says:

"Old alliances need not necessarily interfere with the formation of new treaties. Italy wishes to be on good terms with all her neighbors. Hence she is changing her course. The Treaty of Alliance with Austria and Germany will not be disturbed; but there is no reason why Italy should not gradually bring about a better understanding with France and Russia."

The *Roma*, Rome, censures severely this alleged attempt to blow hot and cold at the same time. The paper says:

"Does not the very fact that France and Russia are becoming undoubted friends warn us against a policy which must end in the loss of the confidence of both Austria and Germany? Nor should we become estranged from England, for France and Russia continue to oppose us in Africa as well as in the Mediterranean Sea. The diplomacy thus inaugurated by the Rudini Ministry must end in humiliation and isolation. Neither France nor Russia can ever become true friends to us; we are about to throw aside lightly our most valuable friends to chase after things which can never be realized."

The German papers do not believe that either the King or the Ministry of Italy seriously contemplates a change of policy. The *Pester Lloyd* has a suspicion that the Italians are merely coquetting with France and Russia to have a free hand in a new campaign against Abyssinia. Italy will not be satisfied until she has wiped out the humiliating defeat inflicted upon her by Menelik.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PUBLIC OPINION IN SPAIN.

CAREFUL observers have long known that a change is taking place in Spain. The bigotry of the masses is a thing of the past. The workingmen of Barcelona are said to utter curses when they pass a priest. The almost proverbial indolence of the nation as such is also a thing of the past. What is needed is a radical change in the administration, and a remedy for the existing corruption. A writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, predicts that this change will speedily take place, because the lessons of the last two years are beginning to take effect, and Spain is tired of mediocre men at the head of her affairs. The writer, whose article has attracted universal attention, explains that overweening self-esteem lies at the bottom of Spain's misfortunes. He says:

"The Spaniard, not only of the masses but also of the classes, is fully convinced that his nation is in everything the greatest of the world. That Spain does not, as in the sixteenth century, subjugate the entire globe, is in the opinion of the average Spaniard solely the result of Spanish magnanimity and indifference. To doubt Spanish greatness was, until very recently, regarded as worse than un-Spanish, it was looked upon as ridiculous. Ignorance is at the bottom of all this. The Spaniard knows nothing

of what is going on outside of his own country except what a few unreliable press agencies choose to tell him. His self-esteem is specially great with regard to military ability. Every Spanish general is 'brilliant,' 'indomitable,' 'celebrated.' Every Spaniard, when he becomes a soldier, is 'incomparable,' 'heroic,' 'invincible.'

"But during the last two years the Spanish people have been awakened rather rudely from their dreams. Enormous masses of troops have been sent to Cuba, yet all the 'illustrious' generals who are leading these troops have been unable to cope with twenty to thirty thousand badly armed and badly disciplined rebels. Public opinion in Spain can no longer be deceived, and the Spaniards are very much ashamed. To no little extent this has been brought about by the continual taunts inflicted upon them by the United States, whose insults the proud Iberian is forced to pocket with as good grace as he can. Another serious blow to Spanish self-esteem is the almost successful rising of the half-naked barbarians and half-breeds in the Philippines.

"These struggles with rebellious subjects cost money, more money than the country can spare from its regular budget. And here again the nation is shocked to find that foreign capitalists will not assist it except at ruinous terms, because the administration is not reliable. The only sensible thing to do would be to let the colonies go. But the national pride of the Spaniards will never agree to this, and—let us be just—other nations would act just like them. If only the people were told the truth. But the Premier recently appealed to the patriotism of the newspaper writers, asking them to refrain from publishing unpleasant military and financial reports. The result is that the Spaniards, now that they have been awakened, believe the worst rumors.

"Unless the terrible exertions of the Spanish Government are speedily rewarded by good result in the colonies, there will be a complete military and financial break-down of Spain. And this will lead to more than a change of Ministry. The patriotic dissatisfaction of the proud Spaniard will turn against the monarchy, and this really strong nation will make another trial of the republican form of government. Even the most loyal adherents of the monarchy acknowledge this. The Republicans have decided to keep quiet at present, for patriotic reasons. But if the near future does not bring a change in favor of Spanish policy, the overwhelming majority of the people will rally behind the Republicans and sweep away the throne. Europe should prepare for this contingency."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE *Wiener Tageblatt*, an influential Austrian journal, has found an extraordinary reason for praising the demeanor of the Czar. He actually allowed Madame Faure and Madame Brisson, who are not even *hoffähig*, to dine at the same table with himself and the Czarina. The London *Speculator* sees nothing extraordinary in this. It says: "In the mind of the Czar, as in that of every true autocrat, there is no rank except that derived from his favor. His notice, in fact, as Nicholas I. once openly said, of itself confers rank. The well-born in Russia have social advantages, as everywhere else, but Peter the Great's ablest Minister was a cook or sutler, and the tradition has never been forgotten."

THE organ-grinder is an humble enough member of society, but it seems that even princes can not get along without him. When Emperor William's little daughter became four years old the band of the Grenadier Guards was called to Potsdam Palace to enliven her birthday. The children enjoyed the music very much, and the little hostess felt quite big when she was allowed to hand around cakes and coffee among the musicians. But when the children invited to the party wanted to dance, it was found that the soldier band somehow failed to give satisfaction. The Emperor then ordered an attendant to procure an organ-grinder, and after some delay the "dago" was found, to the infinite delight of the little ones, who immediately began to circle around the not over-clean performer of sidewalk symphony.

IT'S nice to be an editor in Russia, if you have a "pull" with the censors. The *Russkya Vestnik* for September did not appear till October, and for the following reasons: The responsible editor suddenly became possessed with a mania said to be very common among editors—he thought that he did not get enough of the filthy lucre which the publishers were raking in for the magazine. The publishers, like most publishers, were entirely at variance with their editor on this point. But Mr. Stachejew had a pull with the chief of the official press bureau, who vetoed every one of the candidates for Mr. Stachejew's position. As no paper may appear in Russia without the signature of a responsible editor, the "strike" of the editor, and his subsequent "lock-out" on the part of the publishers ended in the defeat of the latter, and Mr. Stachejew was induced to add his name to the last edition of the paper in consideration for a "rise in wages of 100 per cent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN GERMANY.

IN Berlin the first class of graduates from the woman's gymnasium, consisting of six members, recently completed their course. In reporting this fact and commenting on its importance, the Berlin weekly journal *Freie Haus* gives a sketch of the whole movement for the higher education of women in Germany. From this source we glean the following leading facts:

The gymnasium or college course for women was inaugurated by Miss Helen Lange as a "real" or scientific curriculum. The opening took place October 10, 1889, in the presence of the Empress Frederick. Up to that time there existed no such course for women and young ladies in all Germany. Here the experiment was to be made whether the mental and physical strength of women would suffice for the more thorough scientific training than the schools open to them so far could furnish them. In addition the new enterprise proposed to prepare girls for passing the examinations that would admit them to the University of Zurich. In its leading features the course corresponded to that of a real gymnasium. A number of young ladies were enabled after pursuing their studies two or three years to pass their entrance examinations at Zurich. As a result of this success, Miss Lange in 1893 issued an appeal for a changing of the real course into a full gymnasium course, so that the German universities too could open their doors to women. In the mean while the woman's movement had developed rapidly in Germany and had to a large extent overcome old prejudices and won new friends. The appeal met with a cordial welcome at the hands of many prominent men in Berlin, also in the university circles. Accordingly as early as the fall of 1893 it was possible for Miss Lange to begin the gymnasium or classical course for women with fourteen regular, and a number of special pupils. The curriculum corresponds throughout with that of the humanistic gymnasium. It was decided that only girls who had reached the eighteenth year could be admitted, so that mentally and physically the applicants would be able to accomplish the tasks imposed. The entrance examinations are very stringent, and the college gives only the last four years of the gymnasium course, it being presupposed that the work of the lower classes has been done elsewhere. The teaching is all done in the afternoon from the hours of three to eight. The tuition amounts to 125 marks. The examination of this first graduating class of six was very satisfactory, and showed that women can do college work as well as men without any detriment to their health. They have all passed an examination equivalent to that which admits a young man to the university. These young ladies intend to study the natural sciences, medicine, and philosophy.

A STORY OF THE LATE PROFESSOR CHILD.

A MEMBER of the Contributors' Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* contributes the following pleasing anecdote of the late Prof. Francis J. Child, of Harvard University:

"Twenty years ago, the writer, with her three-year-old child, was on her way to Washington in midwinter. Instead of reaching that beautiful city early in the morning, as was expected, the train was stalled in the night by a terrible blizzard. After the height of the storm was over, it took hours to dig away the heavy snow that buried not only the rails, but the whole world apparently. Slowly and laboriously the locomotive crept on, and we were still two hundred miles from Washington when the church clock struck eight in a village where we halted. Men jumped up to see if there were time to get a cup of coffee; nervous and anxious women clamored for tea, and I cried with the rest, 'Oh, if only I could get a glass of milk for my little girl!' 'Impossible,' said the brakeman, who was passing through the car; 'we shan't be here but a minute.'

"Paying no heed to his words, a gentleman of striking appearance, whose fine face and head I had been silently studying, hurriedly left the car and disappeared upon the snowy platform. 'He'll get left,' sneered the brakeman.

"The train moved on, feeling its way through the huge white banks on both sides. The gentleman had evidently been traveling alone, for no one seemed anxious because he did not come back. The cars were hardly in full swing, however, when he jumped aboard, a little out of breath, dusted with snow, but self-possessed and calm, holding carefully a tall glass of milk, which he gave to the wee girl beside me. My stammered thanks for such unexpected kindness from an unknown traveler he brushed away with a wave of his hand. 'But the glass?' I insisted, knowing it could not be returned, as we were now thundering onward. 'Is yours, madam,' he replied, settling himself into his seat, paying no more attention to us. But later in the course of the dreary forenoon he motioned to the little lass to come to him, which she willingly did. He lifted her to his side, and with his arm round her she cuddled up against him, and for two hours he whispered stories into her ear, so low that no one else could hear, but the delight of which was reflected in her dancing eyes and smiling lips.

"At Baltimore the stranger disappeared, and a gentleman across the passage from us leaned over and said, 'Do you know who has been entertaining your child so charmingly, as indeed only he could?' 'I haven't the faintest idea.' 'Prof. Francis J. Child.'

"So many years have flown since then that the little lass herself writes stories now—perhaps far-away echoes of those she heard that wintry day when Professor Child made summer in her heart; but the tall, thick depot tumbler still stands on the high shelf of the cupboard, too sacred for any use, save as a memento of the kindly chivalry of a great man to a little child."

ANTIPATHY OF ANIMALS TO BLACK MEN.

THE antipathies that exist between certain classes of animals, the dog and the cat, for instance, or the snake and the mongoose, are well known. That dogs display a peculiar antipathy to negroes has also often been observed. But it is not generally known that this antipathy to the dark-skinned race extends to a large number of animals. We quote from a recent article on the subject in the *London Spectator*:

"Most of the keepers at the Zoo are agreed that those animals which exhibit marked likes or dislikes for visitors have the strongest possible antipathy to black men. Children they also dislike, but for the obvious reason that the children tease them. It has long been noticed that all the monkeys hate a negro; but the experiment was recently tried on a large scale, and the scope of animal antipathy for the dark-skinned races was found to extend far beyond the monkey-house. When Mr. Hagenbeck's Somalis were at the Crystal Palace they were invited one Sunday to see the Zoo, whither they went, accompanied by Mr. Menzies, the African explorer and hunter, who had brought them from Somaliland. There was nothing to which the most sensitive European could object in the appearance of these free, half-Arab tribesmen, and much that was most attractive. They were straight and tall; they had high noses, fine eyes, white teeth, and a skin the color of a not quite ripe black grape. They were strict Moslems, exquisitely cleanly, washing constantly not only their limbs and bodies, but their teeth and hair. They dressed in the whitest of linen, and carried weapons of the brightest steel, spending their spare moments in polishing either these or their teeth. They did not smoke, they did not drink, and the large room in which some thirty of them slept was as sweet as a hay-loft; and they much objected to the British workingman coming into their room, because his clothes were dirty. When all this gallant company of dark men entered the lion-house there was an uproar. The animals were furious. They roared with rage. The apes and monkeys were frightened and angry. The antelopes were alarmed, and even the phlegmatic wild cattle were excited. They recognized their natural enemies, the dark-skinned men who have hunted them for a thousand centuries in the jungles and the bush, and with whom their own parents did battle when they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts; and like the Grecian ghosts at the sight of Æneas in the shades, they raised a war-cry, tho the sound did not die in *their* throats.

"Animal antipathy is thus closely correlated with like emotions.

in man. It may be traced in all its variations from purely instinctive and physical distaste, the dislike for the camel felt by the horse being much on a par with that felt by a Southern white for a South American negro, to its rational climax in antipathy based on danger known to animals and men alike, and exhibited in the common and intense horror of the poisonous snake. A tame monkey has been known to drop down in a dead faint when suddenly confronted with a snake. This sounds almost too human; but fainting in sudden terror, tho rare among animals, in which this form of panic more often causes paralysis of the limbs, is not confined to monkeys. Gray parrots, which are highly nervous birds, will drop from the perch and lose consciousness under any strong impulse of fright."

WANTED, A NEW NOSE.

THE proud lady with a snub nose, the vain gentleman with a crooked nose, any one, in fact, with a nose whose shape makes life a trial and the mirror a torment, may now, it seems, take heart of grace and dare to hope for better days. An inventor, heeding their cries of anguish, has at last designed a nose-improver, warranted to mold the offending member into any shape the fancy of the owner may desire. This benefactor lives near Liverpool, has taken out patents in England and America, and, we are told, is already doing a thriving business in subduing olfactory organs that have been refractory. *The Strand Magazine* has an illustrated article on the subject, with pictures of the machine and of noses before and after taking. There are machines with horizontal screws and plates, which straighten the crooked nose and lengthen the pug nose. Then there are machines with both horizontal and vertical screws that exert a downward as well as a lateral pressure. "You pays your money and you takes your choice," and if, on trial, you change your mind you can also change your nose. Portraits are given of people who have tried several different shapes, and one lady has cultivated a different shape for each of four admirers. The "professor" who has designed the nose-improver tells us of what shape a perfect nose is. "It should be of the same length as the forehead, and have a slight depression at its root between the eyes. It should also follow a perfectly straight line, and should come exactly over the center of the upper lip. When in profile, the base should be one third of the length," etc. The improver is to be worn at night, and the pressure exerted is gradual and without pain. Some of the remarkable applications which the "professor" has for help are jotted down by him for the writer in *The Strand*, and they furnish a humorous commentary on human nature:

"1. Young man wanted to know whether I could twist his nose out of shape, in accordance with the most approved traditions of the ring. He loved to be thought a 'bruiser,' and fancied that a twisted nose would lend color to his lying yarns about the terrific battles he had fought at the National Sporting Club. There are many similar applications for the purpose of disguise; but here is the most extraordinary among this class of cases.

"2. Middle-aged man wanted his nose put awry, so as to induce the girl to whom he was engaged to give him up. He had gone elsewhere on prolonged quino, and had got engaged to another girl. The nasal *status quo ante* could, he thought, be subsequently restored by the machine.

"3. A father of a family once asked if I could make the noses of his children all similar to his own. He himself had a fairly good nose, but his wife's was rather 'pug,' and all the children's noses resembled hers, much to the annoyance of paterfamilias. He had then four children, and wanted me not only to attend to theirs, but actually promised to let me have any future children at once so that I could 'train up their noses in the way they should go' from the beginning!

"4. An anxious young lady with a short nose desired a longer one. She suggested having a machine to clasp her nose, and then attach to this a string with a swinging weight. This illustrates the curious conceptions people have of the nose-improvers before actually receiving one.

"5. Distinguished actress once suggested to me that if she wore various makes of the machine, she could alter her nose to fit every rôle she played. This, she argued, would obviate, and be much better than, 'making-up.' Surely this surpasses all previous attempts of latter-day players to 'look the part.'

"6. I have many applications from army men who yearn for a 'Wellington nose.'

"7. Elderly lady understood that the treatment consisted in 'the scientific filing and grinding away of large noses.' Hers was large; was the operation painful, and would it all be done at once? Ladies, by the way, continually misunderstand the directions, and wear the instruments in strange and fearful positions. Then they complain. 'I have worn the machine now for five weeks,' wrote one irate dame, 'and all the thing has done is to bodge dents all over my nose.' She omitted to say she had worn 'the thing' upside down."

SCHRAEDER, THE HEALER.

SCHLATTER seems to have dropped into oblivion; but he has not left us altogether desolate. Schraeder, another "Divine Healer," is with us, and we are told that he is the only true Healer and that Schlatter was a counterfeit. We find the following reverent and tender, if not credulous, description of Schraeder in *The Overland Monthly* (November):

"The Divine Healer stood at the end of the barren room, dressed in a flowing black robe. His dark chestnut hair was long, and where it reached his shoulders it was curly. Outside the crowd was big and noisy, but the moment they came into his presence old and young took off their hats and spoke in whispers. There was no jostling or talking. The 'To-Let' pawn-shop became holy ground. The curious spell took possession of us. We joined the throng and within the hour stood face to face with the Healer. One hand he placed on the patient's forehead, the other rested on the back of the neck. The light blue eyes were turned upward, the heavily bearded lips moved as tho in prayer, and a slight prickling electrical sensation pervaded the sufferer. 'Your handkerchief,' the Healer said softly to the old lady who stood in front. 'Give me your handkerchief,' he repeated, but there was no response, no indication that he had been heard. The Healer raised his hands and placed them over the woman's ears—once more he turned his eyes upward, then he said gently, 'Your handkerchief.' Instantly a ray of gratification and surprise shot from out the woman's eyes, and her hand went down into her pocket. He blessed the bit of cambric. 'Put it on your ears morning and evening and you will hear.' The Healer is not attractive. He comes from the lower classes. His face is coarse; his skin tanned; his hands large, soft, and moist. He does not look intelligent and yet one while in his presence more than half believes. Possibly it is because he dresses and looks like the old paintings of Christ, possibly because he cures by the biblical manner of laying on of hands, without money and without price. We are all religious animals—but withal the scene is a remarkable one, and the exhibitions of childlike faith make one fully understand the power of the false prophets of old. Strong in the belief that their sufferings are about to end, all manner and conditions of people visit him, and go away if not cured at least happy. Murmuring, sighing, confiding, one after another, men, women, and children, whisper in tremulous tones their ailments. Some are pale with emotion, some leave with tears streaming down their cheeks, some claim to be cured, one threw away her crutches, but none scoff or revile. One hundred and seven people he blessed, and I trust cured, as we stood by and watched. Then we went out, not to scoff but to wonder. We did not for one moment believe in the power of this Schraeder. Not because of his agent who sold his photographs at the door for whatever the health-seekers cared to give—for even a 'Divine Healer' must eat—but because our reason, which is also divine, told us that the Power from whom he claimed to have drawn this most divine attribute would never trust it in the hands of one so ignorant. He does not claim, however, to be a Messiah or to have any other mission on earth than to relieve pain, and in a few years he, like the two hundred thousand false prophets enumerated in the Koran, will sink into oblivion. Yet there are people who will call him blessed until their last hour, for they will testify that he cured them of an incurable complaint."

THE ORIGIN OF SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

LAST year Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace endeavored (see LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XII., p. 106) to trace the formation of English words, especially those of a more primitive character, to mouth-gesture. In a recent issue of *The Fortnightly* Mr. Charles Johnston finds some defects in Mr. Wallace's theory, and, in his turn, advances the theory that variations may be traced in the different languages of the world, that closely correspond to the various stages in the prattle of babes.

The suggestiveness of many of the words used as illustrations by Mr. Wallace, Mr. Johnston thinks due not to the sound of the word, but to the association of ideas. To illustrate the difficulty of inferring the sense of words from the sounds alone, we are given passages from the poetry of foreign languages and challenged to extract from them any idea whatever of the meaning. Here is one of these passages from "a very elaborate piece of word-painting which has been the admiration of centuries:"

"Jambvâmrâlodhrakhadira—sâlavetrasamâkulam,
Padmakâmalakaplaksha—kadamboḍumbarâvrtam,
Vadarivilvasañchannam nyagrodhâishcha samâkulam
Priyâtâtâlakharjûra haritakavibhîtakâih."

One has, Mr. Johnston says further, only to read the accounts of the actions of the vocal organs as given by our own grammarians before they had the good fortune to come across the scientific phonology of Sanskrit, to see how extremely difficult it is to reach a correct conception of the relation between organs and sounds, and therefore to apply the invisible motions of the organs, as Mr. Wallace thinks has been done, to the purposes of expressiveness in speech. Further objections to the mouth-gesture theory are advanced, and the writer then advances his own theory as follows:

"We are thus, it would seem, debarred from profitably following up the problem of the origin of speech, along either of the lines suggested in Mr. Wallace's essay; is there any other, along which more reliable results are likely to be obtained?"

"I think there is; I think we can take up quite a different line of research, far more in harmony with the ascertained principles of science, far more likely to lead us to sound general conclusions as to the beginnings of language. The idea of this new method I have tried to suggest by the title of this essay—'The World's Baby-Talk;' it is this: that the human race began to talk as babies begin to talk; that in the prattle of every baby we have a repetition in a minor key of the voice of the earliest man; and that by watching the first movements of speech in a baby, we can see once more the first steps in articulate language, which the whole world of man once took in dim ages long ago."

Mr. Johnston quotes Taine's description of a little girl's first attempts at speech, which resulted, after three and one-half months of trial, in "an abundance of varied cries and exclamations, but *nothing but vowels, no consonants*." Mr. Johnston continues:

"The two points which one would wish to call especial attention to are: the entire spontaneousness of the whole process, and the existence of a long vowel-period, of wonderful richness, expressing, as M. Taine says, every shade of feeling. To begin with, during the first period of articulate life, the baby only uttered vowels, repeating each vowel an indefinite number of times, and making words like a-a-a-a-a-a, or o-o-o-o-o-o, or u-u-u-u-u-u, and so with the other vowels. At present we can hardly pause to discuss the question whether each of these vowel-words came to express a single emotion; whether a-a-a expressed wonder and contentment; i-i-i, delight; o-o-o, pain; and so on; the flowing and formless emotions of babyhood finding expression in these soft and flowing sounds. We shall, for the present, content ourselves with recording the fact that the primary epoch of baby-talk consists of vowels only, indefinitely modulated and prolonged.

"As the speaking muscles gradually grow firmer, what we call consonants, but what the Indian grammarians more accurately call contacts, begin to appear, led up to by a long transition

period of breathings, semi-vowels, and liquid sounds, which are very difficult to describe.

"Sounds are no longer poured forth only in flowing streams, modulated into different vowels; the stream of vowel-sound is cut off at intervals by a closing of one or the other organs of contact. As far as my observations go, the first contacts seem to be the nasals, the vowel-stream being cut off as far as the mouth is concerned, but continued through the nose; thus are produced words like m-m-m-m, n-n-n-n, ng-ng-ng-ng."

Two important conclusions are thus reached: that baby-talk is as strictly international as it is spontaneous; and that all its words convey broad general ideas, whether, as in the case of the vowel sounds, of subjective feelings, or, in the case of the consonant words, of objective sensations. The writer then applies these conclusions as follows:

"We shall greatly strengthen our case if we can show, among the families of languages in the world, a series of parallels to what we have observed in baby-talk, not so much in the case of single words, which are certain to be misleading, but for broad general facts.

"Our phonetic results were these: first, a long period of vowel-words only; then, after a transition period of breathings and semi-vowels, the formation of three contacts—of throat, lips, and teeth—with the corresponding nasals. At first sight it would appear that the phonetic range thus reached is entirely inadequate for the purposes of articulate speech; that no language can exist so scantily furnished with sounds. The answer to this objection is, that, in the great Polynesian family of tongues, we have a whole series of allied languages, rich in legends, songs, incantations, histories of war and emigration, whose range of sounds is exactly what we have described in the second period of baby-talk.

"And it is very remarkable that, tho we have now no pure vowel languages, we have, in the Polynesian tongues, an abundance of pure vowel-words which strongly support the presumption we have already reached, of a prolonged vowel epoch of speech for the whole human race before any consonants were formed at all."

The habit of the Chinese of substituting the sound of *l* for that of *r*, and of the negroes in the Southern States of changing *th* into *f* or *d*, are referred to as other illustrations of correspondence between spoken language and definite stages of baby-talk.

How Chewing-Gum is Made.—"Four million pounds of gum chicle, the product of the Mexican sapota tree, entered the United States during 1895," says *The Confectioner's Journal*. "This entire product, valued at nearly one million and a half dollars, became the basis of chewing-gum. A walk through a leading chewing-gum factory is interesting. Here over one hundred million pieces of gum are annually produced and shipped to every portion of the world. Three hundred employees are engaged in the manufacture of the gum, the first step of which is the importation of the raw chicle, which is gathered by the peons in Mexico and exported in bales containing about one hundred and fifty pounds each. The gum is taken from the bales and chopped into small pieces. These are freed of tree bark and chips by steaming and picking; then ground in mills making thirty-four hundred revolutions a minute. The ground gum is subjected to a continuous heat of 140° F. in drying rooms. From here the gum is sent to the 'white-aproned cook,' who adds the purest sugar and the freshest of cream, granulated pepsin, powdered guru or kola, or other desired ingredient to it, and cooks it in a steam-jacketed cauldron, where it is turned and mixed by an ingenious double-acting heater, or rotating-paddle, until it has assumed the consistence of bread dough. Now the 'dough-boys' take hold of it and knead it in fine-powdered sugar, passing it to the 'rollers,' where it is rolled between steel-rollers until it is of the proper thickness, when it is whisked away to the 'markers.' The markers are steel-knived rollers, which leave their impress on the long sheets of appetizing gum before it goes to the 'seasoning-room,' after which it is broken on the lines left by the markers. Now the gum finds its way to the 'wrapping-room.' The nimble fingers of a hundred and fifty dainty maidens are here at play. Under their deft touch waxed paper, tinfoil, and pretty wrappers envelop the gum quick as a wink, and in another moment the 'packers' have the gum to place in jars or boxes wherein it is shipped for sale to the general public."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The important feature of the week is the immediate uplifting effect in the stock market of the result of the election, and the opening of mills and factories in many States.

Upward Movement of Stocks.—A great revolution has been effected this week in the conditions which control business. It could not be in any fair degree reflected as yet in transactions or in records, but there is ample evidence already that a crushing weight has been lifted and rolled away, and the business world has begun to adjust itself to a state of freedom and security which it has not known for years. Dread of immeasurable disaster no longer locks up resources and paralyzes enterprise, and new contracts involving many millions have become binding since the election. The rush for stocks on Wednesday lifted the average for all railways \$1.16 per share in a single day and trust stocks \$1.54, and in many of the most active the advance was so sudden that heavy sales for realizing caused some reaction. The wild advance of over 3 cents in wheat on Monday and Wednesday was also followed by realizing and decline on Thursday. But the instant vanishing of the premium on gold, which had reached about 2 per cent., the unlocking of many millions which has been hoarded, the collapse of the interest rate from 8 and 12 to 6 and 5½ per cent., and the quick demand for American securities on foreign account, are signs of more lasting promise.—*Dun's Review, November 7.*

Bank-Clearings and Prices in General.—Bank-clearings totals continue below the billion-dollar mark, \$995,000,000 for the past week, an increase of 3 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 12 per cent. compared with the like total last year, 5 per cent. compared with the like total in 1894, 7 per cent. less than in 1893, and 15 per cent. less than the like total in 1892. Reactions in quotations are conspicuous only for Indian corn and lard, while prices for oats, pork, sugar, and petroleum are firm and practically unchanged. Pig iron is 25 cents higher, with sales of considerable amounts in Western markets. Lumber is firm, the tendency is upward, and there is an advance for white pine. Renewed demand for cotton goods and placing orders with mills advance print cloths. Cotton, rosin, and turpentine are higher, as is coffee, while wheat, under the stimulus of a strong statistical position, and, to an extent, the results of the election, reports another marked advance.—*Bradstreet's, November 7.*

Railway Earnings.—Railway earnings in the last week of October were relatively smaller than in other weeks, and for the month, tho better than in September, were 5.2 per cent. below last year's

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November 2, 1896.

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and 6.3 per cent. below those of 1892. Tonnage west-bound and north and south at Indianapolis is the heaviest for twenty years, but east-bound tonnage from Chicago was only 290,057 tons in four weeks of October against 339,722 last year and 294,755 in 1892. It was not because of past or present business that stocks rose to an average of \$49.75 per share on Wednesday, but millions of the unlocked hoard sought investment, and about 40,000 shares were taken on London account. Prices were and for some time will be governed by estimates of the better things that are coming.—*Dun's Review, November 7.*

The Wheat Supply.—On October 1 domestic and Canadian available wheat stocks were nearly 5,000,000 bushels in excess of the total one year ago, while on November 1, 1896, there were 1,600,000 bushels less than one year ago. Northwestern wheat experts insist the spring wheat crop is 80,000,000 bushels short, and that 25,000,000 bushels were rendered unfit for food after having been grown. They call the current crop 400,000,000 bushels, which, with the wheat carried over July 1 last, leaves only 22,000,000 bushels for export in the remaining eight months of the cereal year. World's stocks of available wheat on November 1 are the smallest for five years.—*Bradstreet's, November 7.*

Trade in Canada.—General trade throughout the Canadian Dominion remains quiet, altho Montreal reports that the results of the election in the United States have inspired a better feeling among Canadian merchants. Mercantile collections are improved throughout the Province of Quebec. Unfavorable weather at Toronto and elsewhere in Ontario have served to make trade quiet, altho collections in that part of the Dominion are also improved. There is very little change in the business situation at Quebec city, but that which is reported is in the nature of an improvement. Demand in trade circles at Halifax is light. The New Brunswick lumber cut will probably be larger than last season. Fish prices in Newfoundland are still lower and trade there continues greatly depressed. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$24,801,000 this week, an increase of about 20 per cent. as compared with last week, a very moderate increase over the corresponding totals one and two years ago. There are 50 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, as compared with 37 last week, 39 in the corresponding week a year ago, 40 two years ago, and with 28 in the first week of November, 1892.—*Bradstreet's, November 7.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed to "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

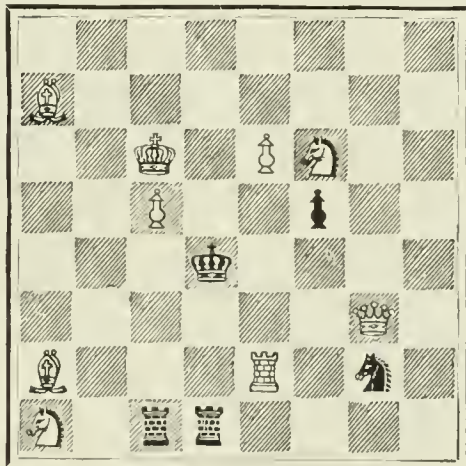
Problem 173.

BY JOSEPH SMITH.

(This is the famous First-Prize Problem, yclept "The Oyster.")

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 5; Kt on K Kt 7; Rs on Q 8 and Q B 8; P on K B 4.



White—Nine Pieces.

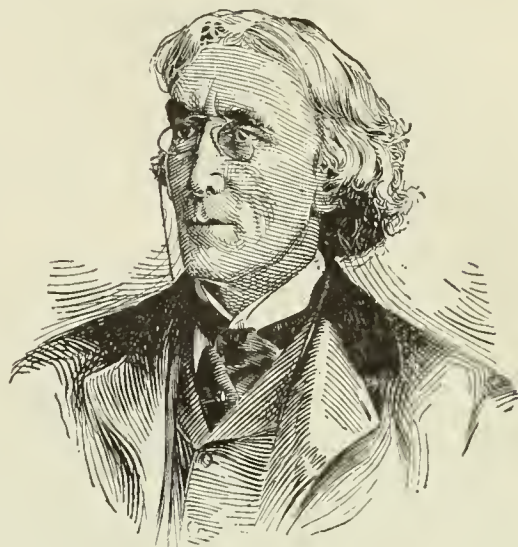
K on Q B 6; Q on K Kt 3; Bs on Q R 3 and 7; Kts on K B 6 and Q R sq; R on K 2; Ps on K 6 and Q B 5.

White mates in two moves.

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Faithfully yours,

HENRY IRVING.

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Pillsbury's Little Trap.

HOW HE BEAT MAROCZY AT BUDAPEST.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY.	MAROCZY.	PILLSBURY.	MAROCZY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 3	25 R-Q sq	R-K 2
2 P-Q B 4	P-Q 4	26 R-Q 4	Kt-K 5
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	27 P-B 3	Kt-B 4
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	28 K-Q 2	Kt-K 3
5 P-K 3	Castles	29 R-Q 6	Kt-B 2
6 Kt-B 3	P-Q Kt 3	30 P-Q 4	Kt-K sq
7 R-B sq	B-Kt 2	31 R-Q 3	Kt-B 3
8 P x P	P x P	32 P-K Kt 4	R-Kt 2
9 B x Kt	B x B	33 Kt-B 4	R-Q 2 (g)
10 B-Q 3	Kt-Q 2	34 R x R	Kt x R
11 Castles	P-Q B 4	35 P-Kt 4	K-B 3
12 B-Kt sq	P-B 5 (a)	36 P-R 4	K-K 3
13 Kt-Q 2	R-B sq (b)	37 K-Q 3	Kt-B 3
14 KtxQ P (c)	B x Q P (d)	38 K-Q 4	Kt-Q 4
15 P x B	B x Kt	39 P-Q Kt 5	P-B 3
16 BxP ch (e)	K x B	40 Kt-Kt 2	Kt-B 2
17 Q-R 5 ch	K-Kt sq	41 Kt-Q 3	K-Q 3
18 Q x B	Kt-B 3 (f)	42 Kt-B 4	P-Kt 4
19 Q x Q	K R x Q	43 P x P	P x P
20 Kt x P	R x P	44 Kt-R 3	Kt-K 3 ch
21 Kt-Kt 3	R x R	45 K-K 4	Kt-B 4 ch
22 R x R	P-Kt 3	46 R-B 5	Kt x P
23 K-B sq	K-Kt 2	47 Kt x P (h)	Resigns.
24 K-K 2	R-Q 2		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The opening moves were well played on

On the New York Central you travel in perfect security, protected every foot of the way by Block Signals.

both sides. Black's present play, however, was inferior. P-B 5 is played with advantage, prior to White's R-B sq move, for if then White answers B-Kt sq he cannot well develop the Q R. In the present position White has moved R-B sq and B-Kt sq. There was no cause for P-B 5 play. It was loss of time and weakened Black's center position. R-B sq or B-K 2 was proper.

(b) Overlooking the neat trap White had on hand. Black should have played B-K 2, followed by Kt-B 3.

(c) Winning a Pawn; for should Black capture the Kt, White would continue Q-R 5, attacking the B and threatening mate.

(Here is when the trap was sprung.—ED.)

(d) Better than B x Kt, for it breaks White's strong center. Black, however, can not save the Pawn.

(e) Of course Q-R 5 could not be played on account of Kt-B 3. The text move wins the R P.

(f) The exchange of Queens was necessary, for otherwise Black could not guard the Q B P.

(g) The exchange of Rooks seems necessary. White otherwise would continue Kt-Q 6 and P-Kt 5, endangering Black's game.

(h) Causes Black to resign. He can not play Kt-B 4 or Kt-B 6 on account of Kt-K 4 ch exchanging the Kt, leaving White with an easy win. Should Black play Kt-Kt 7 the K-B 6, followed by Kt-K 4, wins. Any other play would enable White to continue Kt-K 4, followed by the advancing of the Pawns on the King's side.

Pillsbury beats Tarrasch.

Queen's Gambit.

PILLSBURY.	TARRASCH.	PILLSBURY.	TARRASCH.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	31 P-B 4	Q-Kt 5 (d)
2 P-Q B 4	P x P	32 R-Q sq	Q-Kt 7 ch
3 Kt-K B 3	P-Q B 4	33 R-Q 2	Q-B 8
4 P-K 3	P-K 3	34 K-Kt sq	Q-Kt 8
5 P x P	B-K B 3	35 K-B 2	B-K 5
6 Castles	Kt-B 3	36 P-Kt 4	Q-Kt 5
7 Kt-B 3	P x P	37 P x P	B x P
8 P x P	B-K 2	38 K-Kt sq	K-R 2
9 B-B 4	Castles	39 B-Q 3	R-K Kt ch
10 R-B sq	Q-Kt 3 (a)	40 K-R 2	B x B
11 Q-Q 2	R-Q sq	41 Q x B ch	R-Kt 3
12 K-R Q sq	B-Q 2	42 R-K Kt 2	Q-Q 3
13 Q-K 2	B-K sq	43 Q-K 4	Q-B 2
14 B-Q 3	Kt-Q Kt 5 (b)	44 R x R	P x R
15 B-Kt sq	Kt (Kt5)-Q 4	45 P-Q 5	P x P
16 B-K 5	Q-R-B sq	46 P x P	Q-Q 3
17 Kt-K Kt 5	P-K R 3	47 P-K R 4	K-Kt 2 (e)
18 Kt (Kt 5)	Kt x Q Kt	48 Q-K 5 ch	Q x Q
-K 4			
19 R x Kt	R x R (c)	49 P x Q	P-Q Kt 4! (g)
20 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt	50 K-Kt 3	P-Kt 5 (h)
21 B x B	P x B	51 K-B 4	P-Kt 4 ch (i)
22 P x R	B-R 5	52 P x P	P x P ch
23 R-K sq	Q-R 4	53 K x P	P-R 4
24 Q-K 3	Q-K Kt 4	54 P-Q 6	K-B 2
25 P-K B 4	Q-Kt 5	55 K-B 5	P-R 5
26 P-K R 3	Q-R 5	56 P-K 6 ch	K-K sq
27 K-R 2	P-B 4	57 K-B 6	P-Kt 6
28 P-Kt 3	Q-B 3	58 P x P	P x P
29 B-Q 3	B-B 3	59 P-Q 7 ch	K-Q sq
30 B-B sq	Q-K 2	60 K-B 7	Resigns (j)

Notes from the Deutsches Wochenschach, Berlin.

(a) Steinitz played against Pillsbury in the St. Petersburg match, in this position, 10 ... Q-Q R 4, whereupon White at once availed himself of the opportunity to bring the Q out of the line of attack via K 2.

(b) Naturally not 14 ... Kt x Q P, because then 15 Kt x Kt, R x Kt; 16 B-K 3, etc.

(c) The R must be exchanged off, because, otherwise, he would station himself at K Kt 3.

(d) Threatening R x P!

(e) Thus far the game has been correctly played on both sides; the end-game is in the highest degree interesting and instructive.

(f) Not good, since Black, in the Pawn-ending, on account of his passed Ps, on both sides of the board as opposed to the centre passed Ps. of his adversary, remains with the advantage. The conduct of the play is, however, certainly not easy in practice, since it is only by securing the gain of a tempo that finally the result turns in favor of the second player.

(g) Best, as it hinders the advance of the adverse Q R P. Black should now win.

(h) Better was 50 ... P-Q R 4, whereby Black secures the advantage, e.g.: 50 ... P-Q R 4; 51 K-B 4, K-B 2; 52 P-K R 5 (best, in order to free K B 5, for his K), P x P (best); 53 K-B 5, P-K R 5!; 54 P-Q 6!; P-R 6!; 55 P-K 6 ch, K-K sq; 56 K-B 6, P-R 7; 57 P-Q 7 ch (best, since, if 57

Starved to Death

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P-K 7, followed by K-K 6, threatening mate. White proves one move too late on account of P-R 8 (Q), etc.), K-Q sq; 58 K-B 7, P-R 8 (Q); 59 P-K 7 ch, K x Q P; 60 P-K 8 (Q) ch, K-Q 3, and Black must speedily win as, in the well-known Morphy-Andersen partie, is convincingly demonstrated. If, e.g., 61 Q x Kt P, 61 ... Q-Q 4 ch would be the continuation.

(i) The decisive error! By 51 ... K-B 2, and then a like continuation to that indicated in the preceding note, the game was at least drawn, if not, indeed, still won for Black.

(j) If 60 ... P-Kt 7, then follows naturally 61 P-K 7 ch, K x Q P; 62 P queens ch, K-B 2 (or Q 3); 63 Q-K 5 ch, (or to Q Kt 8 ch, and wins.

The Budapest Tournament.

TABLE SHOWING GAMES WON AND LOST.

Won.....	8½	8½	7½	7	6½	6½	6	5	5	4½	4	2
Popiel.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Noa.....	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	8
Marco.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½
Maroczy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Albin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tarrasch....	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Winawer....	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½
Walbrodt...	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½
Schlechter...	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Janowski....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Pillsbury....	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4½
Charousek..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Tschigorin..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Tschigorin..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Charousek...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Pillsbury....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Janowski....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Schlechter...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Walbrodt...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Winawer....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Tarrasch....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Albin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Maroczy....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Marco.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Noa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Popiel.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
Lost.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½

Solution of Problems.

No. 168 (169).

1. B-Q 3	2. Q-B 3!	3. P x P, mate
B x P	P x Q	
.....	Q-Q sq	Q mates
1. P-K 4, P x P	2. Any	3. Q mates
R-R 6, RxP, etc.		
.....	B-Kt 6	Q mates
1. R-R 2, R-Q 3,	2. Any	3. Q mates
P-R 4		

The other variations depend on those given above.

Correct solution received from F. H. Johnston,

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Elizabeth City, N. C., who sent a very full analysis; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

Several correspondents undertook to "cook" this problem by r. $\frac{B-B_3}{Any}$ 2. $\frac{Q-K_4, mate}{Any}$ They

overlooked P x Q P. Another way of "not doing it" has the merit of ingeniousness:

1. $\frac{B-B_4}{P \times B}$ 2. $\frac{P-Q_3 ch}{B-K_6?}$ 3. $\frac{Q-B_2, mate}{K-Q_5}$

Oh, no! 2 K-B 4.

If 2. $\frac{P-Q_4 ch}{B-K_6}$ 3. $\frac{Q-B_2}{K-Q_5}$

Q-Kt 6 will not do, for K-B 4, and Black gets out at Kt 3 or comes back to B 5.

Current Events.

Monday, November 2.

Two delegations call on Mr. McKinley at Canton; Bryan made 18 speeches in Nebraska, closing his campaign in Omaha. . . . The Treasury statement shows an increase of \$7,195,725 in the public debt during October. . . . The Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia get the contract for eight locomotives for the Chinese imperial railways. . . . Stocks are strong and higher.

Horrible atrocities are reported because of the troubles in the Philippine Islands. . . . General Kitchener, commander of the Egyptian forces in the Sudan, starts for London. . . . *El Libertad*, Madrid, quotes Consul-General Lee to the effect that the Cuban insurrection will soon be suppressed.

Tuesday, November 3.

McKinley and Hobart are elected President and Vice-President of the United States, indications pointing to "sound-money" majorities in both Senate and House; the total vote is very large. . . . Election riots occur in lower Delaware.

M. Denys interpellates the French Government on the Armenian question. . . . The grand jury of the Clerkenwell Sessions, London, finds a true bill against Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle on a charge of shoplifting. . . . The Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree authorizing the contraction of a loan of 400,000,000 pesetas, secured by treasury bonds.

Wednesday, November 4.

Two hundred and seventy-seven electoral votes are claimed for McKinley by chairman Hanna; Chairman Jones claims Bryan's election. . . . Secretary Carlisle dismisses T. F. Brantley, of South Carolina, and B. T. Doyle, of Tennessee, from office for offensive partizanship. . . . President Cleveland issued a Thanksgiving proclamation for November 26. . . . Stocks were very strong and higher.

Free to our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of the LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and addresses to the company, and receive Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

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Edward J. Poynter, R.A., is elected President of the Royal Academy. . . . Archduchess Dorothea of Austria renounces her rights of succession to the Austrian throne, prior to her marriage to the Duke of Orleans, fixed for November 5.

Thursday, November 5.

Mr. Bryan congratulates Mr. McKinley on his election as President of the United States. . . . There is excitement in Kentucky over the close election. . . . Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Attorney-General Harmon dismiss several employees for offensive partizanship. . . . McKinley presses a telegraph key to start fires in a factory at North Tonawanda, N. Y.; he sends a message of congratulation to Chairman Hanna and the national committee. . . . Hoarded gold is presented in quantities to the treasuries for currency. . . . The Chicago stock exchange reopens for the first time since August 3. . . . A receiver will be appointed for the Marine National Bank of Duluth.

Full pardon is granted to ex-Queen Liliuokalani by the government of Hawaii. . . . China is said to have contracted for two Armstrong cruisers and four German torpedo-boats.

Friday, November 6.

According to late returns the gold forces will fail to control the Senate in the fifty-fifth Congress. . . . Kentucky, South Dakota, and Wyoming elections are still in doubt. . . . McKinley has at least 264 electoral votes. . . . Bryan issues a statement to bimetalists to the effect that another campaign has begun. . . . Consul-General Lee confers with President Cleveland and Secretary Olney on Cuban affairs. . . . A receiver is appointed for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company by the First Kansas District Court, on account of a state law relating to alien ownership of stock. . . . The President appoints a successor to Postmaster R. M. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., on account of offensive partizanship. . . . The newspapers report signs of an extensive business revival.

John Morley, in Glasgow, implies advocacy of Sir William Harcourt for liberal leadership. . . . Mrs. Walter Castle, of San Francisco, is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting in London; her husband is discharged. . . . Returns show that Liberals have gained sixty-five seats in the Hungarian Diet. . . . William Nicholas, Duke of Württemberg, dies in Tyrol.

Saturday, November 7.

McKinley continues to receive congratulations and reviews a night parade. . . . National Chairman Butler issues an address to Populists. . . . Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department advocates a non-partizan tariff and currency commission. . . . The woman-suffrage amendment appears to have been carried in Idaho. . . . Hanna gives a banquet to newspaper men in New York. . . . Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company authorize the issue of \$190,000,000 in bonds to take the road out of receiver's hands. . . . Miss Francis E. Willard arrives in New York from Southampton. . . . Princeton defeats Harvard at football; Yale defeats Brown; Pennsylvania defeats Carlisle Indians.

Judges who sentenced Mrs. Castle sign a petition for her release. . . . It is said that floods have made the potato crop a failure in Ireland.

Sunday, November 8.

A heavy snowstorm is reported from South Dakota. . . . The First Assistant-Postmaster General makes his annual report.

The Canadian Minister of Finance is quoted as saying that representatives will appear at Washington soon after McKinley's inauguration to negotiate for a treaty of reciprocity. . . . It is reported from Berlin that Prince Bismarck has been ordered to go to that city in order to come to an understanding with the Kaiser. . . . A cablegram from Rome says it is stated in Vatican circles that the removal of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University will be followed by the removal of several of the professors of that institution.

Subsidence of the Silver Trouble.

It would seem that whatever measure of influence the silver question may have indirectly exercised on prospective foreign traffic, the tourist concern of Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd. of No. 113 Broadway, New York, have hitherto not been prejudicially affected. The Independent Order of Good Templars, numbering several hundreds will attend a Convention in Zurich this coming summer, and the annual Pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes, organized by the American National Pilgrimage Committee is settled to sail in July. The great Pennsylvania party of the summer of 1896 is to be duplicated in June 1897; and the American Library Association, numbering several hundreds, have also decided on a European trip.

The contract for all this business, which is an encouraging sign of confidence in the future, have already been placed with Dr. R. H. Crundon, the General Manager in the U. S. of Henry Gaze & Son, Ltd., the great tourist concern at No. 113 Broadway; a company of international reputation. The General Western Agent is Mr. W. A. Fletcher, of No. 220 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Mr. W. H. Eaves is the New England Agent at No. 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass. While the Pennsylvania and General Southern interests of the concern are watched over by Messrs. Adams & Howland of No. 135 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. The Railroads are fortunate in their Agency at 113 Broadway, New York.

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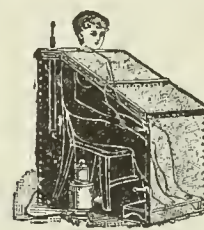
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 3

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 344

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

ARBITRATION will settle the Venezuelan controversy. Lord Salisbury, the English Prime Minister, announced this fortunate and honorable conclusion of differences which led to President Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress last December, in a speech at the banquet tendered to the new Lord Mayor of London, November 9. After complimentary reference to Ambassador Bayard's speech on the same occasion, and congratulation tendered to him "upon the splendid pronouncement the great people he represents have made [by defeating Mr. Bryan] in behalf of the principles which lie at the base of all human society," Lord Salisbury said:

"It is rather bathos to have to turn therefrom to the rather unimportant controversy his country and ours have had in recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing the belief that it is at an end. You are aware that in the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela our question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether arbitration should have unrestricted application, and we have always claimed that those who apart from historic right had the right which attaches to established settlements should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for months has been to define the settled districts, and the solution has, I think, come from the Government of the United States that we should treat our colonial empire as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects the latter in civic life from having their title questioned should similarly protect an English colony, but beyond that, when a lapse could not be claimed there should be an examination of title, and all the equity demanded in regard thereto should be granted. I do not believe I am using unduly sanguine words when I declare my belief that this has brought the controversy to an end. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the Government that a time when anxious social questions,

which are far more important than political questions, are troubling the United States, and therefore troubling the world, we should remove any semblance of political difference that might hinder common action in defense of the common heritages of society."

Diplomatic correspondence, subsequently made public at the State Department in Washington, shows that Mr. Olney's suggestions regarding a definition of the term "settled districts," which Lord Salisbury contended could not be honorably submitted to arbitration, have resulted in a proposition to make fifty years' occupation a valid title to *bona-fide* settlers.

By the assent of Venezuelan representatives to this principle the arbitrament of the boundary dispute is assured. Details regarding the constitution of the arbitration tribunal have not yet been made public, but it is generally assumed that two arbitrators representing England and two for the United States are to choose a fifth member. In view of these developments the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, appointed by President Cleveland, discontinues its work at present, having collected a notable amount of documentary evidence pertaining to the claims of the disputants.

Both English and American newspapers express warm approval of the outcome. Discussion concerning the effectiveness and expediency of President Cleveland's application of the Monroe doctrine to the controversy forms a feature of the comment in the American press.

An Impressive Victory.—"Eleven months have passed since Mr. Cleveland's message was sent to Congress, and it is now hard to realize how near we came to war at that time. But studying the question with calm eyes and in relation to the results now accurately foreshadowed, we must acknowledge that both the President and his Secretary of State did the right thing in the right way. Their manner was a little too burly, their voices were pitched too high; but it must be recalled that the question had long been sore, that it threatened to develop at any moment a bitter border fight, and that the policy of the British Foreign Office had been one calculated to exhaust the attention or the patience of our State Department. There was no ill feeling between the nations. Manifestly, then, the proper course to pursue was to discover the maze of diplomatic quiddities and leave the settlement with the people.

"Mr. Olney put forward two great principles. The first was that questions concerning the relations of American republics with foreign nations affect the United States directly as the paramount power on this continent. The second was that the United States have the right to insist upon the arbitration of such questions when there is a serious doubt as to the legality of the claims at issue. In these contentions he has won the support of the people of both nations, a support that was reluctant at first, but has been gradually growing more and more cordial. We know of no victory in modern diplomacy more impressive than the way Lord Salisbury was cornered and beaten by the sagacious and persistent Yankee lawyer.

"But after all it was the people who won the battle. . . . Two and two may mean five as between diplomats and politicians, but as between intelligent nations they mean only four. Englishmen saw the force of the American contention almost instantly. The first roll of drums was answered by a shout of fraternal affection which proved it to be only a false alarm, and the sword which had been drawn in haste was as quickly sheathed in international good-will."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Only Jingo Spirit to Regret.—"There was nothing to hinder Mr. Olney's taking a new position and informing Lord Salisbury

politely that we considered the business to be ours, and would like to have it settled. Had this been done, instead of flinging an unmannerly and incoherent lawyer's brief at his head, accompanied with a threat of war from the President, the controversy might have been pushed with equal vigor and have had an equally happy ending. There would have been no panic and no rousing into activity of the hateful Jingo spirit, and no damaging of President Cleveland's reputation for decency and common sense. It is true that the sensation which this first outburst created seems to have frightened both the President and Secretary into civil and courteous argumentation, and Mr. Olney has undoubtedly shown, since then, that it was want of judgment and experience, and not want of capacity, which caused his earlier indiscretion.

"But the evil result of this indiscretion, we fear, will not be removed, and will continue to cast a shade of unfriendliness over our relations with England. The coarse, brutal, and Jingo element in the population, which was pleased with the President's despatch, and joyfully 'stood behind Cleveland' when there was prospect of a war, will love to think that the way we opened the controversy was the right American way—that to be ruffianly and overbearing in diplomatic controversies is a sign of strength and independence, and that the proper way to approach Great Britain, in particular, is always with a threat. Far from looking back on the Olney-Cleveland outburst with regret, they will be inclined to made it a precedent."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

A Lesson to Pro-English Sentiment.—"It is not to be disputed that but for their firm stand—the ringing message of President Cleveland and the inflexible notes of the Secretary of State—the present wholly creditable and altogether admirable conclusion would not have been reached.

"It is worth while emphasizing this for a lesson to the pro-English sentiment, of which there seems to be a curious streak in the Eastern States. It will not be forgotten with what bitterness President Cleveland's message was assailed by the *New York Evening Post* for one example, and by President Eliot, of Harvard University, for another—eminent illustrations of this curious sentiment that seems on every occasion to deprecate any assertion of Americanism. . . . Neither country can afford to fight the other. But if there be a difference, England could less afford a war with this country than we could with her.

"Sometimes an easy-going relationship needs to be shocked into the proprieties. Some such 'jolt' was needed to bring England to her senses. It has brought her there in 'great shape'—to use language which may not belong to diplomacy. We gain more, possibly, than we looked forward to, but this is, indeed, a small and might be a churlish view of the conclusion. The great thing is that it is a conclusion honorable in the last degree to the two leading nations of the world, and one fraught with the best interests of civilization. God forbid that any other conclusion should ever come to any dispute between England and America!"—*The News, Indianapolis*.

International Importance of the Monroe Doctrine.—"Whatever else may have happened to it, it is certain that the Monroe doctrine has within the past eleven months taken on a much less nebulous conformation, so far as our own nation is concerned; that it has hardened and crystallized as well as extended its scope. It has taken such a position in our foreign policy that it needs no act of Congress to give it prestige of strength. As for foreign nations in general, their attitude also toward this doctrine has changed since December last. There is now a manifest tendency on their part to get the Monroe doctrine into international law rather than to keep it out. This is because they see that it has come to stay, and that it will be better in the long run for themselves to have it defined by international agreement, and nailed down within definite bounds in the text-books, than to leave it subject to any interpretation an American Government may choose to put upon it. So the struggle of the future may be to get it into international law instead of to keep it out, which must impress every one as a curious sequel to Lord Salisbury's recent objection to the doctrine as 'a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country.'"—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

A Flattering Result.—"The result is in every way flattering. First, the particular point at hazard in Venezuela's case will be

settled on actual merit. Second, the United States's right to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine has been recognized, and her representatives admitted to counsel in a case which, according to Lord Salisbury—some weeks ago—lay purely between Great Britain and the South American republic. Last, but not least, the principle of arbitration has been appealed to again, and in a way which should make it easier in future controversies to establish something like a permanent board of arbitration or conciliation."—*The Record, Chicago*.

"The upshot seems to be that Mr. Richard Olney has built a bridge for the retreat of his opponent from an untenable position, and that the latter is going over it with great alacrity. For a final judgment upon the proposed settlements we may properly await the exact details; but, if its general features have been correctly reported, we may safely conclude that the Monroe doctrine will be vindicated, that Venezuela will be protected in her rights, and that England will not have a foot of land beyond what now fairly belongs to her or a just arbitration may award."—*The Sun, New York*.

Interference and Responsibility.—"This is a most far-reaching concession [Venezuela is not to be represented on the tribunal] and a signal diplomatic success for the United States, and is interesting to the Americans much more keenly than any mere rearrangement of Venezuelan territory. It secures to England the advantages of dealing with a responsible and friendly government, and admits the principle that the United States may not only intervene in disputes with South American republics, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations. Great Britain can no bind other nations by this concession, but she sets up a precedent which may in future be quoted with great effect against herself, and she has greatly strengthened the hands of the United States Government should the latter desire to intervene in any future dispute between a South American republic and any European power.

"It need scarcely be said that the right of interference involves responsibility. If the United States espouse the quarrels of petty republics, they are bound to compel the republics to fulfil their engagements. Such a general protectorate, if executed in the equitable manner which the Washington Cabinet may be expected to adopt, may go far to enforce the principles of national honor and honesty in quarters where now they are often very imperfectly observed. . . .

"It would be an invidious and ungracious task to attempt to weigh the advantages gained by either side. Both England and America may congratulate themselves and one another that out of such a threatening dispute have grown mutual good feeling and the seeds of a permanent arbitration court."—*The Times, London*.

No Surrender of Essential Principle.—"The terms seem perfectly satisfactory and involve no surrender of essential principle. We suppose that where it is impracticable, owing to the scattered nature of the settlements, to leave the settlers in possession, they will be entitled to compensation for the disturbance. Not the least satisfactory thing about the compromise is that it will enable both sides to claim a victory. Lord Salisbury can claim having protected the rights of British settlers. Mr. Olney can claim with literal truth that he has succeeded in bringing Great Britain to arbitration. It is rather disappointing that Lord Salisbury omitted to mention the arbitration treaty. Perhaps the matter is still in train and his reticence is due to the fact that delicate negotiations are in progress. Why should not a similar settlement be made to meet the difficulty on the treaty question, namely, the possibility of territorial claims cropping up? Lord Salisbury is entitled to much credit for the present settlement, but the conclusion will be a greater and more glorious achievement."—*The News, London*.

Salisbury's Great Admission.—"Lord Salisbury's great admission of the principle that the United States have the right to intervene in frontier disputes of the American powers, and to compel the disputants to arbitrate, altogether transcends in importance the question of the Guiana boundary. It is a formal recognition of the hegemony of the United States on the American continent, and gives the President a position in the New World which the medieval popes and emperors tried vainly to claim in Europe."—*The St. James's Gazette, London*.

IS THE FREE-SILVER ISSUE DEAD?

IN the opinion of an impressively large number of influential newspapers and political spokesmen the defeat of Mr. Bryan has killed free silver as a political issue. But Mr. Bryan, in a post-election address to his supporters, declares that bimetalism has "almost triumphed in its first great fight," and that it emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago. On the one hand reference is made to the defeat of the issue, the prospect of an immense revival in business, constantly increasing production of gold, and recovery from the fright caused by previously unmeasured political forces. The view on the other hand is perhaps nowhere more succinctly set forth than in Mr. Bryan's words:

"If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetalism keep up the work. . . .

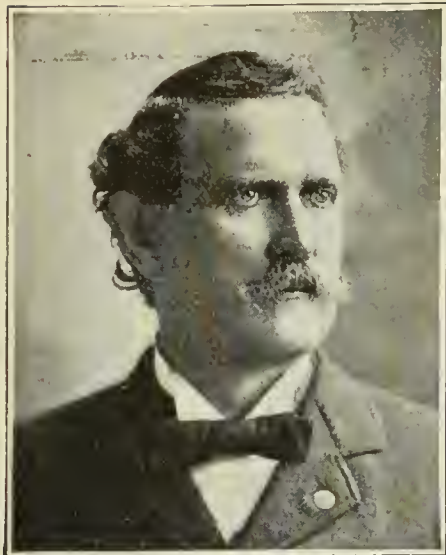
"Our opponents have succeeded in their campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and an 'honest dollar,' they must elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs.

"Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetalism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold-standard Democrats will become bimetalists and be with us, or they will become Republicans and thus open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evils of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people then be ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, and will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation."

The End of the Controversy Not Reached.—"The leading silverites in this country unanimously declare that, tho beaten, they are not dismayed. Mr. Bryan says that 'the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the human race,' and, therefore, he will continue the warfare against it; and Governor Altgeld claims that 'one more campaign of education will forever bury the palsied form of that curse which has blighted the happiness and the prosperity of mankind.' In the same spirit the British Bimetallic League hails the election of the Republican candidate as an assurance that the promise of his party to do all in its power to promote an international agreement for the free coinage of silver will now be performed. In view of these expressions of opinion and of the slender majorities by which in many States free silver was defeated, it may well be doubted whether the end of the controversy has been reached. With 6,000,000 of the voters of the country taking one side and only 7,000,000 taking the other, a great deal more education is plainly needed to secure for the establishment of the gold standard the general consent which is indispensable to its permanency. This needed education will not be the work of speeches and essays alone. Something more directly appealing to people's self-interest is necessary to influence their action. . . .

"Opposition to the gold standard rests chiefly upon the assumption that it has not only measured the fall in prices of agricultural products, of which so much complaint is made, but that it has been the agency which has produced it. In vain is it pointed out that this fall occurred, for the most part, more than ten years ago, and that during the last ten years it has been inconsiderable; in vain, too, is attention called to the actual rise in many articles of the same class as those which have fallen, and, above all, to the universal rise of the wages of labor in every country where the gold standard prevails; the assertion is obstinately repeated that the gold standard is the cause of low prices, and that, therefore, silver ought to be substituted for it. It is true that prices would be higher if they were measured in silver than they are while measured in gold, but silver would not, in all cases, restore



JOHN R. TANNER (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Illinois.



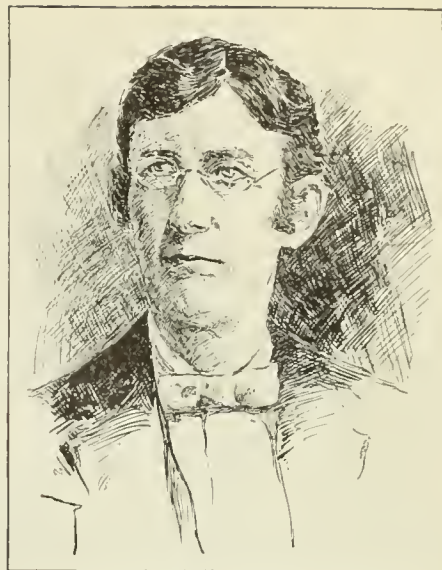
HAZEN S. PINGREE (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Michigan.



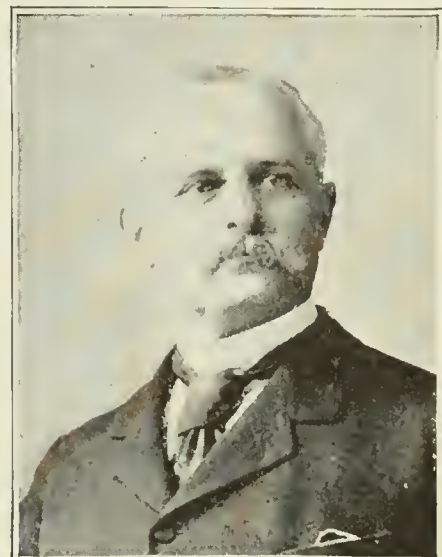
SILAS A. HOLCOMB (POP.-FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Nebraska.



LON V. STEPHENS (DEM.-FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Missouri.



FRANK S. BLACK (REP.),
Governor-Elect of New York.



ROGER WOLCOTT (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Massachusetts.



JAMES A. MOUNT (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Indiana.



GEO. A. RAMSDELL (REP.),
Governor-Elect of New Hampshire.

the prices that prevailed before the present level was reached, altho in some it would lift them higher. This consideration has little weight with men who have debts to pay, and who would pay them more easily if they could sell the products of their labor at silver prices instead of gold prices. Even to those who are not in debt high prices are more attractive than low prices, notwithstanding they involve paying as much more for what is bought as is gained by selling for more what is sold. Hope for reconciliation to the gold standard in this respect rests chiefly upon the power of time to render its effects familiar. Every year that it is maintained the memory of former high prices becomes weaker, and eventually, after existing debts have been paid off, the conditions of which debtors now complain will no longer survive to cause discontent.

"Habit, however, like confidence, is of slow growth, and the process of educating people into the acceptance of the gold standard by its continued prevalence must necessarily be slow and tedious, besides being liable to interruptions by accident, which may undo in a month the work of years. A speedier and more certain way of reconciling to the supremacy of gold the people who now detest it will be a demonstration that under it as well as under the reign of silver high prices may prevail. Such a cure for the silver craze, altho it is not immediately at hand, is, nevertheless, approaching. The world's product of gold is growing larger year by year, while the sudden addition to the supply of other commodities, which commenced twenty years ago, has received a check. Consumption is, therefore, catching up with production, and will thus aid in the restoration of the ancient level of prices.

"But whatever be the steps by which the result is reached, and the length of time consumed in reaching it, no doubt can exist in the mind of the dispassionate observer of the course of events that silver is doomed, sooner or later, in the great civilized countries, to be discarded as a money metal. It is going the way of sheep, cattle, iron, and copper, which have successively been in Europe used as money; of wampum and skins, which were the currency of our own early days, and it will take its place with cowries, salt, tobacco, tea, and other commodities which still survive as circulating mediums in Asia and Africa. The European bimetalists talk of a 'scientific' double standard, but the very name of a 'double' standard is of itself unscientific. Two standards may be employed alternately, but to combine them into one is as impossible as to make one animal out of a horse and a cow. As to the alleged superior stability of such a chimera, it is enough to say that it adds to the inevitable instability of a single standard, that of the fluctuation between two standards, neither of which can be counted upon to remain permanently in force. In short, bimetalism, national or international, is a self-evident scientific absurdity, advocated only from the same dishonest motive of debasing the currency which actuates the advocates of free-silver coinage. Its avowed purpose is to reduce the value of the monetary unit, or, in other words, to compel creditors to accept in payment of their claims less than they are entitled by their contracts to receive."—*Matthew Marshall, in The Sun, New York.*

Silver a Bygone Factor.—"The discussional stage has ended with a crushing victory for its opponents [opponents of free silver]. The practical side of the issue has been still more conclusively disposed of. The immensely augmented production of the two metals has irrevocably sealed the fate of silver. The conversion by the United States of nine tenths of the now enormous production of the white metal into coin is, to intelligently practical minds, an impossibility too monstrous to deserve a moment's consideration. The production of gold has already reached such an expansion of volume as to more than suffice for all the metallic money requirements of the world; and if there is now a real monetary danger, it is not from a surfeit of silver but from a hard-money redundancy in the form of the yellow metal. As we have recently shown, this fact exhibits itself in a vast increase in the gold reserves of the European national banks far beyond what they can possibly employ. Among bankers and expert financiers it is well understood that the dislocation of the white metal has been already consummated, and that the gold standard has been *de facto* established upon a basis so broad and strong that to the banking interest the white metal has become a bygone factor in the structure of finance—silver being tolerated only because it may be safely used as subsidiary money. Almost

unobserved, a new adjustment and a new situation have been established, in which silver is nothing and gold everything. In the light of these facts, our people will not be slow to comprehend that, to all practical intents, this much-dreaded silver issue has no longer much to seriously concern them; and when that enters into the public conviction, few people will trouble themselves about the ghost of this whilom ogre. To this extent, we regard yesterday's election as a finality on the silver delusion."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

"Settled for All Time."—"No party leaders like to acknowledge defeat or are willing to admit that they have stood for issues that the people condemned, but history shows that in the end they must bow to the inexorable will of the people. Particularly will this be so with such an issue as that just determined, involving as it did not only the safety and stability of our monetary system, but the national honor itself. In truth it has been tolerated much longer than it should have been, but this has been due to the influence of trimming politicians in both parties and not to the disposition of the people. For twenty years the question has been a disturbing element in our politics, and at last the people have had a full chance at it. Does any one suppose that, after such a campaign as we have just witnessed, another attack on the life's blood of business and upon the industrial welfare and prosperity of all citizens will be permitted? He who thinks so knows very little of the American character and temper."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.), Chicago.*

At Sea on the Money Question.—"The American people are wonderfully at sea on the money question. The large majority of them are dissatisfied with the existing money laws, but they are hopelessly divided as to the remedies. There is certainly a large element among the gold monometalists who believe that the Government ought to go out of the banking business and retire the greenbacks. Part of them think that state banking should be revived, and part think that the national banking system ought to be revised and extended. Either of these propositions would almost certainly be opposed by a large majority of the people. A proposition to renew the silver purchases would meet even greater opposition. It is probable that the existing laws will continue, with little or no improvement, simply because there can be no agreement as to any remedy. The one proposition that has shown the greatest strength is free coinage, and it is probable that it did not show its full strength on account of other issues. If these views of the situation are correct, and we think they will meet the assent of most observers, there seems no possibility for the future but a continuance of the issue between gold monometalism and free coinage. This issue has been more sharply defined in the recent campaign than ever before, and the people are better prepared to study and grasp the significance of the question than ever before. Every movement and every event connected with the question will now be viewed with increased light and clearer comprehension. The results of this real education will show themselves in due time."—*The Sentinel (Bryan Dem.), Indianapolis, Ind.*

Study Will Convert.—"Four years hence we believe Mr. Bryan will make another tour of the country. It may not be so arduous an undertaking as the one he has just finished, but when he makes it he will again be the standard-bearer of the united silver forces. The effect of his candidacy has been to increase his stature, not merely among those of the West and South who have been loyal to him and the cause he represents, but also among his adversaries. The uprising of such a man in the heart of the great plains, the revolution in political alinement, the removal of the scepter of Democratic sovereignty from New York to the West have turned the face of the East in this direction. The sneers and slurs of a bigoted press will not avail to prevent a better understanding of the West by the East, and we may expect henceforth a wiser and fuller conception by the people of the East of the earnestness and honesty and power of their brethren of the West and South. The interests of the masses of all sections are identical, and out of turmoil and conflict there must come to those near the salt water the conviction that there are questions to be studied and solved. And from study will grow conversion."—*The News (Pop.), Denver.*

Bryan the Luther of a Civic Reformation.—"The people have been struggling toward the attainment of the reforms advocated by Mr. Bryan. They have been in advance of their politicians,

and in their hearts they have longed for a leader who could feel as they felt, and who had the ability and the eloquence to give utterance to the hopes and aspirations that filled them. They have now found the man of matchless eloquence, wonderful endurance, and supreme faith. They will follow where he leads with gladness and with confidence of ultimate success. Mr. Bryan stands out before the world as the Luther of this civic reformation. The result of the election does not deter him any more than the papal bull deterred Martin Luther."—*The News and Observer (Bryan Dem.)*, Raleigh, N. C.

"Believers in bimetalism are willing to be convinced by experience, but they are not willing to renounce their faith in the double standard because McKinley will have a few more votes in the Electoral College than Bryan. It is no more revolutionary for Democrats to advocate free coinage now than it has been for Republicans to advocate protection. After the second election of Cleveland by an overwhelming vote on the tariff issue, the Republicans did not abandon the fight for protection and the Democrats do not now propose to abandon the advocacy of bimetalism."—*The Plain Dealer (Bryan Dem.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Should expectations of prosperity to follow the election not be realized, the struggle will be renewed four years hence with unabated vigor. Upon the economic condition that will prevail during the interval between now and the next contest depends the fate of the white metal. The agitation of the past five months was born of unrest, and a continuance of hard times will keep it dangerously alive."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

"What is the use of bothering any one with Bryan? He is like the man of whom an Irishman said, 'He's dead, but not sinsible of it.'"—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

REPORTS from all sections of the country since Election Day indicate an immediate increase in business activity in many lines. A resumption of work in manufacturing establishments which had shut down or curtailed operations during the current period of depression is considered evidence that much better times are at hand. Within ten days from November 3, the New York *Journal of Commerce* had made a record of the starting of 307 industrial establishments and of an increase of laboring force or output in 217 establishments. The classification attempted by *The Journal of Commerce* is as follows:

MILLS RESUMING AFTER SHUTDOWN.		INCREASE IN FORCE OR INCREASED OUTPUT.	
Iron and steel.....	97	Iron and steel.....	72
Machinery.....	7	Machinery.....	18
Woodenware and lumber.....	23	Woodenware and lumber.....	12
Glassware and pottery.....	13	Glassware and pottery.....	13
Clothing.....	22	Clothing.....	3
Cotton goods.....	12	Cotton goods.....	8
Woolen goods.....	22	Woolen goods.....	13
Carpets.....	12	Carpets.....	1
Cordage.....	2	Boots and shoes.....	2
Boots and shoes.....	4	Miscellaneous.....	75
Miscellaneous.....	93		
Total.....	307	Total.....	217

Opinions concerning the probable permanence of a revival of business are of practical interest.

New Business Exaggerated, but Improvement is Apparent.—"It is undoubtedly true that the productive industries and the commercial activities of the country were held in suspense to await the outcome of the ballot for Presidential electors. It is also presumably true that the reported volume of 'new business' represents far more than should be recorded under that head.

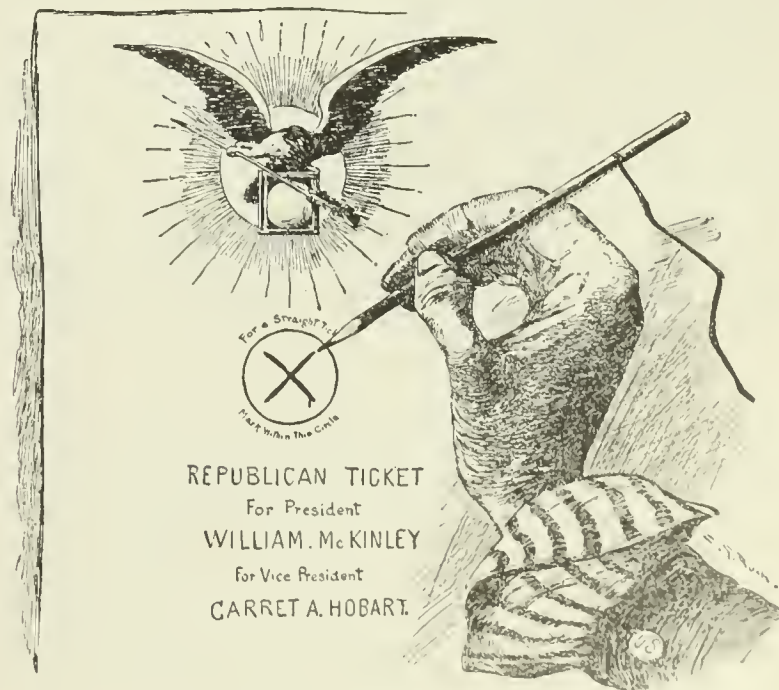
"The election, of course, settles the fact that the currency is not to be disturbed, and that conditions will not be changed, otherwise than as increased demand may bring about higher prices; but it is not at all certain that a 'business boom' might not have followed the election of Bryan, as it seems to be coming after that of McKinley. The prime fact apparently is that activity is being restored because the election is over, and not because McKinley is elected. Naturally, the assurance that no structural changes in the integrity of the currency are to be made has its influence upon the minds of men in the East." But the settlement of the issue, rather than the manner in which it was effected, is

the important thing. Viewed in this light, the revival of business and the return of prosperity seem to be on permanent lines. So far as can be discerned, agricultural products will receive higher prices; manufacturers will find better markets, if not better prices, workmen will be employed, and better times are in prospect."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Business Has a Basis on Which to Build.—"None but the most happy results for the country at large can be predicted as a result of the Republican victory. The clouds have been dispelled, and the business interests of the country have a basis on which to build. It is not likely that there will be a boom in business, nor is such desirable. The ultimate consuming interests must make their demand for material first, and production is likely to follow consumption rather than precede it. Already there has been an appreciation in values as a result of the election, and before it there had been some advances owing to the strong probability of success. The disposition now will in all likelihood be to raise prices slowly in the iron and steel trade. Good tonnages will be looked for first on small margins of profit. In tinplate there can be no very important change until the tariff is equitably adjusted and the drawback regulations repealed, except that with general prosperity the consumption of tinplate in the United States will be considerably greater, the steady increase of the years preceding the panic being resumed. There may be an advance in steel to the disadvantage of tinplate manufacturers, but this is likely to be offset to a limited extent by a decline in tin. The sound drubbing which silver has received will doubtless greatly lower its market value, and this will bring down with it tin, which is produced mainly in silver-standard countries."—*Tin and Terne*, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Much, of course, remains to be done in the way of providing a currency for the future, but the people of the United States have made it clear that henceforth they want the best monetary system that can be devised, and on the strength of that assertion business will from this time on expand. We have no hesitation in predicting that with a proper currency the United States will enter upon the most prosperous period in their history."—*American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, Boston.

Clouds that Hang Over Business.—"Probably it is not too much to say that there has never been, in our history, a revival of business so sudden as that which took place last week. It began the morning after the election, and in one day the feeling of the whole country changed from doubt and fear to confidence and energy. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that there has never before been a change so general in the short space of ten days. . . . There remains, however, a foreign complication of considerable danger. It is not probable that the President will do anything indiscreet in Cuban affairs. But there is some apprehension that Congress may precipitate a war with Spain. We lately heard a high officer of the Government express the



THE CROSS THAT CRUCIFIED.

The Herald, New York.

opinion that this is the greatest danger now before us. A war, even with a power so weak as Spain, would, in the present condition of our Treasury, so embarrass us that there would be great danger of our going on to a silver or even a greenback basis. If we escape this peril we may reasonably hope for some years of prosperity, during which the present impulse toward sound financial legislation may give to Congress the courage and the wisdom to legislate the country out of the banking business. The cloud of uncanceled government notes, redeemable in gold on demand, still hangs over business, liable to precipitate a panic at any time that foreign exchange is sufficiently unfavorable. When these are redeemed, or funded, the vicissitudes of business will be reduced by the removal of a hazard which no individual can foresee or avoid. If the greatest popular majority ever given by this people means anything, it is surely an overwhelming declaration for the inviolability of contracts, and for a stable currency; but, as a matter of politics, or political possibility, history teaches that taxation for the redemption of these notes, or the interest-burden assumed by funding them into bonds, will be endured or permitted only in times of prosperity, such as we believe are now at hand. It is the hour of our opportunity."—*Railroad Gazette, New York.*

The West Will Revive.—"The West has suffered rather more severely than the East from the depression of the last two or three years. While the manufacturing industries of the latter section have been far from prosperous, agricultural production in the West has been even less profitable, while relatively there has been as much idle labor in the West as in the East.

"The recent advance in the prices of grain has greatly benefited Western producers. If they have realized 50 per cent. of it, and this would probably be an underestimate, they are better off by perhaps \$75,000,000 than they had expected, and there is fair promise of still further gains. This must improve conditions in the West very materially, but a real revival is hardly to be expected in this section until there is a general resumption of industrial activity in the Eastern and Middle States that will put at work the idle labor and put into circulation the unemployed money amounting to hundreds of millions. When this is done there will be a greatly enlarged demand for Western products, and an impulse will be given to all Western interests. . . .

"The West will get more capital and will do more business, and while it may have to wait upon the East for such a revival as is to be desired, there can be no doubt that the revival will come."—*The Bee (Rep.), Omaha, Nebr.*

Good Times Assured.—"Three elements are already combining to insure an immediate and almost unexampled revival of business. The first is the removal of all doubt as to the future financial policy of the country. Certainty is the necessary foundation of business prosperity, and certainty has now been secured. The second is the vast abundance of both American and foreign capital which is already seeking the channels of American investment, now that the doubts as to our money standards are removed. The third is the reaction already long overdue from the exhaustion of the panic. There is no reasonable doubt that we are to have the most prosperous years the country has seen since 1880."—*The News (Ind.), Des Moines, Iowa.*

"Already many factories and mills are being reopened under the conviction that soon there will be a larger demand for their products. This, of course, implies confidence, and that makes a revival of business. But no one must suppose that there can be an immediate restoration of business prosperity. It must come slowly, yet it will come steadily under better influences. The industrial fabric of the nation has been torn down by the infamous fiscal and industrial policy pursued at Washington, and until that can be changed no great effect will be visible throughout the country. The nation must have more revenue."—*The Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), Milwaukee.*

AFTER FALSE GODS.

THERE has been much bolting this year, and hence the story told by an Indiana speaker to illustrate the chasing away of voters after false gods is particularly good. It does not matter to which party the speaker belonged.

According to the chronicle, a man was one day driving a number of calves along a country road when he met another farmer driving a bull. The animal was angry and going at a terrific speed, with the farmer mounted on a horse in hot pursuit.

The calves gave surprised bleats, turned around, stuck their tails straight out behind them and started after the bull. In vain the owner of the younger animals tried to stop them, his yells were unheeded, and soon the bull and the calves disappeared up the road in a cloud of dust. The farmer stopped and mopped his face, mad clear through. Then he yelled after the vanishing bovines.

"Go it, ye dern fools! Foller that bull clear out of the State! Ye'll find what a mistake ye have made when supper-time comes!"—CARL E. BOYLE, in *The World, New York* (\$100 Prize Campaign Joke).

DEFECTIVE TORRENS LAW.

THE Torrens law, providing that county officers register and guarantee titles to land, is held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Quo warranto proceedings were brought to test the law, and the Court decides that it contravenes the state constitution, which declares that judicial powers shall be confined exclusively and without exception to the courts. The conferring of judicial powers on a person not on the bench was the sole point on which the decision was based. Leading Chicago papers apparently regret the decision against an experimental but valued reform measure.

Organic Law Should be More Flexible.—No serious or valid objection has been offered to the Torrens system as a more simple, sensible, convenient, and economical method of transferring land titles than that now in use. It is practically admitted by the paucity and weakness of the arguments against it that the system would be beneficial if it could be adopted. But it is in violation of the constitution; therefore it must fall.

"At almost every turn the people of Illinois, and especially of Chicago, who are working for reforms of vital importance to the progress of the community, are thwarted in their efforts by the provisions of a rigid constitution, designed for other conditions and now outgrown. It ought to be possible to devise a simpler system of transferring real estate than the tedious, cumbersome, and costly method now in use. The organic law should be flexible enough to permit the passage of a legal enactment with that end in view. The decision of the Supreme Court on the Torrens law furnishes another weighty argument for a revision of the constitution of the State. It is idle to go to Springfield session after session to secure the passage of laws instituting needed reforms, when they are almost certain to be declared unconstitutional by the courts."—*The Record, Chicago.*

Suggestions Wanted from the Courts.—"It is a great pity to lose this law, and it is to be hoped that a way may yet be found by which the difficulties, delays, and expense attending upon land transfer may be lessened.

"In this connection we would like to inquire why it is, when a great law reform such as is proposed by this statute is declared to be unconstitutional because of certain particular provisions contained in it, that the judges themselves do not suggest to the governor or to the legislature some mode whereby it might be amended? The same article of the constitution that establishes the courts of the State provides that 'the judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws.' We know that this provision has been more honored in the breach than in the observance, but would it not be a good time to commence now and with this law? The first of January is not far away, but there is ample time for a full judicial report on the 'defects and omissions in the laws.'"—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Torrens Law Needs Modification.—"The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, that the Torrens law is not constitutional, is based, doubtless, on the arguments against its validity that were urged from the start. It clothed the registrar of titles with judicial authority, which is incompatible with the division of powers under the state government. Only the constitutional courts can exercise judicial authority. Only a proper judicial decree can decide the title to property. There must be formal judicial proceedings, a trial by jury, a verdict and judgment in adjudicating property claims. Perhaps it is feasible to embody in a statute based on the Torrens principle a method for judicial decisions as to titles. But a mere recorder of deeds and mortgages can not be clothed by statute with judicial power to decide the effect of the evidences of title which he is authorized only to transcribe into his books. . . .

"The Torrens system, like the State ballot, is of Australian origin. It is evident that many things which work well at the antipodes and under the Southern Cross will not work well here, unless properly adjusted to American systems of politics and property. The merits of the Torrens system, if it could be applied under our constitution, are undeniable. It makes titles to

real estate a sort of assets as available for business uses in some cases as corporate or municipal bonds. It also simplifies and cheapens transfers of property. But it needs essential modifications in practise in order that it shall be reconciled to judicial methods under the constitutions of the several States. The Australian ballot laws need also essential modifications."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

Effect but Not the Ground of the Decision Approved.—"The decision that declares the Torrens law unconstitutional will be regarded with favor by many, perhaps by most, of those who make frequent transfers of real estate. Our present system may be faulty, yet it is simpler, cheaper, and surer than that which prevails in any other well-settled country, and no change can be made without causing serious disturbance of trade, for the landed interest in all countries is the most conservative.

"But while the effect of the decision may be approved, the ground upon which it rests may be regarded as new cause of demand for a revision or reconstruction of the state constitution. The Supreme Court finds that the Torrens bill confers 'judiciary' power upon an executive officer, and that this is contrary to the provision of the constitution. Using the words judiciary and executive in a reasonably wide sense, such a provision is praiseworthy, and, indeed, necessary. But very important executive office often must be confronted by emergencies in which judgment must be used, for no statute can define precisely the right conduct of any executive under all circumstances. Now, the quasi-judiciary power conferred by the Torrens bill on the recorder of deeds was judiciary only as many acts of any officer must be; it certainly was not judiciary in the sense of interpreting the meaning of law, and this is the sense in which 'judiciary' ought to be used when applied to powers from the exercise of which executive officers are debarred.

"But the fact is, that the constitution of 1870 was framed at a time when an era of prosperity through the agencies of great corporations was dawning, and the framers were men who strongly sympathized with corporations and who were somewhat distrustful of the people."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Straining a Point.—"It is to be noted, however, that the law in question does not confer upon the recorder of deeds the power finally to pass upon the validity of titles which are afterward to be guaranteed by the State. He and his examiners are to look into any title presented for registration, and if it appears clear they register it and issue the certificate. But for five years thereafter this title is open to question, and any claimant to the land is at liberty, and without material prejudice, to bring the case up for proper judicial examination and determination. After the end of five years from registration the title, if undisputed, is guaranteed to the registered owner by the State.

"Thus certainly it must be said that the recorder of deeds in his

capacity as registrar of titles is not exercising exclusive or anything like exclusive judicial powers; and the court admits that 'there are many cases in which ministerial officers exercise quasi-judicial powers or discretions and yet the laws conferring such powers are held to be no violation of the constitutional provision.' It will thus strike the lay mind that the court is straining a point to tip over a carefully considered and apparently well-matured legislative act; for this law was not drawn up and passed in haste. It was the product of long and close investigation and of trained legal hands.

"A century ago the courts of a State would venture at their peril to nullify acts of the people's representatives. To-day a supreme court which did not knock over such acts every now and then, or more often than not, would be looked upon with surprise and expose itself to the suspicion of being careless and neglectful of its duties. It is fairly to be questioned whether from one extreme the courts have not advanced step by step to another of disputable wisdom and advantage."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Important to All the States.—"The decision is important inasmuch as the same course of judicial reasoning would doubtless apply to a Torrens title law passed by the legislature of any American State; for the American constitutions invariably preserve the distinctions between the powers of government found in the Illinois constitution; and unless legislators are astute in forming a Torrens title law which will not be subject to the fundamental objection declared by the Illinois court, the innovation can not be introduced in other States. It is unfortunate that the system, which was warmly indorsed by the Chicago press and accepted by a large majority of the Cook County voters at the election, could not have had a sufficiently long trial to test its merits. . . . The strict definition of the powers of government is uniformly maintained in the Federal and state constitutions, and any confusion of these powers would lead to endless difficulties and complications, working far more injury to the interests of the public than the present rigid enforcement of these definitions. These American constitutions are not of yesterday. They are no longer experimental, and, so far as the rigid delimitation of the powers of government are involved, they are as well suited to modern conditions as they were to those of the early day."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE FOREIGN VOTE: POST-ELECTION VIEWS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.

IT has been pointed out that the States of the North and Middle West, carried by McKinley, contain nearly eight millions out of about nine and one-fourth millions of the foreign-born population in this country. The large cities, with few exceptions, voted for McKinley, and these contain many "foreigners." Bryan's pluralities were given by the Southern States, which are remarkably "American," and by Western States like Kansas and Nebraska, which contain a scarcely appreciable percentage of foreign-born citizens. Several newspapers have considered these facts as a refutation of the clamor against "the ignorant foreign vote." Others insist that the apparent nativist line of cleavage is merely a coincidence, and that self-interest is the true line of division that may be discerned by analyzing the returns of the Presidential election.

The views expressed by the German-American press, in this connection, are extremely suggestive. The German gold press claims that the foreign element in the country practically decided the election, and that the Germans take first rank among them. Thus the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, says [we translate]:

"The German voters decided the election in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The German-American voters therefore caused the election of the next President. They have had many complaints against the Republican Party, which, when the Germans had shed their blood for the maintenance of the Union, left them in the cold as soon as a younger generation of politicians took hold of the reins. Moreover, the Republican Party sought to combat the influence of the



G. O. P.: "NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD?"

The Press, Philadelphia.

Germans in every way, and annoyed them continually with Prohibition laws, Sunday-closing laws, and school laws. The Germans consequently turned their backs upon the Republicans, with the result that Cleveland was twice elected, and if the Democrats had not inscribed repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor upon their colors as a result of their union with the Populists, the Germans would have supported them this time also. As it is, German honesty saved the country as it did from 1860 to 1865. It is to be hoped that the Republicans have now learned that the Germans are independent people, and that they will act accordingly."

The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* wants to know what would have become of the Republic if the "ignorant foreigners" had not been there to cast their vote in the right direction. "Compare the election returns with the percentage of foreign-born citizens in the different States," says the *Staats-Zeitung*, "and you will find that the foreigner is not to be fooled by this addle-headed silver theory."

Many German-American papers compliment the nation upon its evident honesty, and predict that the reward in the shape of greater activity in business will not be long in making its appearance. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The immediate result of McKinley's election will be the return of confidence in business circles. Enormous quantities of capital which lay hidden in the safes of financial institutions during the late period of uncertainty will now be withdrawn for investment, and the credit of the United States has been strengthened in foreign countries. New buildings are certain to be raised in every large city, and this alone must put millions into circulation. McKinley's administration will begin under very happy auspices. His nomination has been brought about without the assistance of the most powerful men of his party, and he is free from those oppressive obligations which weighed so heavily upon Harrison and Cleveland. His obligation is to the people only."

Volksblatt, Cincinnati, is exuberant:

"November 3, 1896, will ever be remembered as a critical day in the history of the United States. It was a question whether her people possessed sufficient intelligence to overcome the machinations of low-class demagogues. The answer was crushing to the demagogues. Bryan has had the superlative of a Waterloo. The nation has cast him and his principles away, as one throws away an unclean thing. America stands to-day as the queen of nations. It may be said that a similar appeal to dishonesty could never have been made to other nations. But it must be remembered that such things are the outcome of our liberty. No firm hand curbs our thoughts and our wishes. The nation must find in itself the strength necessary to overcome its evil passions, and the triumph is all the greater. Bryan is dead, Altgeld buried, the banner of honesty has been upheld. Enough glory for one day."

Among the few free-silver partisans of the German-American press the *Freie Presse*, Chicago, and the *Morgen Journal*, New York, are the most prominent. We translate from the former:

"McKinley's victory has been dearly bought. The plutocrats, monopolies, and trusts have contributed immense sums, and Mr. Mark Hanna has spent the money where it would be likely to have the greatest effect. But the victory has not cost money only, it has also been bought at the expense of free suffrage, the basis of our republic. Many business men were threatened by the banks if they dared to vote in accordance with their convictions, and many manufacturers said to their workmen: 'If Bryan is elected, you need not come on Wednesday. The works will be closed until we see how things go.' Nobody can deny that the voters have been threatened."

"Business will revive, but not for long. The production of gold does not keep pace with the increase in population. New bonds will have to be issued, wages will decrease, the value of real estate and merchandise will decrease, and the battle will begin anew."

"If Providence interferes on behalf of the Republicans, if the countries which purchase our agricultural produce suffer from bad harvests while we have plenty, then the country will see 'good times' in spite of the gold standard. We are waiting to

see the promises of the Republicans fulfilled. If prosperity does not return and stay, there is no excuse for them."

John Most, the anarchist, who declared himself in favor of a gold standard during the campaign, is nevertheless as much disgusted with the country as ever, in *Freiheit*:

"Our silence in the grave will be more powerful than the voices which you have stifled," spoke August Spies, when he was 'lawfully' strangled at Chicago, November 11, 1887. It can not be said that his prediction has been verified. . . . But the time will come soon. The laboring men *will* find out that they committed political suicide as well as an act of cowardice when they allowed their comrades to be murdered."

From other revolutionary organs we choose the following:

Volks Zeitung, New York (Socialist): "As Sewall rightly intimates, the power exhibited by the purely capitalistic classes will fill them with arrogance and presumption. They see already in the distance the day when nothing can shake their rule. The small business men will suffer most, indeed it is doubtful whether they will ever revive. Their downfall must, of course, swell the ranks of the proletariat, but it is doubtful that the wage-earners will speedily act in concert. They have shown too little comprehension during the late campaign, and the rule of capital is therefore established for many years to come. Government according to the pleasure of syndicates and by injunction will be the order of the day. Luckily the capitalists will make immoderate use of their power, and this has always led to a revolution."

Arbeiter Zeitung, Chicago (Anarchist): "Many workingmen were discharged before the election, and told that they could apply again for work if McKinley was elected. This proves that legislation against undue influence exercised over the voter is useless. The 'equal rights of all citizens' is as much a myth in America as in Russia."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WEYLER has gone in search of Maceo. We hope he will find him.—*The World-Herald*, Omaha.

THERE seems to be only one thing that can be depended upon in politics, and that is that it takes a stronger man to carry his own ward than to carry his own State.—*The Globe*, Atchison.

EX-CHAIRMAN TOM CARTER says that "something ought to be done now for silver." Probably he is right; the whole country this fall didn't do a thing to silver.—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

HOW IT HAPPENS.

"PA, why does history repeat itself?"

"Because there is no telephone girl around to make it ring off."—*The Record*, Chicago.

How hard it is for some people to break away from bad habits. Quite a number of Democrats prominent in the government departments are expressing the opinion that Grover Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee for President in 1900.—*Walter Wellman*, in the *Times-Herald*, Chicago.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD thinks that Postmaster Hising was a more offensive partizan than was Postmaster Ridgely of Springfield, and that he ought also to be beheaded. It is very difficult to judge of these things, as they are purely Democratic definitions, and this seems to be a purely Democratic quarrel. But Mr. Hising has the one advantage in being on the winning side, and the consolation that his pernicious activity counted for something.—*The Inter-Ocean*, Chicago.



THE DELEGATIONS TO CANTON STILL CONTINUE.
—*The News*, New York.

LETTERS AND ART.

A LITTLE KNOWN AMERICAN POET.

NO name of a living American poet is better known than that of Richard Henry Stoddard; but it is not popularly known that Mr. Stoddard's wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, is also a poet whose ability, according to a review in the London *Academy*—no mean authority—is in many respects quite remarkable. Tho Mrs. Stoddard is over seventy years of age, she has never made any bid for poetic fame, her poems being circulated privately or appearing

at long intervals in magazines. Now, however, her poems have been collected into a volume and are given to the world by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. We quote from what *The Academy's* review, written by William Sharp, says of the book. After speaking of the author's remarkable reticence, Mr. Sharp says:



ELIZABETH STODDARD.

"From the first, the physiognomy of her poetry has been unmistakable; none, reading them, could attribute these strange, reserved, and yet passionately regretful lyrics to

any other source. In this country Mrs. Stoddard can not be said to be well known even as a romancist, tho it would be difficult to indicate any woman of our time who has written a more remarkable novel than her 'Temple House'—a book which appeared many years ago, but is still sought by hundreds of new readers yearly, while more than ever honored by critics of American fiction. Long before I had knowingly read anything of Mrs. Stoddard's verse, I encountered, I forget when or where, a lyric entitled 'Mercedes.' Impressed by its dramatic intensity, I showed it to an American friend, who at once declared that it could be by no other than Elizabeth Stoddard. That lyric I am glad to find in this beautiful volume brought out by the Riverside Press:

'Under a sultry, yellow sky,
On the yellow sand I lie;
The crinkled vapors smite my brain,
I smolder in a fiery pain.

'Above the crags the condor flies;
He knows where the red gold lies,
He knows where the diamonds shine;
If I knew, would she be mine?

'Mercedes in her hammock swings;
In her court a palm-tree flings
Its slender shadow on the ground,
The fountain falls with silver sound.

'Her lips are like this cactus cup;
With my hand I crush it up;
I tear its flaming leaves apart;
Would that I could tear her heart!

'Last night a man was at her gate;
In the hedge I lay in wait;
I saw Mercedes meet him there,
By the fireflies in her hair.

'I waited till the break of day,
Then I rose and stole away;
But left my dagger in the gate;
Now she knows her lover's fate!'"

The dominant note in the book, says Mr. Sharp, is tragic memory, passionate regret. Many of the shorter lyrics suggest poetic kinship with her husband, "the most purely lyric poet that America has produced since Poe." We quote again:

"Preeminently, these poems are the work of a woman—in the sense that they express, with extraordinary forcibleness as well as reserve, the particular pain of quiet endurance which is the lot of so many women of ardent imaginations and unsatisfied hearts. In lyrics like that entitled 'I love you, but a sense of pain,' or that called 'Nameless Pain,' the author is truly the mouthpiece of a multitude of her sex. Among the earlier poems are one or two of remarkable beauty, of a kind that might be spoken of as Maeterlinckian, because of the peculiar quality, the tragic atmosphere, with which they are surcharged; in particular, 'The House by the Sea' and 'The House of Youth,' which closes thus:

'What is the story of this buried past?
Were all its doors flung wide,
For us to search its rooms?
And we to see the race, from first to last,
And how they lived and died.

'Still would it baffle and perplex the brain,
But show this bitter truth:
Man lives not in the past:
None but a woman ever comes again
Back to the House of Youth!'

"No small section of the book consists of poems in blank verse; and it is in this difficult form, the supreme test of the architect of verse, that Mrs. Stoddard exhibits her mastery. In the fragment descriptive of the Caspian trader, 'Zanthon with his leash of mares,' and in 'Achilles in Orcus,' we have blank verse as dignified, as musical, and as individual as any achieved by an American poet."

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON BEGINS AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THE latest of American writers to yield to the desire of the publishers and, presumably, of the public, for literary reminiscences, is Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who, in *The Atlantic* for November, begins a series of articles on "Cheerful Yesterdays." The best part of the first instalment, at least to those outside New England, is found in his opening reflections on the subject of autobiography in general. He writes:

"In introducing the imaginary chronicles of P. P. Clerk of this parish the poet Pope remarks that any such book might well be inscribed, 'On the Importance of a Man to Himself.' Yet perhaps the first obstacle to be encountered by any autobiographer is the sudden sense of his own extreme unimportance. Does each ant in an ant-hill yearn to bequeath to the universe his personal reminiscences? When, at the dead of night, I hear my neighbors at the Harvard Observatory roll away their lofty shutters, in preparation for their accustomed tryst with the stars, it seems as if one might well be content to keep silence in the presence of the Pleiades. Yet, after all, the telescope need only be reversed to make the universe appear little, and the observer large; so that we may as well begin at the one end as at the other.

'Man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him.'

Probably, if the truth were known, nothing in the universe is really insignificant, not even ourselves.

"When I think of the vast changes which every man of my time has seen, of the men and women whom I have known—those who have created American literature and have freed millions of slaves—men and women whom, as the worldly-wise Lord Houghton once wrote me, 'Europe has learned to honor, and would do well to imitate,' then I feel that, whether I will or no, something worth chronicling may be included in the proposed paper. For the rest, the autobiographer has the least reason of all writers to concern himself about the portrayal of his own personality. He is sure to reveal it, particularly if he tries to hide it. Confucius asked, 'How can a man be concealed?' Of all methods, certainly not by writing his reminiscences. He can escape unobserved, or else mislead observers, only by holding his tongue; let him open his lips, and we have him as he is.

"All the scenes and atmosphere of one's native village—if one

is fortunate enough to have been born in such a locality—lie around the memory like the horizon line, unreachable, impassable. Even a so-called cosmopolitan man has never seemed to me a very happy being, and a cosmopolitan child is above all things to be pitied. To be identified in early memories with some limited and therefore characteristic region—that is happiness. No child is old enough to be a citizen of the world. What denationalized Americans hasten to stamp as provincial is for children, at least, a saving grace. You do not call a nest provincial. All this is particularly true of those marked out by temperament for a literary career. The predestined painter or musician needs an early contact with the treasures and traditions of an older world, but literature needs for its material only men, nature, and books; and of these, the first two are everywhere, and the last are easily transportable, since you can pile the few supreme authors of the world in a little corner of the smallest log cabin. The Cambridge of my boyhood—two or three thousand people—afforded me, it now seems, all that human heart could ask for its elementary training. Those who doubt it might, perchance, have been the gainers if they had shared it. 'He despises me,' said Ben Jonson, 'because I live in an alley. Tell him his soul lives in an alley.'

WHY NORDICA DOES NOT REAPPEAR IN OPERA.

AS is well known, Mme. Nordica will not sing with the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company this season, and a good many words have been flying back and forth concerning the rupture. Maurice Grau, the manager of the company, and Jean de Reszke talk at some length about it in *The Sun*, and from the former's account it appears that there was not a failure to come to terms so far as pecuniary matters were concerned, but that Mme. Nordica insisted that the rôle of *Brunnhilde*, in "Siegfried," be reserved exclusively for her, and as that rôle had already been promised to Melba this demand was refused, and the rupture ensued in consequence. It appears that it was at Jean de Reszke's suggestion, in a letter to Mme. Melba, that the latter studied for the rôle of *Brunnhilde*, and so de Reszke feels called upon to make an explanation. He says his letter was written last March, and he explains the circumstances as follows:

"Mme. Melba had never before had an opportunity to hear the 'Tristan and Isolde' performance, until we sang in Chicago. There she wrote me a most flattering letter and said that she had been perfectly carried away by the performance, and complimented me very charmingly. I wrote back to her that it was possible for a singer like her to learn the Wagner rôles, and suggested that as she had always sung the old répertoire and the lighter music, that she had better commence with such a part as the *Brunnhilde* in 'Siegfried,' who appears only for a part of one act. She accepted my advice, and began to study the rôle enthusiastically. One of the conditions of her return this season was that she should be allowed to appear in the part.

"Of course, I advised Mme. Melba to sing Wagner. I advise all singers to do the same. I told Mme. Emma Eames that she would make a splendid *Isolde*, and she announced that she would sing the part as soon as she was forty years old and stout. I advise the women with whom I sing to undertake rôles that I think would suit them particularly well. I'm trying to urge M. Plancon to sing *Fafner* in 'Siegfried,' and it is on my advice that Mme. Litvinne has undertaken *Isolde*. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me which of the women sing the rôles. It may be Melba, Eames, or Calvé, or Nordica; I do not care in the least which it is, and I say to Mr. Grau always that he may put in any singer he wants. Personally, I don't care who sings my rôles. Anybody that wants to may sing *Romeo* or *Faust* or *Lohengrin*. When Tamagno was here, I was asked if he might sing *Raoul* in 'The Huguenots,' *Vasco da Gama* in 'L'Africaine,' and *John of Leyden* in 'Le Prophète.' Those were parts which might have been supposed to have belonged to me, as I had been here for several years before him. I said that he might sing any rôle in the répertoire he wanted to. It made not the least difference to me what he sang. I didn't engage him.

"Somebody inimical to me has persuaded Mme. Nordica that I used my influence in Mme. Melba's favor. It is absolutely false. I never used any influence I might have to gain an advantage for anybody in the company, or to get an engagement for them. I have made it a rule never to interfere, for a reason I will tell you later. Just before I sailed from Europe, I had a letter from little Carbone, who has not been engaged, saying, 'Oh, my dear Jean, one little word of recommendation from you might be of great advantage to me.' Rinaldini, who is not to return this winter, wrote me from Naples, 'One word from you might help me.'

"I said nothing for them, and I never have since my experience in London several years ago. I got a place in the company for a basso, a compatriot of mine, and when I spoke to Sir Augustus Harris he engaged him. The man sang dreadfully. Every time he appeared Harris would say to me: 'So that's your idea of a good basso, is it?' and I resolved never to recommend another singer anywhere. But I did make the mistake a second time. When I went home to Warsaw one summer half the town came to me and said that a young Polish girl was certain to be a great singer, and wanted only the opportunity. I yielded, and secured an engagement for her at Covent Garden. She pleased nobody there. Later she has become a well-known singer, but she was an utter failure in London. I had the same experience that season. 'You think she's a great soprano, do you?' was the question people asked me every time she sang. Since that I have never exercised the least influence in trying to get people into any company of which I may be a member. Those two cases taught me a lesson.

"Apart from believing in the exclusive possession of certain rôles by certain singers, I believe that it is the worst possible influence. I have seen the bad effects of it at Covent Garden, and I believe that the artists should be allowed an opportunity to sing all rôles they can do well. I don't demand that any one woman shall sing this or that part with me. I'll take any one that it suits Mr. Grau to assign to the rôle, and instead of trying to exert an influence in favor of one or the other, I am always struggling to make their relations as pleasant as possible."

It is elsewhere stated that Mme. Nordica, since breaking with Maurice Grau, has signed for a series of concerts in this country.

AUTHOR'S DEDICATIONS IN OLD TIMES.

THAT bit of formality, the dedication, which is dispensed with altogether in many modern books, was formerly one of the most important part, of a work, as is shown in a brief historical note on the subject in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, October 15). We translate it below:

"'To whom desirest thou, my book, that I shall dedicate thee?' writes Martial in his 'Epigrams.' 'Hasten to make choice of a patron, for fear lest presently, being carried into some foul kitchen, thy moist leaves serve for no other purpose than as envelopes for young mackerel or as receptacles for pepper and spice.'

"The custom of dedication is thus seen to be very old, but it has not always been used for the same purpose and in the same forms.

"If Martial made use of it to save his pages from the kitchen, others have seen in it the means of assuring to their works protection from attacks. Others still have had in view more immediate advantages, such as certain authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who used to calculate cynically how many dinners they would probably get from the dedications that they made to persons of more or less consideration.

"This usage did not exist in France alone. In England, where it was practised quite as much, authors went so far as to put a price on their dedications, so to speak, so that a writer knew, when he published a volume, exactly what he might expect, in pounds sterling, from the one to whom he dedicated it. Voltaire in his 'Philosophic Dictionary' says that this reminds him of Capuchins who make presents of salads on condition that they shall get drink-money in return.

"In France, the poet Scarron protested in an original fashion against the customs of his brother authors. He dedicated an edi-

tion of his works, published in 1719 to his sister's lap-dog, 'to the very honest and very amusing dog, Dame Guillemette.'

"'Tho you are only a beast, I would rather,' said he, 'make my dedication to you than to some great satrap, whose repose I might trouble; for, O Guillemette, an author, book in hand, is more redoubtable with these gentlemen than one might think, and the sight of one is not less frightful than that of a creditor. . . . These poor imitations of Virgil and Horace bestow immortality on him who bids highest; the title of demigod is sold for a coat of Holland cloth. The honest friends of the Muses are consoled by the fact that this sort of thing does not always succeed. . . . Even great men have found a way to avoid payment without giving open cause for complaint.

"Some say: 'May Apollo assist you;'" others treat the author civilly and lead him into the street, that is, turn him out. Some render incense for incense, and praise for praise; not one keeps him to dinner, and that is the last despair of the poor author, for he who had thought to eat dainties or loll in luxury in some *cabaret* at the expense of the liberal nobleman, is forced to return to his lodging even poorer than he has made himself by covering his book with velvet or Levant morocco. . . . I dedicate my book to you, then, Guillemette, for the reasons that I have just given, and for others, perhaps, that I tell you not. I think already that I see you biting the bindings, pawing the cover, and tearing the leaves in a thousand frolicsome gambols, which will satisfy me much better than the cold regard of a great lord, who will thank me not for my present, because he will believe that I am going to ask him for one in return. Cursed be the poet, whoever he may be, who uses the product of his intellect as a fish-hook.'

"This dedication is curious, in that it describes, even with detail, the bad customs of the contemporaries of Scarron, of those who caused Furetière to say with some exaggeration: 'The first man who made a dedication was a beggar.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VICTOR HUGO AS LETTER-WRITER.

VICTOR HUGO—poet, historian, dramatist; mighty maker of romances; king of those kings of letters, prince of those princes of art who constituted that tremendous revolution in literature, painting, sculpture, acting, and music, which is known as the Romantic movement of 1830—Victor Hugo, on the whole the most notable figure in the literary history of France in this century, was not a good letter-writer. This is the conclusion forced upon one by the singular collection "edited" by Paul Meurice.

Never did mortal creature undertake a great responsibility with so light a spirit as that in which Paul Meurice has treated his editorial functions. Even an enthusiastic Hugoist—like, say, Mr. W. E. Henley—full to overflowing with knowledge of Hugo and Hugo's friends and enemies, must be at a loss on many a page to explain that, to understand this; but for the ordinary reader, whole sections of the book are incomprehensible, because the editor has explained practically nothing. His notes are of the fewest. In effect, he throws down the letters in a heap, and says "Here they are; make what you can of them!"

The translator, too, deserves censure. But tho editor and translator seem to have done their worst, there is plenty of attractive and significant matter, some of which we proceed to select.

The first group of letters is addressed to his father and mother, and dated 1815-26. They are marked by a curious stiffness and formality that, natural enough in a young bourgeois of France in the first quarter of the century, somehow seem strangely out of key with the Hugo of the poems and romances.

As a letter-writer, Hugo is at his best in his letters to his children, which are many of them model letters for little folks. What, for instance, could be more charming than this—written to Didine, whom he afterward describes as her father's own child:

"I have just been walking on the beach and thinking of you, my poor little darling. I gathered this flower for you on the

sandhills. It is a wild pansy, which has been often watered by the foam of the ocean. Keep it for daddy's sake, who is so fond of you. I have already sent your mother a flower from the ruins, the Ghent poppy, and now here is a flower from the sea. And then, my darling, I wrote your name on the sand, Didi. To-night the rising tide will obliterate it, but nothing can ever obliterate your father's love for you.

"I have constantly thought of you, dear child. Every fine town I saw made me wish that you, your mother, and your brothers had been with me, and your grandfather to explain everything to us. All day I was looking at churches and pictures, and then at night I gazed at the sky, and thought once more of you, my Didine, as I watched that beautiful constellation, the chariot of God which I have taught you to distinguish among the stars.

* * *
* * *

"See, my child, how great God is, and small we are; where we put dots of ink, He puts suns. These are the letters with which He writes. The sky is His book. I shall bless God, my Didine, if you are always able to read it, and I hope you may."

What is perhaps the most important section of this ill-compacted volume consists of the letters to Augustin Sainte-Beuve, that acute prince of critics. We are given, unfortunately, only one side of a remarkable correspondence between two of the most notable men of letters in the world, who were friends and who quarreled, and whose friendship, at any rate on Hugo's side, was distinguished by the most sincere and romantic affection. Without Sainte-Beuve's letters we peer almost in vain into their intimacy—seeing as in a glass, darkly; but getting glimpses of Hugo's mind and heart of the highest interest and significance.

"The little rift within the lute" first appears in a note of December 8, 1830. "Can you believe," writes Hugo, "that I speak of you with *levity*? . . . Do not let us bury our friendship in oblivion; let us keep it pure and sacred, as we have always done. Let us make allowances for each other. . . . Remember that, after all, you have no better friend than I."

The following, dated three months later, shows the continuance of misunderstanding, and also an interesting reference to one of the best known of Hugo's masterpieces:

"SUNDAY, 13th March, 1831.

"I did not see you last night, my friend, and I was really sorry for it. I have so much to say to you, so much to say to you about the pain you are giving me, so many heartfelt requests to make to you, my friend, for your own sake, Sainte-Beuve, whom I love more than myself. I want so much to hear you say that you love me still, to be able to believe it, that I must go and see you some of these days, and have a long, unreserved, and affectionate talk with you about all this. Does it not sometimes strike you that you may be wrong, my friend? Oh! I implore you, do get this idea into your head; it is, perhaps, the only remaining hold I have over you. We will talk about it, will we not?

"Now to unimportant matters.

"Will you take *Notre-Dame de Paris* in hand? Do you still think you need not cut it up too much; for if it is to be cut up, I had rather this was not done by you. If so, put a paragraph in *The Globe* to-morrow or the next day, with a notice that the book will appear on Wednesday. I have told Gosselin to send you one of the first copies. You will read it, won't you? And then you will tell me quite frankly if you think you can review it; and one of these days I will go and write in your copy that I always am, have been, and shall be, your best friend.

V. H."

Here is a vigorous side-light on political affairs from another letter to Sainte-Beuve:

"12th June, 1832.

"I am quite as indignant as you are, my dear friend, with these miserable political jugglers who put Article 14 up their sleeve, and keep the declaration of a state of siege all the time in the false bottom of their conjuring-box!

"I only hope they will not have the hardihood to blow out the brains of these hot-headed but generous young fellows. If these would-be keepers of the peace were to venture on a political

execution, and four men in spite were to get up a riot to save the victims, I would make a fifth.

"It is indeed a sad, but at the same time a fine subject for a poem, all this folly steeped in bloodshed. We shall have a republic some day, and when it does come it will be a good one. But we must not gather in May the fruit which will not be ripe till August. We must know how to wait. The republic proclaimed by France in Europe will be the crown of our old age. But we must not let our flag be smeared with red by these blackguards. For instance, Frédéric Soulié, who a year ago was devoted to M. d'Argout's dramatic quasi-censorship, must not be allowed to brawl out in the middle of a *café* that he is going to make bullets. A Fontan must not be permitted to announce in a pot-house that by the end of the month four splendid guillotines will be permanently set up in the four principal squares of Paris. People of this kind throw back the political ideas which, but for them, would make progress. They frighten the honest tradesman, who is made savage by reaction. They make a bugbear of the republic. Ninety-three is not much of a bait. We ought to talk a little less of Robespierre and a little more of Washington.

"Farewell. We shall meet soon, I hope. I am working hard just now. I approve of all you have done, and only regret that the protest did not appear. At any rate, my friend, keep my signature next to yours. Your brother,
VICTOR."

In the following year he writes thus—the quarrel apparently having smouldered all the while:

"22d August, 1833.

"I must write to you at once, while the impression your letter has made is fresh in my mind.

Perhaps I ought to wait a day or two, but I can not. How little you understand my character, Sainte-Beuve; you have always thought me ruled by my head, whereas I am guided by my heart. To love, and to need *love* and *friendship*, apply these two words as you like, is the principle of my existence, whether in joy or grief, before the world or in private, heart-whole or not. You have never recognized this sufficiently in me, and this accounts for more than one signal mistake in your estimate of me, so kindly in other respects. You will shake your head at this, but it is nevertheless perfectly true. . . . I think I have already told you, Sainte-Beuve, there can be no *literary* question between us. There were two friends, no more and no less. I admit that absence has produced an opposite effect on us both. You love me less than you did two years ago, while I love you more."

And two days later he adds:

"My heart has never altered. I am still the same stubborn creature in all things, who loves even without seeing the object of his affection. I suffer, but I love on. Do you suppose that I have not gone on through much on your account during the last two years? You have often been misled by a certain outward calm in me.

"My wishes coincide with yours, of course. We will dine together once a week. We will let no dust settle on our memories of the past or on our secret shrines."

But the end came at last. Here is Hugo's dignified but poignant valedictory:

"TUESDAY EVENING, 1st April, 1834.

"Any friend of mine has to share so much animosity and so much despicable persecution nowadays, that I can quite understand even the most tried friendship shrinking from the ordeal.

Farewell, then, my friend; let us each bury in silence what was already dead in you, and what your letter kills in me. Farewell.
"V."

Eleven years later Hugo made his speech for the reception of Sainte-Beuve into the French Academy. Sainte-Beuve wrote a letter of thanks, and here—the last in the section—is Hugo's answer:

"28TH FEBRUARY, 1845.

"Your letter moves and touches me. I thank you with all my heart for your thanks.
V."

Scattered among the numerous most ordinary sort of epistles, there are characteristic flashes of criticism; and—most amusing as significant—a persistent revelation of intense anxiety about the fine clothes he had to wear at the coronation, to which he was invited by King Louis Philippe himself. As to the critical flashes, here is a note on the technic of verse:

"If my five-and-twenty years (for I am near that) gave me some right of advising his eighteen, I should advise him to be more strict about the richness of the rime, the only charm of our poetry, and, above all, to strive to confine his thoughts as much as possible within the limits of the regular strophe. He can change the rhythm as often as he likes in the same ode, but there should always be an internal regularity in the arrangement of the meter. This is the way, in my view, to express an idea more forcibly, to give a more ample harmony to the style and more value to the

whole of the composition. I do not, however, lay down this as a rule or law, but merely give it for what it is worth, as the result of reflections on the genius of our lyric poetry. In this case, thought only needs to develop freely. I give some advice to the artist, but I submit it for the approval of the poet."

He writes to his wife of "the famous translation of *Han d'Irlande* with Cruickshank's admirable etchings. They are not pleasing, but they are terrible." And in a letter to Sainte-Beuve, when the critic was in England, he advises him to see Canterbury: "The Cathedral will charm you and rouse your enthusiasm. I am distressed at what you say about the *restorations* at Westminster. The English have a mania for combining the *fashionable* with Gothic!" One wonders what he would have said of the restoration of the north front there, recently finished?

We close with the following significant quotation from a letter to Armand Carrel. It is dated March 15, 1830. According to Hugo, Carrel was the only man to whom he ever opened the inner door of his life. The statement may be taken *cum grano salis*—considering that Hugo was a *poseur* of no small magnitude; but if it is true it is the more remarkable, because up to the writing of the letter Hugo had never seen Carrel in his life:

"And after all, far apart as we may seem to each other at the present moment, there is perhaps a greater analogy between us than M. Carrel himself is aware of. I was struggling while he was struggling; while he was breasting the political current I was breasting the literary current. We have both been outlaws, so to speak, at the same time. Only, his case was more serious than mine, and consequently of a much finer type. I have been proscribed by the Academy only.

"For eight years, however, I have been bearing the burden and



VICTOR HUGO.

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the heat of the day, and have pursued my task without being diverted from it by personal defense of myself against the thousand and one attacks which have rained upon me day by day. In an age when everything is done by *salons* and newspapers, I began and continued my career without a single *salon* or newspaper. My life has been one of solitude, of conscientious devotion to my art. And I would draw M. Carrel's special attention to this: born to a large fortune under the Empire, both Empire and fortune have failed me. At the age of twenty I found myself a married man, a father of a family, with no resource but my labor, and living from hand to mouth like a workman, while Ferdinand VII. had sequestered and was spending my property. Now from that time, and the fact is perhaps unusual enough for me to be proud of it, having been obliged to live by my pen and to support my family with it, I have kept it free from all speculative transactions, from all mercantile engagements. I have done literary work more or less well, but never literary speculation. A poor man, I have cultivated art like a rich man, for its own sake, thinking more of the future than of the present. Forced by hard times to make a business of writing, I can truly say that business considerations have never impaired the value of my work."

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA.

THE first professional dramatic performance in America was given in Annapolis, Md., in 1752. The first playbill printed was in *The Maryland Gazette*, July 2, 1752. The first American theater was built in the same city on ground belonging to an Anglican church, the building being a neat brick one, accommodating six hundred persons. These facts are stated in an interesting article by Dr. J. W. Palmer in *The Looker-On* (November). It appears, from Dr. Palmer's article, that "the Father of the American Theater" was William Hallam, proprietor of "Goodman's Fields," London, where Garrick first captured the town. When Garrick went to Drury Lane, hard times overtook "Goodman's Fields," and Hallam conceived the project of an American company. Dr. Palmer thus describes the venture:

"The company that William Hallam recruited for the American venture in 1752 was commanded and drilled by his brother Lewis—both brothers of Admiral Hallam. Lewis had been first low comedian at Goodman's Fields, where his wife played leading parts in tragedy and comedy. Other members of the original company were Malone, Rigby, Clarkson, and Singleton, with Miss Palmer, Miss Hallam, and Lewis Hallam the younger—then but a schoolboy, but afterward a conspicuous figure on the early American stage. On board the *Charming Sally*, cleared for the Chesapeake plantations, these lively adventurers rehearsed (sometimes in costume, to the boisterous enjoyment of the crew) some twenty-four tragedies, comedies, and farces, including 'Tamerlane,' 'The Fair Penitent,' 'The Beaux's Stratagem,' 'Jane Shore,' 'Richard the Third,' 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' 'Merchant of Venice,' 'The Recruiting Officer,' 'The Inconstant,' 'The Careless Husband,' 'George Barnwell,' and 'Woman's a Riddle'; with the farces most popular then at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, such as 'Lethe,' 'The Anatomist,' 'The Lying Valet,' 'Miss in Her Teens,' 'The Devil to Pay,' and 'The Mock Doctor.'

"The Presbyterians of New England and the Quakers of Philadelphia and Newport were as 'breakers ahead' to the *Charming Sally*; wherefor her canny skipper, mindful of his profane cargo, turned her head southward for the Chesapeake plantations, and let go her anchor at Yorktown, Va., early in June, 1752, after a six weeks' run from London docks.

"For these sprites of the sock and buskin the times were ripe and the conditions inviting. Williamsburg and Annapolis, Marlborough, Chestertown, and Piscataway, had each its 'assembly-room,' where card parties and balls, amateur theatricals and concerts, were endless. Taverns and coffee-houses were numerous, the latter largely frequented by the gentry, and much in vogue for convenience of political discussion in the days when a revolution was a-brewing. Here too the revels and hops of the baser sort were held, and the premises were profaned by jigs and reels, and much heavy tippling. . . .

"There were scattered players, adventurers, and vagabonds, in the colony at that time, and these seem to have taken part in occasional theatricals of an amateurish sort that were given in warehouses and tobacco sheds; but in *The Maryland Gazette* of June 18, 1752, appeared the first announcement of a play by any regular company in America. 'At the new Theater in Annapolis, by the company of Comedians from Virginia, on Monday next, being the 22d inst., will be performed "The Beggar's Opera," likewise a Farce called "The Lying Valet." To begin at seven. Tickets at the Printing Office. Boxes 10s.; Pitt 7s. 6d.' The principal performers were Wignel, Herbert, Eyanson, Kean, and Miss Osborne."

Is Baireuth a Humbug?—Rev. John F. Runciman says yes, and says so with an emphasis that takes in the whole "Wagner crowd." He concludes an article on "The Baireuth Hallucination" (*New Review*) with the following heretical observations:

"Baireuth, then, does little things well; and since these little things are everywhere else done badly, and are done well at Baireuth chiefly owing to lucky circumstances, it is worth while supporting it for both these reasons. But the excellence in singing and in acting is wholly an hallucination, due, perhaps, to hypnotic suggestion. Some day the world will realize that it is an hallucination. And in that day the prestige and popularity of Baireuth will drop like a stone to the ground; the fourteen hundred seats at equal prices will be deserted; the lodging-house keepers will mourn. Far be it from me to suggest that Baireuth can mend its ways. Sincerity, artistic sincerity, is the thing needed; and the Wagner crowd has been insincere so long that sincerity is out of the question for it. Wilfully or innocently, accordingly as they are to be classed as frauds or fools, its atoms have dwelt in a world of illusions, and they have become either hardened conscious humbugs or incurable unconscious humbugs. Their world has no relation to, nor even any correspondence with, the real world which moves on, leaving them further and further behind. Their philosophy is sham, their art criticism sham, their temperament sham, even their enthusiasm mostly a highly cultivated sham. And the sham is apparent the moment we compare their work—such as the singers and actors taught and trained by them—with singers and actors who are not shams, but have honestly earned their positions in the real world—'Outside,' as Baireuth charmingly terms it. Well may Baireuth call the real world 'Outside.' There are humbugs enough there, every one will admit. But Baireuth has its 'dark foundations' in humbuggery, and there is a world of humbugs within the circles of its walls."

NOTES.

THE Kelmscott Press, established by Morris, is to be closed as soon as the books already arranged for are issued.

MUNKACSY'S return to Hungary from Paris was accompanied by the breaking-down of his health, and it is thought that he will never paint again.

A WRITER in *The Spectator*, W. T. Malleon, finds that the story in Browning's poem of "Halbert and Hob" was borrowed from Aristotle, who gives it in "Ethics," I. xii., c. 6. "It is not strange," says Mr. Malleon, "that Browning did not refer to Aristotle, for it was not his habit to mention the sources of his poems nor to give any clue to his often very recondite allusions—a peculiarity which has given much employment to his commentators—but it is curious that this little discovery has not been made before."

MR. ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH, of England, is not quite 30, yet he controls eighteen periodicals, four of which are dailies, and two of which, *The Mail* and *The Evening News*, are London dailies. Mr. Harmsworth and his brothers lately organized a stock company to take the periodicals, the brothers retaining a majority interest. The capital stock, £1,000,000, was promptly over-subscribed. Mr. Harmsworth has been in business for himself but eight years, but has in that time amassed a fortune of several millions.

DISCOVERY has just been made of a new and hitherto unknown work by Wagner, entitled "Second Concert-Overture." It is one of Wagner's first attempts, and has been discovered by Dr. Hegar at Zurich. When, in 1878, Dr. Hegar organized a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the three grand Wagner concerts given at Zurich in 1852, Wagner, at his desire, requested his Paris publisher, Durand, to send him the original manuscripts. After being used they were reconsigned to their capacious old parcels, and in reexamining these parcels the other day Dr. Hegar found the above-mentioned composition.

SCIENCE.

SEEING THE HEART BEAT.

THE production of shadow pictures of invisible objects by means of X rays has been so much improved of late that not only can the silhouettes of the bony frame of the body be seen easily in the fluoroscope, but even the larger and more opaque viscera become visible, so that it is possible actually to see the heart of a living man pulsating in his body, or rather the shadow of his heart beating in the shadow of his skeleton. An experiment of this kind recently performed at Michigan University is thus described in the *Detroit Free Press*:

"A most extraordinary series of experiments were tried last evening and to-night at the physical laboratory of the University of Michigan, under the direction of Prof. H. S. Carhart, assisted by Dean V. C. Vaughn, of the medical department, and Drs. W. J. Herdman and F. G. Novy. By means of skilfully contrived apparatus these gentlemen and a few invited guests were able to see the heart pulsations of a living man and watch the play of the bones in various parts of the body when in motion. It was a marvelous sight, and one that inspired the less scientific beholders with profound awe."

After describing the now familiar apparatus for the production of the Röntgen phenomena—the Crookes tube, the induction-coil to excite it, and the screen covered with fluorescent material, on which the shadow picture was produced—the article goes on to detail some preliminary experiments, also familiar by this time to most people, such as the production of a Röntgen shadow of the skeleton of the hand on the screen, with accompanying motion of the bones in action. It proceeds:

"Then Dr. Novy tried a few objects in the field, and finally sat before the tube and allowed the spectators to count his ribs, and suddenly it was discovered that the heart was visible, and that its pulsations could be watched and counted. The heart was misty in outline, not distinct like the bones, but there it was, moving regularly, and the spectator counted its pulsations while Dr. Herdman stood with his finger on Dr. Novy's pulse to verify the count and make sure it was not the flickering of the light that misled the eye. . . . An effort will be made after a while to fix a large screen in a doorway, so that all of an audience in a dark room can see the pictures simultaneously, the room supplanting the box. In this way the whole skeleton of a man may perhaps be shown at once, and at the same time walking about."

PERCIVAL LOWELL'S WORK ON MARS.

IT is not often that a man turns astronomer with the avowed intention of spending his time and money in the investigation of one particular planet. Yet this is just what Mr. Percival Lowell has done. We have had occasion to notice his observations and theories more than once in these columns, but we have not been able to present in a compact form any information about Mr. Lowell himself. This we do herewith in the shape of a few paragraphs from an article entitled "New Views About Mars," in the *Edinburgh Review*, October. The writer reviews at one time books by Lowell, Flammarion, and Schiaparelli, but pays the American astronomer the compliment of devoting the greater part of the space to him. The reviewer begins with an amusing apology for his subject, as follows:

"A lady of the inanely inquisitive kind having met an eminent astronomer, implored permission to ask him *one* question. 'Certainly, madam,' he replied, 'if it isn't about Mars.' It *was* about Mars. That was the time of the great Mars boom, when public imbecility and journalistic enterprise combined to flood the papers and society with 'news from Mars,' and queries concerning Mars, most exasperating to grave thinkers and hard workers in science."

He goes on to speak as follows of the American expert on this popular subject:

"Mr. Lowell, as an astronomer, is a purely Martian product. Among the multitude caught by the wave of excited curiosity in 1892, he alone held on to solid ground at the higher level of its crest. A typical Bostonian, he might, had the time served, been enumerated by the plucky little Sculpin at the 'Professor's Breakfast Table' among the glories of that unique city. Until the turning-point came, Mr. Lowell's career appears to have had no scientific relations; but we understand that he traveled, and wrote books about his travels; and he evidently possessed dollars at discretion. In May, 1894, he lectured before the Boston Scientific Society on the plan of work to be pursued at his new observatory. 'This,' he said, 'may be put popularly as an investigation into the conditions of life in other worlds, including last, but not least, their habitability by beings like and unlike man. This is not the chimerical search some may suppose. On the contrary, there is strong reason to believe that we are on the eve of pretty definite discovery in the matter.'

"He started, then, with a strong prepossession; his language leaves us in little doubt that the conclusions ratified at Flagstaff had been reached before quitting Boston. Nevertheless, we can not but admire the energy and promptitude with which the preparations needful for visual work were carried through. 'Like an exhalation,' a fine observatory rose near the town of Flagstaff, in Arizona, at an elevation of 7,300 feet above the sea. Besides other instruments, it contained an 18-inch equatorial by Brashear, the fine optical qualities of which were displayed to advantage under those serene skies. They were devoted to the study of Mars, and of nothing but Mars. From May 24, 1894, to April 3, 1895, Mr. Lowell and his assistants, Mr. W. H. Pickering and Mr. Douglass—both of whom had observed Mars at Arequipa in 1892—labored to unfold the secrets of a peopled world. The accumulation of 917 careful drawings of its surface-markings were among the results secured, and the excellence of the telescopic 'seeing' is attested by the wealth of new details represented in them. They constitute, indeed, a marked advance in Martian topography. Mr. Lowell is unquestionably a gifted observer; his map of Mars, constructed entirely from materials collected during one season, is a remarkable production; but . . . he has not always been keenly enough on his guard against the snares and pitfalls laid for those straining toward the uttermost limit of the visible."

Enough has been quoted to show that the reviewer, who is presumably some English astronomer of eminence, while giving Mr. Lowell credit for his keenness of observation and undoubted contributions to astronomical knowledge, will have nothing to do with his theory that the so-called "canals" are gigantic irrigation works, and that they prove that Mars is inhabited by an order of beings of superior intelligence. He takes up argument after argument of Mr. Lowell's, and after demolishing them all, at least to his own satisfaction, he reaches the following conclusion:

"The extraordinary difficulty of interpreting the map of this planet can not legitimately be evaded by attributing its peculiarities to the intervention of engineering genius. The Alexander's sword of cosmical intelligence, so freely wielded by Mr. Lowell, is not a scientific weapon. In physical investigations knots have to be untied, not cut. Upon the geometrical regularity of the canal system our author bases his chief argument for their artificial production. Its 'very aspect,' he exclaims, 'is such as to defy natural explanation.' 'Diversity in uniformity' he takes to be distinctive of unassisted nature; while 'too great regularity' raises more than a suspicion 'that some finite intelligence has been at work.' The doubling of the canals, altho he has no recipe of explanation at hand for it, strengthens this persuasion. 'It is the most artificial-looking phenomenon of an artificial-looking disk.'

"To the Greek mind, however, the making of the world was, it might be said, by rule and compass; the divine idea was essentially mathematical. Schiaparelli has made some admirable remarks in this very connection. Speaking of Martian 'germinations,' he says:

"The geometry of nature is manifested in many other facts, which entirely exclude the idea of artificial labor. The perfect

spheroids of the heavenly bodies and the ring of Saturn were not constructed in a turning-lathe, and not with compasses has Iris described in the clouds her beautiful and regular arch. And what shall we say of the infinite variety of those exquisite and regular polyhedrons in which the world of crystals is so rich! In the organic world also, what wonderful geometry presides over the distribution of foliage on certain plants, orders the nearly symmetrical star-like forms of flowers and marine animals, and produces in the shell a perfect conical spiral excelling the finest masterpieces of Gothic architecture! In all these objects the geometrical figure is the simple and necessary consequence of the principles and laws which govern the physical and physiological world. That such principles and laws are but an indication of a higher intelligent power we may admit; the admission has, however, nothing to do with the present argument."

THE MUSIC OF THE SPHERES.

EXACTLY what ancient astronomers meant by this expression, which is still common as a figure of speech, is explained by M. L. Barré in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 26). The "spheres" of the phrase are not the planets, as is sometimes incorrectly thought, but the "spheres" of the Ptolemaic theory, which were the vast hollow globes that by their motion carried the planets around the central earth. M. Barré, after a brief sketch of the beginnings of astronomy, gives some interesting information about this particular part of the theory, in the passages which we translate below. Says the author:

"Suppose a child or an uninstructed man, endowed with intelligence and powers of observation, to be placed in an elevated and well-exposed place.

"Examining the movements of the stars he will remark at first the rising and setting of the sun, of the fixed stars, of the moon, and, after some time, of the planets or wandering bodies, less numerous and more difficult to observe.

"Let us disregard the comets, which are quite rare, and let us transport ourselves to the first epochs of humanity.

"Our ancestors, the Chaldean shepherds, favored by the clearest of skies, were first struck by the regularity of the rising and setting of the sun, which was for them, as for other peoples, the God of Day, the Beneficent Father to whom we owe heat and life, and who therefore had many worshipers. During clear nights, the stars offered to wondering eyes a grand spectacle that caused the Psalmist to exclaim: 'The heavens declare the glory of God.' But this is not all—see the moon appearing in the east as a thin crescent. . . .

"After this, observations showed that the distances of the planets from the earth (including the sun and moon among them) was, in increasing order:

- "The moon, Mercury, Venus, the sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.
- "The ancients enumerated seven planets, and the number seven being a 'perfect' number, no more could be found. . . .
- "It was remarked that the sun held the mid-position among the planets, a natural one on account of its importance."

After explaining the Ptolemaic theory of concentric spheres, adopted to explain the motion of the planets, each one of which was supposed to move with and on the surface of a vast transparent hollow globe of its own, having the earth for its center, the author proceeds to the more poetical part of his subject:

"The poetic mind of the Orientals, passionately fond of music and struck with the beauty of the starry sky, naturally enough asked if the rotation of these spheres, turning one within another, ought not to produce sounds, and . . . the answer was in the affirmative.

"After the time of Pythagoras, eight spheres were believed in, seven for the planets and one for the fixed stars. The diatonic scale having also eight notes separated by determinate intervals, if the spheres resounded according to the scale of the tones, their music would be harmonious, and we would also be able to deduce the distances of these planets from the earth. The great philosopher devoted himself attentively to this question.

"The Greek lyres having but four strings, being named for this

reason *tetrachords*, gave only four fundamental tones. So, when it was desired to play a greater number, two tetrachords were joined, either by making one string common to both, as in Terpander's cithara, which gave seven distinct notes, or by simply juxtaposing the two primitive lyres, which gave eight notes.

"Leaving out the sphere of the fixed stars, Nicomachus took the first combination. On the contrary Pythagoras considered the eighth sphere, . . . and so took two complete tetrachords, adopting the following hypothesis:

"The spheres give out sounds whose pitch (or vibration number) is proportional to their speed of rotation; the more rapid this rotation is, or, what amounts to the same thing, the farther removed the star is, the greater this number is, and the higher is the pitch."

"It is then the sphere of the moon that gives the lowest sound, while that of the fixed stars gives the octave above, the sun producing an intermediate tone.

"Each sphere vibrating in unison with a chord of the lyre, if we write the notes of the scale, beginning with *Mi*, according to Burette, who has studied the music of the ancients, . . . we shall have the following results:

Spheres.	Notes.	Distance from Earth.	Spheres.	Notes.	Distance from Earth.
Moon.	Mi	1	Mars.	Si	$\frac{3}{2}$
Mercury.	Fa	$\frac{16}{15}$	Jupiter.	Do	$\frac{8}{5}$
Venus.	Sol	$\frac{6}{5}$	Saturn.	Re	$\frac{3}{2}$
Sun.	La	$\frac{4}{3}$	Fixed Stars.	Mi	2

"If, on the other hand, we hold with Montucla that the octave extended from *La* to the *La* above, . . . we shall obtain the following numbers:

Spheres.	Notes.	Distance from earth.	Spheres.	Notes.	Distance from earth.
Moon.	La	1	Mars.	Mi	$\frac{3}{2}$
Mercury.	Si	$\frac{9}{8}$	Jupiter.	Fa	$\frac{8}{5}$
Venus.	Do	$\frac{6}{5}$	Saturn.	Sol	$\frac{3}{2}$
Sun.	Re	$\frac{27}{20}$	Fixed Stars.	La	2

"We know that the mean distance of the moon from the earth is sixty times the earth's radius, while that of the sun is 24,000 times the earth's radius, and that of the fixed stars may be considered infinite. The inanity of such a conception is therefore easily seen.

"As a great popular idea is generally found in different societies at the same degree of their intellectual evolution, we are not surprised to find in Koue-Yu, an ancient Chinese book nearly contemporaneous with Pythagoras, a long dissertation on the relations of the astronomic numbers with those that represent the notes of the scale, their intervals and accord.

"The book of Job tells us that the morning stars sing together.

"The ancient legends of India relate that the sounds emitted by the stars form a melodious music, a concert of the Ghandarvas or heavenly musicians. If we do not often hear these harmonies, say these legends, it is because of habit, which dulls our sensibilities.

"To explain our incapacity to grasp the sounds of the celestial concert, the Pythagoreans, remarking that a government that carries us with it can only be perceived when it ceases or at least is modified in some way, say that the harmony of the spheres could be perceived only if it should absolutely cease.

"According to Clement of Alexandria, the sun sheds his light on the six other planets that accompany him, to the harmonies of divine music.

"Tycho Brahe did not believe in the celestial concert, but he asks why we do not hear the whistling of the earth as it rushes through space.

"We might ask the same question with more reason, for we know, as he did not, that the earth moves with a speed of 29.6 kilometers [18.4 miles] a second in celestial space. But we know also that these regions are void, or contain only a relatively negligible quantity of cosmic matter.

"Besides, our planet is surrounded with an atmosphere comparable to the skin of a peach; this substance softens shocks and deadens any noises that might be made. Sometimes, nevertheless, small bodies, as large as a pin's head, or a walnut, or a hen's egg, rarely larger, meet our globe. If they traverse the edge of the atmosphere only, they are heated, become incandescent, and vanish in a trail of light; these are the so-called 'shooting-stars.' If they fall hissing to earth or plow through

the air, lighting it up brilliantly, and then explode in a shower of stones, these are called meteorites or bolides, whose noise scarcely reminds us of the 'harmony of the spheres.'—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN INCLINED ELEVATOR.

A RECENT invention that may possibly replace the stairways now used to gain access to elevated railroad platforms, public buildings, and similar places, is the inclined elevator, which might perhaps be better described as a continuously moving inclined plane. One of these "elevators" was operated for two weeks last summer at the old Iron Pier, Coney Island, and is said to have been a success. The working of the device is thus described by *The Electrical World* (November 7) :

"The operation of the elevator may be described as follows: The moving incline upon which the passengers step is practically an endless iron link belt of special construction passing around pairs of sprocket wheels at the top and bottom of the machine. The surface upon which the feet of the passengers rest consists of a series of longitudinal ridges having a corrugated upper surface which supports the feet comfortably and securely. In ascending, as the passengers reach the upper end, their feet are slid upon a comb-like landing, while the ridges pass between its teeth so that it is not necessary for the person to step off at this point. It is stated that there is no danger whatever of being caught at the landing, and to test this feature cotton waste rags thrown upon the moving incline were deposited upon the comb landing without becoming entangled.

"The incline has a speed of about 30 feet per minute, and the hand-rail is movable at the same speed as the incline itself. The hand-rail consists of an endless chain passing over sprocket wheels at both ends and concealed in the casings, as shown in our first illustration, Fig. 1. At the top of the links of the sprocket chain is riveted a molded rubber cover which presents a comfortable hold for the hand and makes it impossible for the fingers to rub against any of the stationary parts.

"The elevator carried about 3,000 passengers per hour, taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power for the work, while when running without any load about one quarter horse-power was consumed. By using a motor running at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute directly connected to the usual form of worm gearing it was found to be a simple matter to attain a speed at the driving-shaft of about 15 revolutions per minute, thus providing a very simple mechanical construction, positive in its action and almost noiseless. The

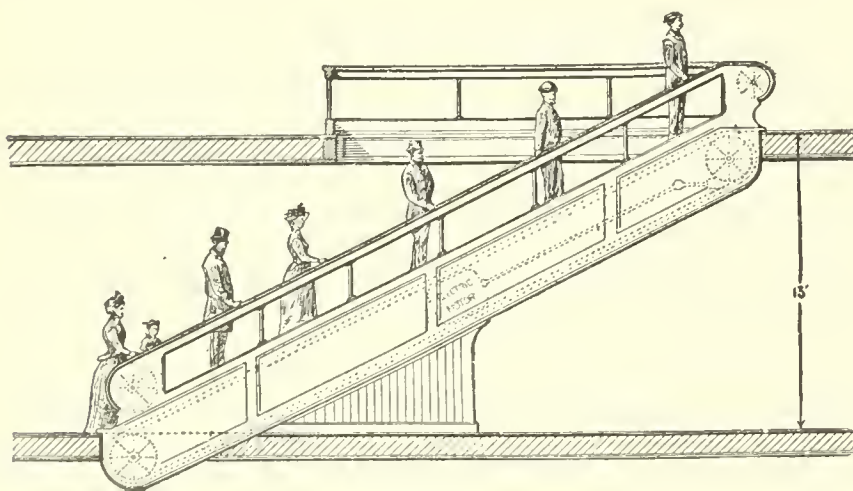


FIG. 1.

(By courtesy of *The Electrical World*.)

elevator is under perfect control, and can be stopped and started by simply pressing a button.

"In large stores, or any public places where crowds are to be handled, the elevator will be run continuously, but in smaller places, where there is not much traffic, it may be run only during the time needed to convey customers from one level to the other. With such a device as this in operation the second floors of many stores could be rendered available for business purposes which

are not now used on account of the necessity to climb stairs. Another field of usefulness for these elevators would be at the stations of elevated railways and at terminal railway-stations, where



FIG. 2.

(By courtesy of *The Electrical World*.)

the waiting-rooms are above the sidewalk level, and a device of this sort for the patrons of the roads would no doubt be appreciated."

WHAT IS A CURE?

SOME of the most celebrated controversies in history are found, on analysis, to reduce to a question of definition, and the same is true with regard to many popular subjects of modern debate. The question of the efficacy of various so-called "cures" may be put in the same category: everything depends on what we mean by a "cure" or by "cured," and this is especially true with regard to some of the most terrible and persistent maladies, such as cancer. *The Hospital* (October 24) heads an article with the question in the title above, and says regarding it:

"In regard to some diseases this might seem a foolish question. When the patient is well he is 'cured'—whether by nature or by art has nothing to do with the matter, he is 'cured.' But there are maladies in which the problem is much more complex, and in which it is by no means easy to say whether a second attack is due to an imperfect cure in the first instance, or is the result of a persistence of that constitutional peculiarity by virtue of which the disease has been able to inflict itself upon the patient on each occasion.

"In regard to cancer and its curability, this question is not only of great interest to the unfortunate sufferers, but is of the extremest importance to the surgeon who has to decide upon treatment, for his readiness to perform large operations hinges upon his confidence in being able by them to remove the whole of the disease. Unless a surgeon were able to offer to his patient at least a fair probability of a 'cure,' it is hardly to be imagined that he could persuade his patient to undergo, any more than he would be likely himself to undertake, such extensive operations as are now performed for the removal of cancer of the breast. Yet it is maintained by some that in all ordinary cases of this disease infection of bone marrow occurs within six months of the inception of the malady, and that when that event has taken place, 'cure' is out of the question. Many things arise in regard

to this which it would be quite out of the question to attempt to discuss in a short article. It does, however, seem worth while to point out that the dread of marrow infection has not prevented those who believe in it from practising extensive operations, even altho they may do so with but little hope of a complete and radical cure, and we can not but feel that behind the assertion that marrow infection takes place within six months of the inception of the cancerous processes, there lingers the idea, and in fact the hope, that this infection may be so slow in its development as really to approximate rather to what some might call a constitutional tendency than to the progressive and spreading disease which we are apt to associate with the word 'infection.'

"Are we not then playing upon words? Even those who believe most strongly in the local origin of cancer, and in its cure by operation, admit that cases do occur in which a very late recurrence does take place, altho, in view of the steady diminution of recurrences in cases which have safely tided over a few years, they have come to adopt Volkmann's rule, to assume that a patient who shows no disease for three years after an operation may be looked upon as cured, and to ascribe disease appearing locally at a later period to a fresh development, and not to a residue left by the old condition; while those who maintain that, after cancer has existed for a few months, cure is impossible, also admit that people may live for years without suffering from any influence upon the health, even tho they have a marrow infection which may ultimately cause trouble.

"There is, however, a considerable practical difference between the disciples of the two schools. Both would operate, and both would agree that success depends largely on early and extensive removal of the disease; but the one would continue to urge extensive operations in the hope of cure in cases so advanced in regard to time that in the view of the other all hope of cure was past, and dangerous operative proceedings were unjustifiable. It is an anxious question, and one that can only be decided by counting cures and observing dates, and certainly of late years those who have operated boldly and freely even in advanced cases have had great reward; altho still it may be said that there is no common ground as to 'what is a cure?'"

Under Water for Eighteen Hours.—"An Italian inventor named Corzetto," says *La France Militaire*, as translated in *The Scientific American*, "has constructed an apparatus which he calls a 'methydric sphere,' and by means of which he professes to be able to descend to any depth in the sea. In his experiment at Spezzia he stored some two thousand cubic feet of compressed air in his apparatus, which he entered with two friends, and which was then lowered to a depth of some thirty feet. As after the expiration of nine hours the 'sphere' had not yet been seen to reascend to the surface, a message was sent to the admiral in command of the Naval Department, who at once sent a diver to the spot. The 'sphere' was found still resting on the sea bottom, but the diver heard nothing in answer to his knocks. Some barges having been brought to the spot by a tug, the 'sphere' was hauled up with ropes, and as soon as it emerged its door was opened, and the inventor appeared with a livid face and half asphyxiated. His two companions were unconscious, but were quickly resuscitated. They had remained eighteen hours under water. The inventor explains that so far all his experiments were successful, but on this occasion when he intended to return to the surface the air pressure at his command proved insufficient to expel the water ballast, of about two tons weight, which had so far kept his appliance submerged, and hence they had to remain where they were until rescued. At any rate, three persons were enabled to remain under water for eighteen hours, and this experiment may not be without significance as regards the much-discussed problem of submarine navigation."

Vaccination and the Gloucester Smallpox Epidemic.—Regarding the bearing of the recent epidemic of smallpox in Gloucester, England, on the vaccination question, about which there has been some controversy and which has already been discussed in these columns, the report of the official commis-

sion appointed to investigate the matter speaks in no uncertain terms. Says *The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*:

"As the report stands it is overwhelmingly against the anti-vaccinationists, both verbally and statistically, and upon them must fall the tremendous responsibility of 441 deaths from the scourge. In the year 1887 the Board of Guardians voted by a majority of two to give up . . . vaccination. . . . Nine years later 2,036 were attacked by smallpox, and of these 21.7 per cent. died."

A significant fact is that only 9.2 per cent. of the deaths occurred among people who had been vaccinated, but in not a single instance among these had the individual been reinoculated during the past ten years. Quoting again:

"Numerous instances are given of the infection of the one or more unvaccinated members of families or of bodies of public servants, while those recently vaccinated escaped to a man. Furthermore there are given [in the report] important examples of the power of prompt revaccination to stay the epidemic when it had already invaded families and large public institutions. In fact, no one but the most stubbornly opinionated could fail to be convinced by the testimony adduced in the investigation. . . . If it can be demonstrated, as in the case of smallpox, that prophylactic measures will effectually prevent the development and extension of (any) contagion, by all means let the ignorant and the unreasoning be constrained to submit to such simple measures as shall contribute to the safety of the great majority."

An Iron Tree.—"A remarkable discovery is narrated by Professor Carter to the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, as being made lately near Three Tans, Montgomery county, Pa.," says *The Railway Review* (Chicago, November 7). "In a sandstone quarry at that place an iron tree has been found embedded in the rock ten feet below the surface. The tree is about 18 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, and has been completely turned to iron, or rather to the iron ore known as brown hematite; and Professor Carter accounts for the phenomena by the fact that the shales and the sandstones in that neighborhood are covered with red oxid of iron, and sometimes with brown hematite. It is presumed that the iron ore was reduced by organic matter, and that it was made soluble in water containing carbonic-acid gas; then, as the water holding the iron in solution came in contact with the tree, the iron was precipitated on the latter, and there was an interchange of vegetable and mineral matter, so that the rocks were relieved of their coloring and the tree took it up."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

KRAUS, a German chemist, has, according to *The Pharmaceutical Era*, investigated the extent and purpose of the rise of temperature at the time of flowering within the spathe of various species of plants. In one, "he found this elevation to take place only in the daytime, the maximum attained being 38.5° C., or 11.7 degrees above that of the air." In another, "the period of maximum elevation is more variable, but it is never in the night. In this order the seat of the elevation of temperature is not the reproductive organs themselves, but the club-shaped appendix to the inflorescence, and it is accompanied by a rapid consumption of starch and sugar. All the plants in which this phenomenon occurs are entomophilous [frequented by insects], and Dr. Stahl sees in it a contrivance for attracting insects to assist in pollination."

The preparation of opium in India is carried on as follows, according to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*: "The people commence to collect the drug early in May. The poppy-head is lanced in the afternoon, and the opium which exudes and dries during the night is collected into copper pots early the following morning. It is kept in store in these pots until required for exportation. Then it is taken out of the pots and sorted. For the succeeding manipulations, each workman has a smooth board, about twenty-three inches long and eleven inches broad. He takes from the bulk about one pound of the crude opium, and rubs it on the board for a short time, then puts it in the sun for ten minutes, and afterward takes it into the shade and rubs it continuously with an iron implement, something like a small solid spade, until it dries up to a certain degree. It is then collected into a mass and heated in trays over a small charcoal fire until plastic. Each man then takes a quarter of a pound, and kneads it again on the board until it dries up to the standard degree and assumes a golden-yellow color. It is next made up into cakes of one pound each, which are wrapped up in paper and placed in tin boxes, in layers alternating with poppy chaff. These tin boxes are packed in wooden ones covered with hide and gunny, and the opium is then ready for exportation."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHY CAN NOT CHRISTIANITY INFLUENCE THE MOSLEM?

ONE of the saddest facts in the records of modern mission enterprise and success is the refusal of the Mohammedan world to yield to the influence of the Gospel. The converts from Islam to Christianity are few and far between. Again, in the contest for the supremacy of Africa that has been carried on for years between the representatives of the Man of Nazareth and the prophet of Mecca it is often claimed that the latter have decidedly the advantage, and that a Mohammedan and not a Christian civilization will be the future destiny of the Dark Continent. It is interesting on this point to hear what so thorough an Orientalist as Prof. A. Socin, of the University of Leipsic, has to say on this problem. He does so, in response to a request of the editor, in the *Christliche Welt*, No. 41. We quote his sentiments in substance:

A type of religious thought which, like Islam, is an absolute and complete fixture in itself is naturally very difficult to influence. It is also hard to deny that the character of the Mohammedan religion is such as to satisfy the real wants of the Orientals and to do so in a very skilful way, and that under existing circumstances this religion actually is the most natural religion for these people. It is such because it represents the principle of *absolute authority*. This is secured already by an adaptation of the old Jewish metaphysical conception of an absolute monotheism. Allah is the absolute ruler of the universe and acts in the manner of an Oriental despot, doing what he wishes and because he wishes it. Men are merely his slaves, and of them he demands a slavish obedience and submission. Allah bestows the good and the bad, fortune and misfortune, in accordance with his own arbitrary will. He has his own court and his favorite courtiers. He is the idealized and deified Oriental potentate, and Islam comes natural to the Oriental type of mind and thought.

The conception of God as maintained by Mohammedanism has its good sides too, and it is not surprising that this religion and the civilization it represents should appeal strongly to the sympathies of the blacks of Africa. On the other hand the Islam conception of God lacks entirely the moral side and aims only at the production of fear in the hearts of its devotees. Yet even in this weakness it is in harmony with Eastern ways of regarding the relation of superior to inferior. Mohammedanism is thus as it were the *national* religion for the East.

The same is true when looked at from another point of view. The chief medium or connection between Allah and man is the prophetic office. But also in regard to this dogma the Moslems have such mechanical ideas that all possibility of progressive development of religious thought is excluded. The Islam religion, based upon former revelations of Judaism and Christianity, which of course Mohammed entirely misunderstood, represents in the eyes of its adherents the highest stage and richest and fullest development of divine revelation. According to Mohammed's revelation absolute and blind submission is demanded, on the ground that it intrinsically is superior to the preceding revelations, which the Moslem acknowledges, but only as inferior manifestations of God's will and truth. The Koran, accordingly, is the highest truth of God to man, and its authority must be absolute. A culture or civilization, or religion, based upon what the Mohammedan regards as an inferior revelation, in his eyes has no claims for acceptance or favor. According to the later dogmatics of Mohammedanism the Koran is the eternal truth as it was from the beginning, the absolute word of Allah. And as a corollary and second fundamental requirement of Islam we have the absolute authority of the prophet, which authority is based upon the clear and outspoken demand of the Koran. The religious duties have been so impressed upon the Oriental mind that not even the greatest free-thinkers among the Moslems venture to dispute these two dogmas, the authority of the Koran and the prophetic office of Mohammed. Among them these doctrines, especially the second, does the service which is the ideal aim of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The teachings belong

to the marrow and sinew of Mohammedanism and furnish an insurmountable obstacle to the influences of Christianity, which must begin with antagonizing these principles. Then, too, Mohammed has rejected Christian doctrines essential to the very elements and fundamentals of faith. Thus his decided rejection of the divinity of Christ makes it impossible for the Mohammedan properly to appreciate the character and person of Jesus.

Another reason why Mohammedanism so directly appeals to Oriental thought and ideas is because of the sensual character of his creed, the joys of Paradise, etc., promised to his followers, which makes it practically impossible for them to appreciate, or even understand, a religion of so deeply a spiritual character as Christianity. It is true that Moslem savants have tried hard to interpret these sensual features out of the Koran and the Mohammedan dogmatics and ethics, by understanding these things figuratively; but in the minds of the common Moslem these words mean exactly what they say and in a decided way give shape and form to his religious convictions. Hence it is that the Moslem can not understand morals of the type demanded by Christianity. In his creed the highest law is that of obedience to the revelation of the Koran.

These and similar data furnish the why and wherefore for the failure of Christianity to influence the Mohammedan world. Whether any other methods than that of plain Gospel proclamation could be adopted and achieve better results is a question beyond the province of this article. But Islam's hold on the East is based upon the fact that it is the natural religion of the Orientals.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE HIGHER CRITICS.

IN an editorial article on the present attitude of the Higher Critics toward the Old Testament, the *New York Observer* says that these advanced thinkers are being driven at last, from sheer necessity, to take the position that the authoritative standing of the Old Testament can not be maintained in the presence of advanced critical methods and teachings. In other words, in order to be consistent it has become necessary for these critics to reject the Old Testament as a basis of Christian doctrine, and seek to divorce the Christian system from the prechristian literature of Israel. Reference is made to a discussion on these points which has been in progress for some time in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, Germany, the exponent of the Ritschl school, in which, it is said, several writers have boldly taken the position that Christianity is not, after all, a development from Old-Testament sources and promises. *The Observer* continues from this:

"It is interesting to observe the kaleidoscopic variations of this perplexing and embarrassing problem. Just in recent months it has developed into the problem, 'What was Christ's attitude toward the Old Testament?' On this theme a half-dozen prominent theologians of the Fatherland have recently published brochures. The most characteristic of them all is that by Meinhold, of Bonn, who claims that Christ maintained a double attitude toward the Old Testament, according to the one sharing in externals the opinion of the day on date, authorship, authority, etc., of these writings; while according to the other he broke entirely with the contents and authority of these books.

"Another phase of the problem is the question whether the Old Testament should continue to be used in Christian education of youth, or not; and if so, in what shape? Here again the advanced men are beginning to be consistent, demanding either that the newer critical views should be taught already to the children in school and in catechetical instruction, others insisting that the Old Testament should be discarded altogether in this work; while still a third party would reject the historical books, but retain the prophetic in the curriculum of Christian schools.

"These discussions have the interest of showing that consistency of thought, like water, must find its own level; and that in critical circles, too, it is being acknowledged that with the adoption of the extreme critical methods and teachings in Bible study current in our times the authority of the Old Testament as a book

of religious teachings for the Christians can not be maintained. The one must, by logical necessity, modify the other. It is a source of some sad satisfaction that these warnings of conservative men are by the confessions of liberal critics now acknowledged to have been well founded."

BISHOP VINCENT'S ORTHODOXY.

A PAINFUL controversy has been started in some of the religious papers concerning the orthodoxy of no less a personage than Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the first place, the general charge is made that the famous school at Chautauqua, of which Bishop Vincent is the leader and controlling spirit, has been "broadening in the wrong direction;" that among its popular lectures a "conspicuous place has been given to those who have no sympathy with the Evangelical churches."



JOHN H. VINCENT.

A more specific charge is that, at a certain meeting at Chautauqua last August, Bishop Vincent said that "the divinity of Christ is not an essential article of the Christian faith." This particular statement first appeared in a letter written by a Southern Presbyterian clergyman to *The Christian Observer* of Louisville, Ky. Portions of this letter were copied in *The Presbyterian Banner* of Pittsburgh, and *The Presbyterian* of

Philadelphia, with editorial comment. At this point, Dr. Buckley, of the New York *Christian Advocate*, took up the matter and wrote to Bishop Vincent, asking if the utterances attributed to him had been correctly reported. In reply to this, the Bishop telegraphed as follows: "The quotation sent is a gross misrepresentation. It could scarcely more perfectly misrepresent what I said." Upon this denial, the New York *Advocate* and the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* joined in an indignant protest against the action of *The Banner* in giving its editorial indorsement to the charge against the Bishop, saying that it (*The Banner*) should now either "substantiate its statements, or retract them."

In its issue of November 4, *The Presbyterian Banner* returns to the subject in a two-column editorial in which it refuses to retract anything, but proceeds, instead, in an attempt to substantiate the main charge against Bishop Vincent, namely, his saying that the divinity of Christ is not an essential article of the Christian faith. On this point *The Banner* sums up its evidence under the following heads:

"1. The author of the article in *The Christian Observer*, September 9, 1896.

"2. A correspondent of the Presbyterian writes: 'I conversed with a number of persons about what was said by Bishop Vincent upon that occasion, among them ten or more able ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and all of them were shocked and outraged by what was said or implied by him.' Moreover he adds: 'I am able to prove the truth of what is stated anywhere and before any tribunal.'

"3. At least four Presbyterian ministers and a very intelligent lady from Pittsburgh and its neighborhood were present at the

time, and declare that the bishop said what the writer in *The Christian Observer* charged upon him. This utterance was so remarkable and so shocking to them that they made it a subject of prolonged conversation.

"4. But if possible still more decided testimony is found the next morning in *The Assembly Herald*, controlled by Bishop Vincent, which said editorially that 'Bishop Vincent had said that it was not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved.' Certainly that journal would not misrepresent Bishop Vincent. That statement was published where it was made, was read by those who heard what the bishop said, and was circulated while the bishop himself was actually at Chautauqua. Yet no contradiction was given, no complaint was made.

"This cumulative testimony leaves Bishop Vincent and those who rushed so speedily and so confidently to his defense in a sorry plight, which gives us no pleasure, but which is necessary to our own protection."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago) defends Bishop Vincent to the extent of a column under the heading "Orthodoxy, Heterodoxy, and Doxy." It says:

"We have added reason to respect Bishop Vincent because he has not considered it vital to his reputation to rush into explanations every time some gossip tells a discounting story about him. The man who maintains a standing army to protect his good name simply volunteers the very conditions which make people think that he is consciously on the defensive. Russia's military peace-footing is immense and admirable, but it compels every other nation to ruin itself to be similarly ready for defense. The expansive territory of the United States is amply safe with its little brigade of volunteer soldiers, who serve principally to request Americans to 'keep off the grass.' Nervous people betray conscious want of self-respect, or suggest to their enemies that just one more little push will surely topple their little cosmos into the dust. Habitual attitudes of defense pique the aggressive. Some one asserted recently that Bishop Vincent fairly abandoned the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in some somewhat private lecture at Chautauqua last summer. The matter trickled into the press, and we are sorry to recall the fact that the papers of a sister church were quite active in the arraignment of the 'heterodox Methodist bishop.' The substantial facts are: The heart of a lady whose training has been Unitarian was touched by the awakening ministry of the third person in the Godhead. She was tenderly willing to obey Christ, but was, of course, utterly unable to define the Trinity, or penetrate that mystery of 'Christ manifest in the flesh,' whose humanly intellectual explanation, was beyond the ability of Paul, who frankly admitted the fact. Bishop Vincent told the sincere lady that spiritual things are spiritually understood; that Jesus Christ reveals Himself to the humble, obedient soul; that the Triune Godhead is not amenable to the rationalizing mathematics whose jurisdiction is not conceded or contemplated; that there is a higher tribunal whose supreme presidency and sublime priesthood is Love; that the ineffable ministry of Christ and the Holy Spirit condescends to men and women of spiritual low estate; that while logicians forever stumble among the intricacies of egotistic presumptions, the lowly Nazarene comes to those who seek Him, and that all genuine doubts shall be solved according to the inspired words—'The work of righteousness shall be in peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness, and assurance forever.'"

After some further observations to the effect that much ado has been made about nothing, *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* concludes:

"We are not writing this to defend the bishop, since he needs no defense. For that very reason we have been silent, tho others have sincerely thought it best to demur against the wrong done an innocent human helper. We have been in some conferences this autumn where Bishop Vincent presided, and where his spiritual ministry made deep and lasting impressions. He who may have read the extremest and more unjust statement of the bishop's alleged doctrinal treason would have been deeply self-rebuked if he has given one instant of assent to the unjust imputations. Any man who can tenderly expound the inner significance of the divine message of the New Testament, as we heard it set forth, must be near to the heart of God, the divine Christ. We have no right to say this, but we—sa . . ."

POPE LEO AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Pope's encyclical on Anglican Orders has been accepted very generally as a matter of course, and as closing the chapter opened by Lord Halifax's Church Union. Before the subject is dismissed, however, it will be of interest to hear what Lord Halifax has had to say concerning the encyclical. In the *London Times* (October 20) a speech by him the night before, at a meeting of the Church Union, is reported at length. After restating and defending the motives that have actuated the Union in the overtures for reunion, his lordship said, referring evidently to the opposition from Cardinal Vaughan:

"When an opportunity, which was none of our making, seemed to be opening out for showing those from whom we had long been estranged, and who, for the most part, were strangely ignorant of our affairs, all that God had done for the Church of England in the past—all, more especially, that He had been doing for our own souls by the great revival of spiritual life and earnestness vouchsafed to us during the last sixty years—how, I say, was this effort to break down the mountain of misunderstanding which kept us apart met by those of our countrymen who most of all had it in their power to help forward the good cause? Can it be said with truth, at least of those who spoke on their behalf, that they showed any desire to meet us half-way? Was there any evidence of that spirit of love which endeavors to put the most favorable construction on the past where a choice is possible between two alternatives? Nay, is not the very opposite the case? Have we not been met by a determination to make the very worst instead of the best of the Church of England, by a total inability to look at alleged facts except in the narrowest and most party spirit? The inspirations of love and sympathy—those keys by which all who will can learn so much—have been conspicuous by their absence, and, looking back over that wonderful revival with which it has pleased God to bless the Church of England during the last fifty years, they could find nothing better to say of it than that it was the work of Satan, who by an imitation of the true church was endeavoring to keep souls from the truth. Our Lord had been among us, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and letting the captives go free, and they said it was the work of the enemy of souls. It is an awful responsibility to attribute to Beelzebub what may be the work of the Holy Ghost; but the servant is not above his Master, and to that Master we are content to leave ourselves."

It has been suggested that possibly Lord Halifax, or at least many of his adherents, would now be driven to abandon the Church of England and seek entrance into the Church of Rome. But the following further extract from the speech indicates no such disposition:

"When we are told that all men combine in the assertions that our sacraments are shams and our absolutions worthless, we reply with St. Paul, 'that we know in whom we have believed,' and that we are content to trust our souls to Him in life, in death, and on that great day when before all the world the truth will be vindicated. We have used the sacraments entrusted to and administered by the Church of England as effectual signs of grace, and as conveying to our souls and bodies the grace which they represent. They have produced in us the effect which God's word has told us to expect from them. They have been the spring, the support, the center of our whole spiritual life, and to ask us to believe that all the time such sacraments were fictitious, empty signs of man's invention, is to induce us to disbelieve, not merely in the sacraments we have received, but in the reality of sacramental grace altogether. To assert such things is to make Him who is the truth itself the accomplice of a lie. It is to prepare an arm which the unbelieving world will not be slow to use against the Roman Church herself. No, I say it advisedly, I would willingly die if God gave me the grace rather than seem to impute such treachery to God, or imply by any act of mine that all I have known of my Lord's love and goodness to me was a snare and a sham. It would have been a great happiness if Rome had done the Church of England justice. It would not only have removed a great obstacle to reunion, but it would have inclined the minds of all to listen favorably to explanations which might have prepared the way for peace. Not for a long time will Rome

have such an opportunity again. It was said by Urban VIII. of the popes, his predecessors, Paul IV., Pius V., and Paul V., that they were responsible for the loss of England. It will perhaps be said of Leo XIII. that he threw away the opportunity he had himself created for healing the schism."

The last public words uttered by the late Primate of England, Dr. Benson, referred to this same subject. They were written by him on his way to Hawarden and corrected just before leaving Mr. Gladstone's house to attend the service in which he was stricken down. They are as follows:

"Some letters which I receive expect (I believe mistakenly) that positiveness of assertion may still have an effect on some who mistook the kindness of a personage for the thawing of the frozen church-policy to which he is committed. If there remain any such, after the strong disavowals that have been made, they ought not to be thrown over, they are the very persons to be treated with tenderness."

"I write these to say that a statement will shortly appear which may, I hope, comfort any who think it is required. Infallibility has, happily, this time ventured on reasons. But the subject of orders, as needful to a perfectly constituted church, has been as jealously scrutinized in England as by Rome, and with much more knowledge of facts. Authorities of theirs have till lately, at any rate, taught mere ludicrous fables about English orders, and the late papal document exhibits ignorances of which their own scholars and critics are as well aware as we. The result of scrutiny with that fuller knowledge was, and is, to establish that our holy orders are identical with those of the whole Catholic Church. They are in origin, continuity, matter, form, intention, and all that belongs to them, identical accordingly with those of the Church of Rome, except in the one modern point of subjection to the Pope, on which point at the Reformation we deliberately resumed our ancient concurrence with the whole Catholic world besides. There is not a break anywhere in our orders, sacraments, creeds, scriptures, spiritual gifts, in all that compacts and frames the 'holiness' of the 'one Catholic Apostolic Church' of the ages."

"And, as it would be an evil unfaithfulness to saddle with foreign allegiance the gifts that we derive from Christ, so now this remarkable challenge, with its accompanying offers, undoubtedly moves churchmen to consider what we are exposed to through our unworthy separations, to be really in love with unity at home as well as abroad, not to be deceived by pretensions to unity and assertions which have historically created the widest and deepest of all separations, but to draw closer together in faith, firmness, and forbearance."

Mrs. Humphry Ward on the Mission of Unitarians.—In opening a Unitarian bazar at Chesterfield, England, lately, Mrs. Humphry Ward delivered an address which is thus summarized by *The St. James's Gazette*:

"She said the task which fell to Unitarians was more than a mere guarding of opportunities. They were the only avowed representatives in English religious life of the remarkable movement, influencing other religious bodies throughout the world, which, starting from the German universities, was penetrating the German Church, seemed to be transforming the Church of Scotland, and was everywhere influencing the opinions and beliefs of the Church of England, in spite of the powerful resistance by the romance of faith which was the creation of the High-Church party. The movement was a reconstructive as well as a nationalizing one, and its reconstructive side was infinitely the most important. In Germany the critical movement, after having had its way with the older conceptions of miracle and dogma, was now issuing in books of fervent personal piety—books which sought to realize anew the relation of the Master of our faith to the Christian soul and of both to God; and in the manufacturing towns and rural villages men within the national church were trying to work out the new knowledge, to moralize and spiritualize it, to bring it into life. In England that seemed to be the great task set in a special sense to Unitarian congregations. What was wanted now was not criticism, not rationalism—they had abundance of them; it was enthusiasm, faith, imagination. The new things were no less lovely than the old, but they wanted

their new language. In that new language art and beauty must bear a living part. The new church buildings should be beautiful, the new worship should be beautiful—they must be so if they were to appeal to and to satisfy the human creature as a whole."

PRINCESS HELENE BECOMES A CATHOLIC.

PRINCESS HELENE of Montenegro is now the wife of the Crown Prince of Naples. Before the ceremony was performed, however, it was essential to the interests of the kingdom that the Princess abandon the Greek Catholic Church and become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. A writer in the

London *Spectator* gives the following as the adjuration required of her, and which was drawn up by Mons. Genneri, Bishop of Couversans and assessor of the Holy Office:

"I, Helene Petrovicz, Princess of Montenegro, believe and profess all that is taught by the Holy Mother Church Catholic Apostolic Roman. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator and Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ His Son our Lord, who was



PRINCESS HELENE.

born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, and the third day rose from the dead. I believe in the communion of saints, in the remission of sins, in the resurrection of the body, in the holy souls of purgatory. I acknowledge as the visible head of the Holy Church and the infallible vicar of Jesus Christ the supreme Roman Pontiff, the legitimate successor of Saint Peter the first bishop of Rome, and the prince of the apostles. I declare all other religions to be false, and that there is no salvation except in the Catholic Apostolic Roman. I believe in all the mysteries of the passion and death of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the holy sacrifice of the mass, in baptism, in confirmation, and in all the other sacraments. I accept as infallible truths all the dogmas declared by the Holy Church. I believe in the worship of God, of the immaculate Virgin Mary, and of the saints. I swear to profess always the doctrines of the Catholic Church and to educate my children in them, etc. If I shall not maintain what I have professed, declared, and sworn, I shall draw upon myself the wrath of God, of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and I shall be outside the bosom of Holy Mother Church and the communion of saints. So may God help me and these Holy Gospels."

The wedding ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, in Rome, rather quietly. On her entry into the country she was met by the King, the Queen, a large company of Italian nobles, and a crowd of people whose number is given as 300,000. The princess was so overcome by the grandeur that she was wholly unable to make any response to the plaudits of the populace.

An Unfavorable Estimate of Maclaren.—The Chicago correspondent of *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) went to hear "Ian Maclaren" when he lectured in that city, and thus refers to the preacher-novelist in his latest letter: "Dr.

Watson, if living in America, would be classed with the school of so-called liberalists, who believe that somehow God will make provision for others in the life to come if they have been humanitarians here. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Chicago University, which seeks to do high honors to scholars who lack soundness of Christian faith, should have him among their speakers. He puts into the mouth of one of his characters that prayer to the Lord to deal kindly with the physician because he had not been hard on the poor people whom he had visited in their sickness. This is a sort of sugar-coated pill which unsuspecting Christian people will swallow without the least question or thought of danger. The only reason one can give for a claim for mercy is that Jesus died and bore our sins and carried our sorrows. We will be disappointed if we seek to find in 'Ian Maclaren' that strength of religious faith which makes all our blessings flow through the atonement of Christ.

"With the general spirit of his writings, and with the skill with which he touches hearts, we must all accord. But it has been suggested that the secret of his large audiences may be found in the fact that he oftentimes gives a sort of healing salve to the wounded spirit in place of the balm of Gilead. Of this the future must determine. But it is certain that he is on the unsafe borders of encouraging dying men to trust in some other way of entering life than through the merits of the crucified.

"There is to-day a sort of semi-skeptical teaching that savors of Universalism, and the question of whither the churches are drifting may well be asked with much seriousness. One of the perils of the time is an uneducated ministry, or, rather, a wrongly educated ministry. Independent churches and independent preachers, who bow to no regularly constituted authority, are worse than ecclesiastical tyranny. For there is no enslavement in the end so galling and hard to bear as that of anarchy. No rule is worse than some forms of misrule. We do not want canininess in religion, but openness and candor. Let the ministry speak from the convictions of their hearts so fully and plainly that there will be no possibility of mistaking the meaning of their words. Paul spoke in that way, and Knox and Chalmers never gave an uncertain sound with the Gospel trumpet."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. RALPH E. PRIME, of Yonkers, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of New York at its late convention. This is the first layman elected Moderator by that Synod.

FREDERICK J. BLISS, director of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is reported to have discovered the staircase leading to the Pool of Siloam. The staircase is 40 feet wide and extends back from the Pool a distance of 200 feet.

A CHURCHMAN'S Liberation League, composed of clergymen and laymen, has been formed in London to promote the separation of church and state in England by means of disestablishment, on the ground that the connection "has become injurious to the spiritual interests of the church and a hindrance to the progress of true religion."

BISHOP FOSTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach the opening sermon at the Centennial Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which will open in New York city on October 1. Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Cromwell, of the same denomination, will also take part.

BISHOP DOANE (Episcopal), of Albany, desires to have it known that the "Prayer for the Country," authorized for use in the diocese of New York by Bishop Potter, in which some journals assumed to see allusions to the present political situation, was "issued by the authorities of the five dioceses of the State of New York, by the several ecclesiastical authorities thereof."

SEVERAL changes in the size and "make-up" of religious papers are noted. *The Examiner* has adopted a new form and dress resembling *The Outlook* in some respects. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of Chicago, will celebrate the New Year by coming out in "magazine form" with thirty-two pages, and *The Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, will do the same.

IN the symposium on church attendance in *The Homiletic Review*, a contributor takes the view that the comparative irreligiousness of the masculine sex is to be accounted for by the neglect of the training of the boys in childhood. Parents consider it necessary to protect their girls from evil influence, but the same care is not exercised over the boys. Many boys, the writer thinks, might as well have no fathers at all for all the attention they give to their moral training. And again, "while there are many parents who make some attempt to guard and train their boys, their efforts are too feeble and fickle to accomplish much good." The result is that boys show an aversion to the Sunday-school and then to the church. The conclusion reached by the writer is that if we would have more men at church, we must begin early with the boys.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SPANISH MISGIVINGS.

"THE elections being over in the United States, we may expect redoubled attacks in the American papers upon Spain." Thus says the *Diario*, Barcelona. The paper believes that the Republicans, in order to prevent the revival of the monetary question, will engage public attention in foreign affairs. This is also the opinion of most Spanish papers, and the wisdom of a conciliatory policy with regard to the United States is much questioned. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, says:

"Señor Canovas has at last discovered his lamentable mistake, perhaps too late. He admits now that the Cuban war must be regarded from two points of view—the actual campaign and the probable international complications. Public opinion knows but too well that the United States is meant when the Premier speaks of the possibility of a war with some powerful nation, and demands funds to put our coast defenses and our navy in order. It would have been better for our rulers if they had opened their eyes sooner.

"What good has been accomplished now by the expenditure of the millions necessary to satisfy the Mora claims? What has been accomplished by the abandonment of our sovereignty over the Cuban jurisdictional sea limit? The ignominious settlement of the *Alliança* incident, the continual disavowal of General Weyler's edicts, the explanation of Couca's lecture at the Royal Geographical Academy, the humiliating issue of the *Competitor* case, and so many other instances of weakness in our relation with the Yankees have all been to no purpose. Did the Government act thus in order to gain time? Hardly. No preparations have been made as yet. We shall have one more vessel in several months and two others within a year. The Transatlantic cable is in the hands of the United States, and the docks which our Austrian kings wished to build at Havana three centuries ago have not been begun. It is possible that we are mistaken and that Señor Canovas did what was right in postponing until 1897 what should have been done in 1895. Yet few naval officers will fail to declare that war with the United States was much easier for us at the time of the *Alliança* incident than now. We are far from wishing this war, and nothing but our national honor should decide us to undertake it."

A Havana paper, the *Diario de la Marina*, does not believe that there is much danger of war. It says:

"Spain has no more to fear from McKinley than from Bryan. Even if the United States Government should wish to act against us in a pointed manner, we are safe from war, for there is a strongly conservative feeling among the commercial and industrial classes of the United States. These know well enough that Spain is not an enemy weak enough to be challenged with impunity, and that, if our honor leaves us no other course, we should readily accept the challenge. That is the reason of our confidence. Both justice and right are on our side, and we need not fear to resort to the sword."

Many Spanish papers, however, are beginning to express opinions which a year ago would have been regarded as downright treason. The *Pais* fears that "Cuba will be Spain's Waterloo, and the Spanish flag will vanish from the American seas." It is therefore very likely that the rumored offer of the United States Government to buy Cuba will be considered in a favorable light, especially as there seems to be some difficulty in raising new loans. Practical men throughout Europe advise Spain to take the money if she can get it, and let Cuba go. The *Bullionist*, London, says:

"Our American cousins have discovered a new solution of the Cuban difficulty, which, on the whole, does not seem so impracticable as it looks at first sight. It is nothing less than the sale of the Pearl of the Antilles to the United States for the amount of the debt charges. Such a proposal would, no doubt, be hailed with acclamation on the other side of the 'Pond;' but what would be the feelings of the Spanish people on seeing the island, to retain which they have made such enormous sacrifices of blood

and treasure, bartered away like a pound of tea to a power which has shown open sympathy with the rebels? It is asking a good deal of Spanish pride, but, after all, it may prove the only alternative. Should the new loan never get afloat, as is quite possible, the struggle can not continue much longer, and then the choice will have to be made between the unconditional surrender of her rights on the part of Spain, and the surrender of those rights to the tune of the clink of the dollar."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

ONE of the most successful men of our times is probably Prince Nikita of Montenegro. Handsome, brave, energetic, he has materially extended the small "island of independence" which alone resisted the furious attacks of the Turk upon its borders. He has introduced with much diplomatic success the arts of peace among his warlike mountaineers, and has preserved amidst the cares of state his love for art and his reputation for it. A stranger recently told the Prince that his little country had no valuable exports. "What about my daughters?" said Nikita. Soon after the engagement of Princess Helene to the Crown Prince of Italy was announced, and the marriage has just been consummated. The wedding ceremony was a comparatively quiet one, much to the satisfaction of the majority of the Italian people, whose sentiments are embodied in the following comments of the poet Carducci:

"As a man, a Liberal, and an Italian, I am well pleased that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Naples, has chosen a Princess of Montenegro. As a man, because his choice proves his freedom from the fetters of diplomacy and his courage, too, in following the dictates of his heart. As a Liberal, because amidst the pride of ancient dynasties which are now good for nothing but to uphold the Turk in his cruelty and barbarism, young Victor Emanuel, the scion of the proudest of Europe's most distinguished houses, has cast his eyes upon the daughter of a country small in extent, but great in valor, glory, and earnest purpose. As an Italian, I am most content when the ancient glories of the Adriatic are revived. But I obey the King who will have no festivities. We will not shout, we will not sing, so that the wind may not carry an echo of our rejoicings to our captive brothers in the desert of Africa."

The wisdom of King Humbert has turned the occasion of this marriage to advantage in strengthening the throne. The King has proved again that he was in earnest when he declared that he "would not follow the example of the people's representatives in draining the resources of the country for his own sake or the sake of his relatives." The *Tribuna*, Rome, relates the following:

"Art. 21 of the Constitution provides that the heir to the Crown shall be given a yearly grant as soon as he is of age or married, the amount to be fixed by Parliament. The Prince of Naples became of age in 1891, and the Cabinet has repeatedly asked permission of the King to introduce the matter in the Chambers, in accordance with the Constitution. The King, however, refused to have the matter mentioned, because the country is laboring under serious financial difficulties. At present the King can not hold back, unless he wishes to create a precedent likely to affect seriously the rights of the Crown. King Humbert also fears to give the Radicals and Socialists a chance to attack the royal family, however unjustly; but he has found a way out of the difficulty. The Parliament will be asked to vote a moderate grant for the household of the Prince of Naples, but the King will pay to the treasury out of his own diminished revenues the amount of the grant."

Only \$20,000 has been spent on this wedding. The people of Rome, urged by the Queen, have contributed much to charity funds on this occasion. Yet the royal family find that they can not please everybody. The shopkeepers of Rome are loud in their complaints, because no special activity in business was noticeable during the week of the wedding.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

THE Congress of the German Socialists which gathered in Gotha in October has shown that the more energetic of the party leaders are anything but satisfied with the turn affairs are taking. There is a marked falling-off in the funds of the party, its papers are losing their subscribers to an alarming extent, and there is much complaint of the lassitude of the "comrades," who fail to attend at Socialist meetings as regularly as formerly. The German papers attribute this want of interest among the laboring-classes to the present prosperous state of the country. Outside of Germany, however, the decline of Socialism is predicted. The *Zuricher Zeitung*, Zurich, says:

"Sober critics can not close their eyes to the fact that the German Socialists have passed the zenith of their power. They may yet be able to add another vote or two to their contingent in the Reichstag, and may capture a few seats in the state assemblies, but they will certainly never obtain sufficient power to influence the fate of the nation. They are further away than ever from their triumph. The adherents of the party are getting to be unmanageable. Their leaders have promised them so very much, and have even spoken of a fulfilment of their promises in the near future. There are as yet no signs that the hopes of the masses who follow the Socialists can be realized, and party discipline has declined in consequence."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which feared that the Gotha Congress would strengthen the French Socialists, says:

"These Socialist demonstrations are getting monotonous, and have the appearance of being got up solely to prove that the party is still in existence. Very little has been said at Gotha that is new, if we except a proposition from the Hamburg and Offenbach delegates, which sounds rather queer as coming from men supposed to advocate direct and universal suffrage. These 'comrades' suggested that in future the Socialist electors should vote, not for any particular candidate, but for the party. The party politicians were to determine the men who are to be sent to Parliament. There is a general complaint among bread-and-butter Socialists that the party is getting too quiet, and can not, therefore, hope to attract the attention of the masses. The Magdeburg delegates bitterly complained of the attitude of the Socialist members of the Reichstag. These men, they said, are sent to Parliament to destroy the existing order of things, but they seem to forget that. Their deportment differs very little from that of the ordinary parliamentary representative."

There was a sharp two days' discussion at Gotha with reference to the matter printed in the Socialist press. Bebel, Auer, Singer, and a large number of delegates composed of unsuccessful teachers, broken-down professional men, and students who failed to pass their examinations, wished to improve the tone of these papers from a bourgeois point of view. The *bona-fide* workingmen delegates, however, believe that the party can get along better without the "broken-down existences" which have joined it, and which oppose Liebknecht as intellectual chief of the press. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says on this subject:

"Liebknecht's opponents try to obtain his retirement from the editorial chair of the *Vorwärts* on the ground of his advanced age. The fact is, Liebknecht is an honest old idealist, who continues to preach in Germany and elsewhere the approaching *debacle* of society and the rule of the proletariat. Bebel, Auer, Singer, and their followers have long since ceased to do so. They do not believe that society can be overthrown forcibly, they believe in evolution and despise anarchism. The senior of the party is not too old for them, but too young. There is very little left in German Socialism that may be termed revolutionary. The party has extended, it may extend still further, yet it is no longer in the hands of revolutionaries, but of social reformers. Germany has the largest, but also the least disturbing, Socialist party."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The people who were assembled at Gotha seem to have had no higher opinion of the intellectual standard of the Socialist

press than the average reader, altho that press continually boasts of its knowledge in order to throw dust in the eyes of the more childlike comrades. Yet there is a peculiar contrast between this contempt of the delegates for their press and the enmity shown to the educated men who join the party either because they can not make a living elsewhere or because they hope to satisfy their ambition more easily. It may be said that the leaders of the party become more careful as they grow more experienced. They have learned that long and patient work is necessary to raise the social status of the masses. They have discovered that it is impossible to reform human nature by legislation. There is a touch of tiredness and resignation in the expressions of these older men."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THAT BISMARCK REVELATION.

"I WONDER what he did that for," said Talleyrand once when he heard that a well-known diplomat of his time had just died. We are strongly reminded of the great Frenchman's remark by the effect of the latest "Bismarck revelation," by which the Old Chancellor has stirred up a veritable mare's nest. A very influential Berlin paper, the *Vossische Zeitung*, accused Bismarck of having fostered the Franco-Russian *entente* by his anti-Russian policy, due to personal dislikes between himself and Prince Gortschakoff. The *Vossische* has never been very friendly to Bismarck, but it is looked upon as very independent, and its utterances could not well be ignored. Bismarck's "body-guard," the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, therefore replied to the Liberal organ to the following effect:

"The *Vossische* is right in saying that Russia complained of Germany's attitude during Gortschakoff's time. But after his decease, from 1884 to 1890, *both countries fully agree to remain neutral if either of them should be attacked without just provocation.* Russia argued that she must have at least one friend whose attitude would protect her against attacks. Bismarck's successor in office refused to renew the understanding with Russia, and thus the great northern empire was forced to seek a closer union with France."

To the accusation that such an understanding with Russia revealed Bismarck's duplicity in dealing with Austria and Italy, the Hamburg paper replies:

"Why should Bismarck try to destroy the Triple Alliance, which is his own individual work? The understanding with Russia only insured Russia's neutrality in case of an unprovoked attack upon Germany on the part of France, and Germany's neutrality if Austria were to attack Russia. The latter possibility is very remote, and Bismarck has always used his influence to prevent quarrels between Austria and Russia. If Austria and Italy had not been satisfied with this agreement between Russia and Germany, they would have objected."

Nearly the whole European press assumes that this Russo-German *entente* was a secret. This does not appear to be the case. Witkowsky, that able literary free-lance who continually attacks Emperor William under pretense of defending Bismarck, has mentioned the Russo-German agreement several times in his *Zukunft*, which he edits under the adopted name Maximilian Harden. The official Italian and Austrian press also declare that the agreement was no secret to their governments. The *Agenzia Italiana*, Rome, says:

"The Italian Government was fully aware of the existence of this Russo-German neutrality agreement, and did not object to it. It has never interfered with the treaties of the Triple Alliance, for that combination has been formed for exclusively defensive purposes. All this row over these revelations is unnecessary, and the hope of the French press that the Triple Alliance will be shaken is not likely to become realized."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Prince Gortschakoff asked Bismarck if Russia could count upon

Germany's neutrality if she attacked Austria. Bismarck answered by recalling the German ambassador from St. Petersburg. He did not intend to be disloyal to Austria, and the Russo-German agreement had to wait until after Gortschakoff's death. Austria no less than Germany has had separate agreements with Russia, whose text can not conveniently be published just now. The Austrian Government was aware of the understanding between Russia and Germany, and its publication will not hurt the Triple Alliance. Prince Bismarck has two objects in view. He wishes to defend himself against the accusations of his enemies, and to neutralize the influence of English intrigue, which is again making itself felt in Berlin Court circles under the auspices of ex-Empress Victoria, to whose influence the retirement of Bismarck is due to no little extent. If it is shown that the Triple Alliance does not necessarily oppose Russia, it may be possible to unite Germany with France and Russia against England.

The English press thinks it very likely that something anti-English is in the wind. *The Daily News*, London, believes that Bismarck spoiled his own game by being too anxious for an alliance with Russia when he was still in office. *The Times* does not believe that the stability of the Triple Alliance is affected. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Apparently the latest Bismarck revelations have not had quite the intended effect. They have succeeded mainly in annoying the Austrians; but it is explained that they were intended to annoy the English. The purpose was to show that Germany was really pledged to a 'benevolent neutrality' in case Russia and England should come to blows in Central Asia; similarly Russia was to be benevolently neutral in a Franco-German war. In other words, Russia was to be bought off from helping France by getting a free hand in the East. Perhaps, if challenged, Prince Bismarck might say that he never pretended to be a champion of British interests, and that his open, as well as his secret policy, was to stall off Russian hostility at the expense of England. All the same, they continue to be uncomfortable in Vienna over this astonishing revelation of the German diplomatic method, as pursued by its greatest master."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"In official quarters in Berlin and Vienna this eruption of the old statesman from his retiring-box is looked upon as rather perilous to the Triple Alliance. A feeling of distrust has certainly been roused between the allies, and as the lease of the Triple Alliance expires in May of next year doubts are already being expressed in some quarters as to its renewal. But 'ill blows the wind that profits nobody,' and one result seems to be an increasing friendliness of feeling by Austria toward England."

The Saturday Review endeavors to uphold the view that Bismarck's life-work is to isolate France, an imputation which the Old Chancellor rejects as strongly as he rejected English praise for his alleged support of British policy during the Berlin Conference, which deprived Russia of her reward for making war upon Turkey in 1878. *The Saturday Review* adds:

"Even the servile organs that get their inspiration from Friedrichsrub admit that he is suffering from 'extreme irritability,' aggravated by insomnia; and the fact that the Czar is going out of his way to pay a personal visit to the Empress Frederick lends special point to his latest outburst in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in which he girds at his 'powerful enemies' who are also the 'enemies of the German Empire,' and who 'pursue him with a most intense hatred even now that he is a private citizen.' This hatred, so far as the Empress Frederick is concerned, is perhaps not altogether imaginary, and it is easy to realize the bitterness of the disappointment of the broken old man who sees the seal publicly put to the defeat of his life policy."

The Russian press is absolutely silent on the subject. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, however, is informed on the authority of a Russian diplomat that "the present century will throw no light upon the matter, as Russia will not communicate anything." The French press declares that, if Bismarck hopes to disturb the relations between France and Russia by his revelations, he is sadly mistaken. The *Figaro*, Paris, is informed that an agree-

ment between Germany and Russia really existed, but Russia found it to her disadvantage. The paper adds:

"Bismarck wished to use Russia to crush the Western powers, but the results of the Franco-German war opened Russia's eyes. Prince Bismarck was the only man who could not see this, and this was the main cause of his fall, for Emperor William II. is much better informed than his erstwhile chancellor."

The *Temps* declares that Bismarck was always playing a double game, and the *Gaulois* denies the truth of the revelations.

Interesting are the outpourings of hatred to which Bismarck is subjected by the Radicals and Socialists who believe they have caught him napping. Eugen Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin, wants to see the Old Chancellor prosecuted as a felon for revealing state secrets. The *Boersen Courier* says the "old malcontent is trying to ruin the Empire." The Socialist *Vorwärts* wants Bismarck's home to be ransacked for state papers, and the Socialist press throughout the world indulges in pleasantries like the following, which we take from the London *Clarion*:

"That one-time 'eminent statesman,' who has fallen of late into a cobwebby, moth-eaten state of general disrepair and dilapidation, has emerged from his hole once more to throw another stone into the dirty waters of diplomacy, with the intention of making something of a smell. This delightful old person, who managed by sheer, overbearing stupidity to get credit for statesmanship which he has since succeeded in showing he hadn't the least claim to, is always contriving to set somebody by the ears, and to create difficulties for that 'German Fatherland' he was supposed to love."

The German government organs, at first somewhat disconcerted, now agree with the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the Russo-German agreement did not interfere with the Triple Alliance. The *Vossische Zeitung*, which originally caused all this noise, says:

"We do not wish to see Germany in English leading-strings, but neither do we wish her to assist Russia against England, because in spite of our little bickerings our interests are more like those of England than those of Russia. We do not like the German Government to flatter either Russia or England. England, whatever may be said to the contrary, is forced to become our ally if we enter upon a struggle with Russia. We do not wish to oppose her more than is absolutely necessary for our well-being." — *Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRAFALGAR AND ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

OCTOBER 21 witnessed the first formal celebration of the battle of Trafalgar in England. Our British cousins can not be said to have been moved by the spirit of Jingoism in this revival of the memories of a victory won ninety-one years ago. Great Britain recognizes that she is not only politically isolated, but also unpopular, and the whole nation, under the auspices of the Navy League, demonstrates its willingness to provide the armament necessary to defend against all comers the splendid empire which Britain's sons have built up for her throughout the world. This is specially noticeable in the comments of the sober London weeklies. The *Spectator*, London, expresses itself in the main as follows:

The greatness of England is absolutely and entirely bound up with the command of the sea, for without this command we are but a huge, straggling city, since we can not grow the food on which we live. Before Trafalgar it was still an open question whether France, joined by Spain or some other ally, might not be able to beat us. The Government spent millions in building martello towers along the coast, and people were in constant dread of an invasion. After Trafalgar, tho we heard of Napoleon's victories over Prussia and Austria, we were safe. But during the last few years we have begun to doubt our naval supremacy, and this is certainly a good thing, for we must be

prepared to defend ourselves. What is wanted is not only a navy which outnumbers all possible competitors, but also a general preparedness for war which shall make successful resistance to us at sea an impossibility. This will amount to a Universal Empire, but fortunately there is little fear that we will ever hold the command of the sea for anything but the general benefit of mankind, and therefore we deserve to hold it.

The Saturday Review, London, also demands that the British navy should be augmented until its numbers are overwhelming. We quote as follows:

"It is absolutely untrue to say that we were inferior in numbers to the French combination in 1805. We had then on our navy list no less than 176 ships of the line. In April, 1805, we had 95 ships of this class in commission, with over 100 frigates. The French total was then 52 effective ships, including the Dutch navy. The Spaniards had from 25 to 29 sail of the line available. The total was thus 77 to 81 hostile ships of the line against our 95. . . .

"But we must never lose sight of the utter disorganization of the French fleet in 1805, or forget the astounding inefficiency of the Spanish navy. Any reader of Mahan, De la Gravière, or Chevalier, any student of James or Brenton, will know that this is not a mere assertion. . . . If *The Daily Chronicle* really supposes that six British battleships could pen in twelve French at Toulon under such a leader as Admiral Gervais, it is making an extraordinary mistake. . . . Nelson himself has rebuked such running against a stone wall by these words: 'I am not one of those hot-brained people who fight at immense disadvantage without any adequate object.' He praised one of his captains who refused to be brought to action by a superior force."

The Daily Graphic, London, says:

"We do assert that our own diplomacy is hampered at every point by the fact that the balance of naval strength is wavering, and we remind Englishmen that with even fleets the hazards of war will be greater than they were when Barham and Nelson delivered Britain from deadliest peril; that, in spite of the splendid quality and devotion of our navy, we have not yet placed the odds on our side; and that now more than ever there is need for us to do our national duty."

The Daily Chronicle points to the immense difference between such celebrations and similar demonstrations in other countries. Thus the Germans can not be excused for "peppering their country all over with monuments of the Franco-German War," under pretense of commemorating the union of the Empire. Nelson, however, was an Englishman, and wise nations can not decline to cherish his memory. The paper continues:

"There never was a more typical Englishman than Nelson; there never was an hour when the fortunes of England as an island and England as the center of an empire were more clearly at stake than when the English fleet sighted the French and Spanish squadrons off Cape Trafalgar. If we had lost the day, Napoleon, as representing not simply the policy of the Revolution, but a despotism not to be reconciled with any free form of national life, would have had his way clear for the invasion of England. As it was, Trafalgar saved Europe, and the English national and colonial system with it."

The same paper points out that the quality of the British navy is to-day as good as ever it was, and mentions the bombardment of Zanzibar as proof that the British sailor has not degenerated. "The behavior of the blue-jackets and marines at Zanzibar is a telling comment on the falsity of any such statement, and also furnishes valuable evidence as to the splendid morale prevailing in the navy." It should, however, be mentioned that some English papers censure *The Chronicle* for citing an instance in which hundreds of the enemy were killed without the loss of a single life on board of the British ships.

In France people are only half willing to believe that the celebration was not pointed against their country. *The République Française*, Paris, regards it as an instance of British boorishness. *The Figaro* asserts that neither French nor Spanish susceptibili-

ties are hurt by it, and hopes that France has not forgotten the lesson taught her more than ninety years ago. *The Journal des Débats* would not have been surprised if the English, "with their want of appreciation of the eternal fitness of things," had asked the French to join them in parading before the "frightfully inartistic Nelson memorial." The paper then goes on to say:

"If the English had really intended only to remind themselves of the importance of naval supremacy they ought to have included their scientific and industrial heroes in this commemoration. England owes her present position as a power quite as much to the invention of steam-power and the development of her iron industries as to the victory at Trafalgar. But the Jingoism of our neighbors would not have been satisfied by a celebration in memory of those great men whose work was a benefit to the whole human race. The whole business revealed much want of tact. We too have in our annals some dates of glorious victories, worthy of brilliant celebrations."

The Temps points out that the English, who continually censure Continental nations for their increased military armaments, yet force the world to increase the naval budgets as the only measure by which a dangerous preponderance of the British fleet can be prevented. *The Soleil*, Paris, says:

"Villeneuve, who was as brave as he was incompetent, fought because he was ordered to do so, but he labored under no delusion as to the issue of the contest. No doubt the results of this easily-won victory were enormous and self-evident, and British Jingoism delights to revive their memory, just as tho many events had not occurred to efface it, as for instance the battle of Inkermann, where our soldiers had to save their English brothers in arms. This happened, if we are not mistaken, just half a century after Trafalgar, and we ask ourselves, not without surprise, why it has been so completely forgotten. Our British contemporaries would be rather at a loss to explain why this warming up of a stale historical dish was necessary."

In the German press the occasion has been taken hold of to pay back some of the English papers in their own coin. The latter refused to believe that Germany had a right to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her unity, because that anniversary must necessarily remind France of her defeat. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, describes the suggestion of some English papers that all Europe should join in celebrating the Trafalgar anniversary as the day of deliverance from French rule as "characteristically English." *The Kieler Zeitung* hopes that Britons are not really serious in regarding the bombardment of Zanzibar as an instance of modern British pluck. But the majority of German papers regard the celebration as justifiable because Trafalgar marks the moment at which England entered the ranks of the great powers. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"People in Paris seem disposed to think that the celebration is meant as a counter demonstration to the recent Franco-Russian *fêtes*. Whether this is the case or not, no one can blame the English for cherishing this memory, for England's position as a world power dates from October 21, 1805, when in a hotly contested three-hours' tussle Nelson annihilated the splendid fleet which it had taken Napoleon six years to create. Unmoved by the ill-feeling and discord which the London press has lately conjured up between England and Germany by its unbridled arrogance, we view the celebration with sympathy. Not because the vanquished at Trafalgar were Frenchmen, but because the victory which Nelson sealed with his heart's blood saved England from being inundated by the legions of the Corsican conqueror, securing an asylum for the spirit of liberty during the long struggle of Europe against the iron rule of France. . . . People in England have very reasonably paid no regard to French sensitiveness, and adhere to the principle that each nation must know best what memories it should cherish most dearly."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE Sultan of Turkey has permitted the relatives of Armenians already settled in the United States to emigrate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE TAI-PING REBELLION.

AS is generally known, the fame which Li Hung Chang achieved in suppressing the Tai-Ping rebellion was due in large measure to his use of foreign officers to train and command his armies. One of the officers so employed was Gen. Edward Forester, the second in command of the "Ever Victorious Army," and *The Cosmopolitan* is publishing his personal recollections of the war in a series of interesting articles. In the November number he tells, among other things, of his being taken prisoner in Sing-Pu and of the trying ordeal that followed. After the troops under General Ward and General Forester had captured Sing-Pu and occupied it, word came that Sung-Kiang was invested by one hundred thousand Tai-Pings, and General Ward at once hastened to its relief, leaving General Forester with but fifteen hundred men to hold Sing-Pu, and to keep charge of four thousand prisoners taken when it was captured. Promised reinforcements from the French and English admirals failed to come; but the enemy did come, and for weeks besieged the city. Wang, the rebel king, in order to gain admittance and observe the strength of the garrison, called for a personal interview, which was granted. To deceive him, General Forester dressed up the prisoners in the uniforms of his own dead soldiers and stood them in array, in the rear of his real troops, with bamboo sticks in their hands. The ruse was successful. We give General Forester's account of what followed:

"Wang made a very liberal proposition. He offered, if I would capitulate, to give each officer as much gold and each private as much silver as he could carry, and guaranteed that the Tai-Pings should draw back five miles from the city walls, so that we might have secure egress, by the south gate, to Sung-Kiang.

"I refused the offer, and, pointing boastfully to the garrison, which I asserted was strong enough to hold the city against any odds, intimated that the interview was at an end.

"Unfortunately, all my officers were with me during the conference, and heard the liberal money offer made by Wang. It aroused their cupidity at once, and, with the excuse that we could not hold out much longer anyway, the bolder ones spoke up and asked me to recall Wang before it was too late. When I refused to listen to them they went off to their quarters very sullenly.

"Among the Chinese sergeant-majors were some thoroughly loyal and faithful men. Two of them warned me that evening that serious dissatisfaction was growing among the officers. I set an investigation on foot, and found that a treacherous plot was already under way to have me assassinated if I should persist in refusing Wang's offer. When I should be out of the way, the negotiations would be resumed and some story cooked up to account for my death.

"There was no time to spare. The ringleaders were arrested, but the next morning came a 'round robin' from all the remaining officers demanding that I accept the terms of the capitulation. This bordered so close on mutiny that I was forced to put the 'round-robin' writers under arrest, too. It left me in a deplorable condition. Fighting, fatigue, and famine had worn us out, and now, with all my European officers in prison, I had nothing but Chinese to depend upon."

At this period a lorcha, flying the French flag, was seen approaching by one of the canals. Being hailed, it was found she had arms and ammunition for the rebels. She was captured, and the coolies who ran away carried the news of the capture to Li Hung Chang and General Ward, who had supposed General Forester's force to have been annihilated long before. Reinforcements were at once hurried on, reaching Sing-Pu June 10, 1862. General Forester's account continues:

"Very much against my wishes and advice, orders were given to spike the guns and prepare to burn the city. When I remonstrated with the two commanders, Admiral Hope stated that he had lent his assistance with the distinct understanding that Sing-

Pu should be evacuated. I offered to hold the city with five hundred extra men, but my proposition was not listened to.

"Naturally, a great deal of confusion followed upon the order to set fire to the city. In the attendant excitement some one blundered. The fact that my European officers were under arrest made the situation a complicated one. The west gate was left unguarded. Before we could fairly realize what had happened, the rebels had scaled the walls and were swarming through the city. I suddenly realized that the insurgents were in possession and were making quick work of my people. Borne aloft over their front ranks were the heads of my officers fixed on spears—the unfortunate men whom I had recently placed under arrest. The rebels were showing no quarter and were fighting like demons. In an incredibly short time my men were entirely annihilated.

"General Ward, whose command was near the east gate, was driven beyond the walls, as far as the English lines, where the admiral opened fire from his gunboats, shielding the Imperialists while embarking.

"While I was a witness to all this, including the massacre of my men, I, curiously enough, had no participation in the affair. At the first sound of firing, I had rushed up a tower close by, which had been in use as an observatory, with a view to ascertaining the cause of the disturbance. Before I could get down the rebels had completely surrounded the tower—so quickly did they overrun the city—and I was a prisoner.

"When the work of destruction was finished, they offered to spare my life if I would descend. I knew what their proposition meant. The end would be worse than death. It meant torture. So I declined, but heaped upon their heads such insult as my vocabulary was capable of, in the hope that they would shoot and end all quickly. But it was not to be so. Finally I was taken, stripped naked, my elbows tied behind my back, and led before The Protecting King.

"This Wang had appropriated my headquarters, and, when I entered, was sitting in the very chair I had used so recently during my interview with him.

"He was in a furious rage, both because the city had been burned and because after his visit I had been very strict with my prisoners, being compelled to punish with instant death any infraction of the rules. I refused to kneel when ordered, with the idea of so insulting him that he would put me to death. His soldiers, however, easily forced me down, by striking me back of my knees. Wang was drinking out of a teapot when I was led in. As soon as I had been forced down he threw it at me, the scalding tea splashing over my head and breast. In response to his questions I replied that I alone was responsible for the orders to shoot the prisoners and burn the city. I hoped that he would lose his temper and order me shot then and there. Such, however, was not the result; instead he devised quite an ingenious plan of torture, which contemplated that I should be covered with paper soaked in oil, then set on fire, and the amusement kept up until I should be reduced to cinders.

"My guards led me to an underground room, lined with concrete, which had been used as a magazine, there to spend the night and await in anticipation of my approaching death. There was not the slightest hope of escape. My legs as well as my arms were securely bound. A crowd of curious rebels hung around the door, staring and jeering. Among them was the fourteen-year-old son of The Protecting King, who was accompanied by his tutor, a dignified and fine-looking old fellow. The boy was smoking a silver pipe, and, puffing it rapidly until the bowl had become almost red-hot, he touched it to my unprotected body. The flesh sizzled, and the crowd applauded the cruelty. He did it several times, until, finally, his position bringing him within my reach, I drew back both feet and gave a kick that knocked him down and sent him sliding across the room. The boy lost all control of his temper, and picking up a gingal hurled it at me. The iron struck my shoulder and knocked me flat.

"The tutor had not entered into the spirit of the boy's torments at all, and, at this cowardly act, he administered to the lad a severe reproof, saying that honorable soldiers never took advantage of prisoners or unarmed men. It turned out, after all, that the boy had a good heart. The tutor's words produced an effect and he seemed thoroughly ashamed of his cruelty. He begged me to forgive him, and swore that I should not be put to death by his father. From that hour he became my warmest friend and secret ally."

This boy, we are further told, pleaded so successfully for the General's life the next day, as he was led out for execution, that he was spared, and, with an iron collar around his neck attached by a chain to a pack-horse, with arms bound, and perfectly naked, he was dragged along for thirty days, and then taken to a room in the King's palace in Chapoo and confined. At this point in the narrative intervene the words: "To be continued."

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE NEW EDUCATION.

FEW people need to be told that the philosophy underlying the kindergarten system has been making itself felt more and more throughout the whole system of education, much as the theory of evolution has been modifying even the theological views during the last half-century. One of the most striking applications of the new theories and methods of education seems to be made in one of the ward-schools of Detroit, under the direction of Miss Scott, head of the Detroit normal school. The system has been in operation for four years, but is still viewed as an experiment, according to Gertrude Buck, who contributes a description of it to *The Forum* (November).

The idea underlying this experiment is that of the "culture-epochs" in education, first promulgated by Ziller and afterward applied by Dr. Rein, of the Jena Pedagogical Seminary. The idea is thus formulated: "Every child repeats in his own development the history of the race; therefore his education should follow, as closely as may be, the lines of progress drawn by the civilization of the race."

In the Detroit school many important deviations are made from the German system, but the main idea is adhered to; a certain period in the history of world-civilization is studied in all its aspects and relations and constitutes the nucleus for the work of a given grade, differentiating from this nucleus the various branches of study, the history, the literature, the art, the ethics, the science, and the arithmetic. The working of the system is described as follows:

"In the first grade, the children between five and six years old are deep in stories of Hiawatha, the little Indian boy, a type of the nomadic period in civilization. Every day the teacher tells them a story, either new or old, about Hiawatha—how he looked, what sort of house he lived in, what he ate and what he wore, what he learned in his forest school, how he shot the deer, how he made his canoe, about the animals and flowers he knew, and, with the particularity so dear to the childish heart, almost everything relating to his daily life. These stories are very simple, consisting often of not more than half a dozen sentences. For instance, on the first morning I visited the school the story told how Hiawatha all alone walked proudly into the forest with the bow and arrows which the old Iagoo had made for him (the stories of the making of the bow and arrows, and of what the birds and the squirrel said to Hiawatha, had been used, in order, before), and how the rabbit leaped out of his pathway, saying to the little hunter, 'Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!'

"When the story had been told with delightful minuteness and enthusiasm by the teacher, she drew the main facts from the children again by means of questions, and then one child, who had among others volunteered, was selected to tell the whole story, the order of events, as narrated by the teacher, being carefully maintained. The reading-lesson followed; it had previously been placed upon the blackboard in script letters and consisted of the lines—

'And the rabbit from his pathway
Leaped aside:
Saying to the little hunter,
"Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!"'

"The method by which children in the first grade learn to read such a lesson as this may be sufficiently suggestive to the teacher to warrant a brief description. The children read what is set for them largely through their previous knowledge of the story which it tells, and of the order of events therein; but, having read it

after this fashion, they learn to pick out any given line—such as, 'Do not shoot me, Hiawatha!'—from the rest; at first from their knowledge of the order of events, and afterward from their familiarity with the general appearance of each verse in whatever position on the blackboard it may be found. Next, by a similar process, they learn to recognize at sight any given word anywhere in any of the verses, and, later, also when isolated on the blackboard. From the identification of words, the child descends to letters, as in the old 'word-method,' and learns 'a' and 'b' only after he has long been able to pick out the word 'rabbit' under any disguise of unfamiliar association in script or writing, and to read fluently such a passage from 'Hiawatha' as that above cited. After the reading-lesson, the pupils in this class retire to their seats, each to make 'three rabbits' from a box of pasteboard letters, and then to model a more or less lumpy, but sometimes quite effective, bunny in soft clay.

"Meanwhile another class has a story-lesson about the different pairs of things the rabbit has—eyes, ears, jaws, hind-feet, fore-feet, etc. They crowd with absorbing interest round a large photograph of Titian's 'Madonna of the Rabbit,' and, taking their seats, each proceeds to cut out of paper a small copy of the famous bunny, drawn for that purpose by the teacher. About the room are clay models and drawings made by the children, illustrating the study in all lines up to date. 'What is it that you try to do for the children in this room?' I asked the teacher. 'To encourage their natural curiosity about all the facts or phenomena that come under their notice, to teach them to reproduce their observations truthfully, to feel a kinship with all animal and plant life, to be brave (not foolhardy) and uncomplaining—this, of course, in addition to the ordinary studies,' she replied. 'Hiawatha is their hero, and they want to be just like him in every particular, so that gives them an incentive in these directions.'

In the next room the pastoral stage of civilization is taught by means of the story of Kubla, a little Aryan boy, the children not only studying the story, but themselves going through with many of the operations described, making clay dishes, dressing dolls in the costume of the age, and enjoying many of the Aryan myths, such as "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Little Red Riding Hood," etc. Later in the year this same grade turn from the pastoral to the military life, with Darius the Persian boy as the central figure, and, incidentally, taking up also a study of the Hebrew civilization.

In the next room Greece is the subject; then comes Rome; then ancient England, with Tennyson's tales of King Arthur as the text-book; then the Renaissance, with Columbus in the foreground; then the Puritan period in American history, the teacher saying of this, "There would never have been any Puritan grade had I not observed a Puritan period in the children themselves;" then came further advanced periods in which the political, industrial, and social history of our country is traced, first as a whole, then in sections, then in its relations to the various grand divisions of the earth.

The children with whom the work is carried on are an unpromising mixture of all nationalities, but the results seem to *The Forum* writer, as to the teachers themselves, very satisfactory.

A SCAFFOLDING OF STRAW.

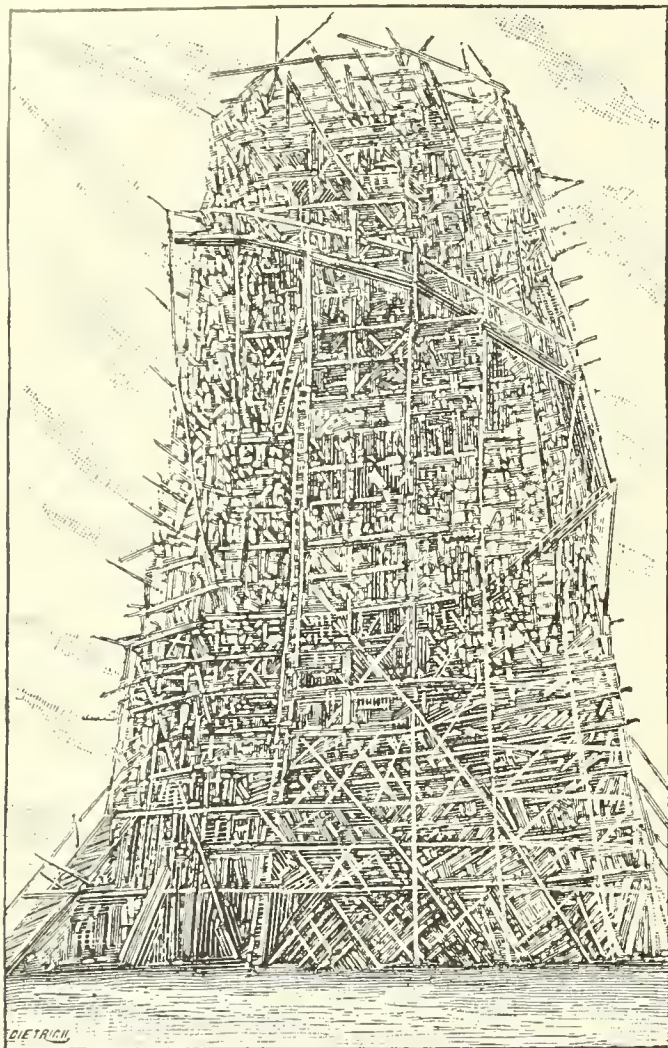
WE translate from *La Nature*, October 31, the description of an interesting example of how the Japanese, while they are imitating our modes of construction, yet apply to them their own characteristic methods of engineering. The results, altho at first sight rather odd, are often excellent from a practical point of view. A contributor to that journal says:

"The Japanese have imported a great number of advanced methods that they have seen among European peoples, chiefly in military and naval art. They are seeking also more and more to imitate us in methods of construction and fabrication. Nevertheless they sometimes utilize processes that would seem remarkable to us, or from our point of view; we may cite as an example a

lighthouse now being erected at Kagoshima which is to have, when completed, a height of 100 feet.

"The accompanying illustration is after a photograph that has been sent to Messrs. Sautter, Harlé & Co., the well-known electric engineers, by their representatives in Japan. . . .

"The lighthouse in question will consist of an iron tower, which will carry at its summit an illuminating apparatus of the first order.



SCAFFOLDING OF STRAW USED IN ERECTING A LIGHTHOUSE IN JAPAN.

The reader will notice at once in the picture the scaffolding, which is made entirely of ropes of braided straw. All these ropes are interlaced with one another, crossing in all directions to form a structure of great firmness. At the left, on the ground, is seen the beginning of an inclined plane that rises spirally around the outside of the scaffolding. This inclined plane is used for the transport of materials. It is held firmly by ropes of braided straw. It is certain, write our correspondents, that this construction, thus made, presents a very odd appearance, but we can but admire the ingenious art that can make such a structure out of straw ropes.

"In closing, we recollect, apropos of the fixed inclined plane for the transport of materials, that an analogous arrangement was employed long ago in building the great tower of Coucy, which had a height of 60 meters [197 feet] and a diameter of 32 meters [105 feet]. Our authority is Viollet-le-Duc himself. Scaffolding-holes, 4 meters [13 feet] apart, arranged in a spiral around the tower, still show that the material of construction was in this case also carried up on an inclined plane. The plane was held up on firm timbers fixed to the sides of the edifice and following the curve indicated."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DEMENTED IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

A PROMINENT religious journal of Germany recently called the demented of the East "the most unfortunate of the unfortunates." Their condition is simply terrible; their treatment inhuman; there is not a single institution throughout all the Holy Land and Syria for their care. Now, however, a movement of a remarkable kind has been inaugurated with headquarters at Beirut, which aims at an establishment for the care of these neglected people, to be erected on the Lebanon Mountains. An

association has been formed in Beirut, in which are represented European and Syrian Christians, Protestants and Catholics, Mohammedans and Druses, cooperating toward this one aim. Never before have the representatives of these various different religions cooperated in any project even of common charity. The head and chief of the movement is the veteran missionary Dr. Waldmeier, who, tho sixty-five years of age, has been delegated to go to Europe and possibly to America in the interest of the project. Dr. Waldmeier has published an appeal which gives some singular data on the condition of the demented throughout the East, much of which will be strange news to Western readers. In substance he says this:

Throughout Syria and Palestine the demented of all kind, lunatics, imbeciles, half-witted, etc., are by high and low regarded as possessed of the devil, and are accordingly to be treated not by the medical but by the religious profession. Just how this is done will appear from sample cases.

Near Nablus, the Sichen of the Bible, there is an old Mohammedan sheik, who has the reputation of knowing how to drive out devils; and does undertake such work for a good round sum. In Nablus there is a place called El Kuder. Here the Mohammedans bring their demented. These poor patients, or rather martyrs, are put into a painful position. Their clothing is all removed. Then they are compelled to sit by a thick column around which they must place their arms and legs, and these are then fastened with iron chains. Here they must sit in torment and dirt for days. From time to time the sheik comes and reads to them certain chapters out of the Koran, and prays to the prophet Elias to expel the devil from these unfortunates. In addition amulets are tied around their hands and feet, and from different parts of the body blood is drawn. In very many cases the result of such treatment is death. In that case the sheik declares that Elias had received them into Paradise.

In Damascus, with a population of 200,000, there are many demented. The Mohammedans, as a rule, permit their lunatics to run around half-naked and unattended. Dangerous patients only are under charge, and these are chained in small cells, sometimes only four feet square in size. The demented are often beaten and left in their dirt. In case of epileptic fits cold water is poured over them. The Mohammedans are generally not as cruel to this class of people as are the native Christians; for the former imagine that the evil spirit can be flattered into not attacking themselves.

In the Lebanon districts, too, the demented are allowed to roam at will. The reason of this is that there is no place to put them. They are taken for treatment to the famous old cloister at the Maronitic village of Kuzheia. It is current superstition that a certain cave in connection with this cloister is a place where lunacy can be cured. This cave is a terribly dark and dreary dungeon, but the monks sell at a high price the waters of this cave as cure for lunacy. Those who can be brought to the cave itself are chained to the walls, and then the priests and monks try their peculiar methods on them. A prominent portion of the program is a terrible whipping given to the patients, in order thereby to drive out the devils. It is common belief that only by beating and the infliction of other cruelties Satan can be banished from these unfortunates. It often happens that a patient will be chained to his ice-cold stone seat in this dungeon cell for three days and three nights. The monks claim that during this period Saint Anthony, the patron saint of the cloister and the cave, appears to the patient to remove their chains, drive out the devil, and cure them. In case this does not take place, still more terrible means are resorted to. To this second method belongs also the beating of the patient on the neck and head with a heavy boot, while at the same time a priest reads formulas of exorcism. He speaks to the devil in these words:

"Depart, accursed, and go into the Red Sea, into the eternal fire; depart from this man!" As a rule this process ends in the death of the patient, and the monks inform the friends that St. Anthony has taken him to himself. A cure of this sort is very expensive.

Another cave of this sort is found near Mt. Carmel in connection with the Carmelite monks' cloister. Here Elias himself is said to appear and by a miracle cure the demented. The process is substantially the same as that on the Lebanon.

To Readers of The Literary Digest

The New York *Tribune* has taken the entire first edition of the new standard work, **SCRIBNER'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**. Arrangements have been made by which **LITERARY DIGEST** readers are able to secure this patriotic work at one-third discount, and upon convenient payments. It is not for sale in bookstores.

If you want your children to be good Americans and citizens, teach them to read the history of their own country. The 1,600 illustrations make the books especially attractive. We do not attempt to describe the merits of the work. We want to have it examined, and are willing to pay express charges both ways.

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We will send to readers of "The Literary Digest" these five Royal Octavo Volumes on receipt of \$2.00, and the agreement to remit \$2.00 a month, for nine months—\$20.00 in all. Bound in half-leather, which we recommend, \$1.00 a month more. If not satisfactory, the books may be returned, at our expense, and money will be refunded.



This set, bound in Persian Levant, can be had for \$3.00 down. The binding is warranted by the Scribners.

The history is now complete, after many years of preparation, and makes 3,500 pages, 1,600 illustrations, costing alone more than \$100,000. It is the only large work which is full, brought down to date, superbly illustrated, meeting all the demands of intelligent American families. The plan of the work was laid by William Cullen Bryant, the text written by Sydney Howard Gay, Noah Brooks, Edward Everett Hale, Horace E. Scudder, Rossiter Johnson, and many other specialists.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The opening of mills and factories, the resumption of building operations, and the gradual increase in the volume of trade still excite attention. The New York banks, in their reports last Saturday, show an increase of nearly sixteen millions in one week, as against a decrease of eight millions for the week before (election week).

Revival of Industry.—The volume of business improves slowly in nearly all lines. The most active demand is among jobbers in dry-goods, clothing, millinery, shoes, leather, and hardware, and in leading industrial lines, nearly 200 mills, factories,

and foundries having started up this week, one-half of them in iron, steel, machinery, tools, carriages, lumber, glass, woolen and cotton goods lines. About 130 other industrial establishments have increased working-forces or working-hours, or both, among them nineteen iron and steel establishments, ten glass-works, and four factories, each making lamps, clocks, woolen goods, and cotton. A partial record of the number of men given employment in industrial lines since November 6 shows an aggregate of nearly 30,000.—*Bradstreet's, November 14.*

Prices in General.—Demand for iron and steel has not increased after the activity of a week ago, but prices are firm—in some instances higher—and the trade continues confident of a large business during the coming year. Cotton and cotton goods continue firm and unchanged in price; print cloths have an upward tendency. Wool is higher on more active demand, but manufacturers are not supplying in excess of wants. Other advances

in prices are for leather, shoes, white pine lumber, petroleum, lard, sugar, and for wheat, corn, and oats. The strength of the statistical position of wheat is as marked as heretofore, and renewed inquiries are received from Australia. The conspicuous decreases in price are those for coffee, pork, and turpentine. Western jobbers report an increase in mail orders, and that between-seasons in some lines alone prevents improvement in demand from jobbing being general. Mercantile collections throughout Central, Western, and Southern States are easier, but complaints are still heard from the West.—*Bradstreet's, November 14.*

The Bank Statement.—Last week's bank statement shows some gratifying changes consequent upon the results of the election. The specie item

The free attendant service maintained by the New York Central at Grand Central Station, New York, is another example of the care and courtesy by which patrons of this great railroad are surrounded.

**A Brain and Nerve Food,
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**
Dr. O. WORTHLY, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I have used it in cases requiring brain and nerve food as a result of overwork, attended with exhaustion and loss of strength, with impaired digestion, with good results."

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Chapters from a Life.

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "A Singular Life," "The Gates Ajar," etc. With 24 portraits and other illustrations. 12mo, \$1.50.

This is a remarkably attractive book of biographical and literary interest. It describes her girlhood, her entrance into the field of literature, her life at East Gloucester, and gives glimpses, sometimes full views, of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Mr. Fields, Bishop Brooks, Mrs. Thaxter, Miss Larcom, Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs, and others. The book is delightfully written, printed on excellent paper, and very handsomely bound.

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By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," etc. 16mo, \$1.00.

Little Marm Lisa is a fresh child-figure in fiction. The very interesting story describes the quickening of her clouded and burdened life till her pathetic faithfulness ripens, in the climax, into heroism. It is the longest story, and one of the best, Mrs. Wiggin has written.

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By SARAH ORNE JEWETT, author of "The Life of Nancy," "A White Heron," etc. 16mo, \$1.25.

This summer story of a village on the coast of Maine and the adjacent islands forms one of the most delightful of Miss Jewett's books. It is marked by all those fine qualities which make her stories so charming a part of American literature.

Mere Literature and Other Essays.

By WOODROW WILSON, Professor in Princeton, author of "Congressional Government," etc. 12mo, \$1.50.

This book may fairly be called a varied statement of the proper aims of literature and historical study, and represents both admirably.

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Very interesting papers on Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Mrs. Thaxter, Mrs. Stowe, Whittier, and Tennyson.

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By MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," etc. 16mo, \$1.25.

These letters are on topics about which girls need counsel, and are full of good sense, useful suggestions, and a tonic spirit.

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A delightful book on birds and their nests in Southern California, by FLORENCE A. MERRIAM, author of "Birds Through an Opera-Glass," and "My Summer in a Mormon Village." With numerous illustrations. 16mo, \$1.25.

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By REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, Y. P. S. C. E. Useful Suggestions and Valuable Material for the Conducting of Young People's Prayer Meetings. Price 75 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.

exhibits an increase of \$8,266,000, to which only half a million has been contributed by imports of gold, while the remainder has come mainly from hoards made in anticipation of the possibilities of the failure of the sound-money cause. In the legal tenders, there has been an increase of \$4,407,000, which has come about equally from the Subtreasury and the interior. The deposits stand \$15,919,000 higher than the week previous; which correspondingly increases the lending ability of the banks. At this stage of the year, however, the merchants are comparatively light borrowers, and hence the loans and discounts have increased during the week only \$3,229,000. The large disparity between deposits and loans foreshadows a drift toward greater ease in lending rates, which will be fostered also by the reflux of currency from the interior, now assuming a considerable volume. The reserve has increased \$8,693,000 during the week; and taking the prospect as a whole it promises the accumulation of a large surplus in this item within the next few weeks. So far, therefore, as the revival of business depends upon the condition of the loan market the outlook is as hopeful as could be desired.—*Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, November 16.*

Increase in Wheat Exports.—Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal amount to 4,664,515 bushels this week, the heaviest week's total since the second week of September, 1893. This is an increase of about 1,200,000 bushels over last week, of more than 1,300,000 bushels over the corresponding week one year ago, more than 1,700,000 bushels as compared with the like week in 1894, a gain of about 2,000,000 bushels as compared with the corresponding week of 1893, and of more than 700,000 bushels as contrasted with the like week in 1892. Exports of Indian corn have also increased heavily, amounting to 3,782,000 bushels this week, compared with 2,247,000 bushels last week, 1,921,000 bushels in the like week last year, and very much smaller totals in corresponding periods in three preceding years.—*Bradstreet's, November 14.*

Improvement in Canada.—Wholesale merchants at Toronto report trade improved among grocery and hardware dealers, due in part to the stimulus of cold weather. There is also an improvement at Montreal, where the trade feature continues to be heavy exports of apples, cheese, and butter. Lumber shipments from New Brunswick have fallen off, but an early increase is expected. Rains have prevented farm work on Prince Edward Island. There is no change in trade throughout Nova Scotia. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax amount to \$26,006,000 this week, an increase of about \$1,800,000 as

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

The Theory of Success.

The New York Central management evidently proceeds on the theory that the more care there is taken of a traveler, the more he will travel—witness its "Limited" trains, block signals, free attendants, and the comfort and luxury surrounding one from beginning to end of a journey on "America's Greatest Railroad."

No other lamp-chimneys a quarter so good as Macbeth's; or cheap in the long run.

You want the right shape besides. We'll send you the Index; free.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

compared with last week, and about \$600,000 as compared with the like week last year. There are 44 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, as compared with 50 last week, 45 in the week one year ago, 33 two years ago, and 35 three years ago.—*Bradstreet's, November 14.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

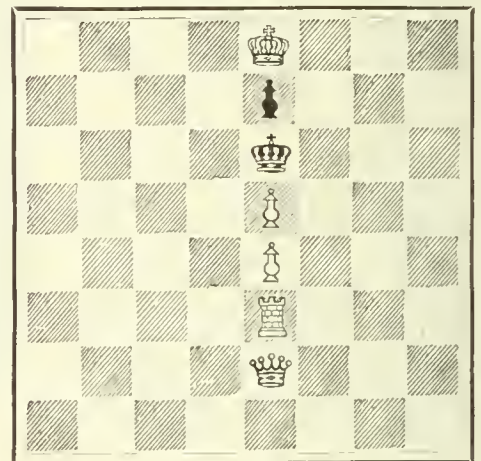
Problem 174.

BY A. E. MERCER.

(From The British Chess Magazine.)

Black—Two Pieces.

K on K 3; P on K 2.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K 8; Q on K 2; R on K 3; Ps on K 4 and 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., sends correct solution of 169.

The four-mover, No. 170, has proved a puzzler. While several of our solvers have found a way to do it, yet it has baffled the attempts of the great majority. It is correct as given, perfectly sound, and a beauty when you get it. We'll hold it over another week.

A Little Beauty.

"Dr. Hamilton gives Mrs. W. J. Baird (the Chess Queen) the odds of K Kt, and she gives him a filip that he will not soon forget."—*Leeds Mercury.*

DR. H. White.	MRS. B. Black.	DR. H. White.	MRS. B. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	8 P x P	Kt x P
2 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3	9 B-Q 2	B-K 3
3 P-Q 3	B-K 2	10 Q-K 2	Q-Q 2
4 P-K R 3	Castles	11 B-Kt 3	B-B 4 ch
5 Castles	P-Q B 3	12 K-R sq	B x P
6 P-B 4	P x P	13 P x B	
7 B x P	P-Q 4!		

And Black mates in three moves.

Recalled Stormy Times.

"Well, that looks natural" said the old soldier, looking at a can of condensed milk on the breakfast table in place of ordinary milk that failed on account of the storm. "It's the Gail Borden Eagle Brand we used during the war."

HOW VALUABLE DISCOVERIES ARE RECEIVED.

IN olden times the man with a new idea was stoned and burned at the stake. They do not do that nowadays. They merely pooh-pooh his theory, brand him as a humbug, and dismiss his case without investigation and without argument. Now, as it has always been since the beginning of time, a new thing has to fight its way against the preconceived prejudices of people. It is a singular fact that these prejudices are always stronger in those whose superior knowledge and education would seem to best prepare them for the reception of new ideas. Scientists have ever been incredulous and merciless to the propagator of a new theory; all great discoveries have had to meet and overcome the active or passive opposition of scientists and other learned men. The fact that a thing is new is generally enough to condemn it. Condemnation comes first, then investigation. Galileo, Columbus, Jenner, Fulton, and Morse were all met with incredulity and lack of sympathy, if not by active opposition.

Medical progress, in particular, has been made in the face of violent opposition from the medical fraternity. Not thirty-five years ago, in Boston, Dr. Morton was hooted at, ridiculed and threatened with prosecution for contending that he had discovered that anesthetics could be safely applied. To-day, there is scarcely a physician or dentist in America that does not use anesthetics constantly in his practice.

The discoverer and the present owners of the Electropoise had no reason to expect better treatment than, in the past, had been accorded to those who indorsed equally valuable discoveries.

The Electropoise has constantly met with disbelief, which it has answered with facts. Ridicule has been refuted by cures. Skepticism has been converted by the testimonials of thousands of eminent citizens. Step by step the treatment has made its way, until now its cures command the attention of the medical world. It is no longer an unproven experiment, no longer an untried theory.

The fundamental principles on which the Electropoise supports its system of treatment are: First, that impoverished and vitiated blood is the chief cause or invariable effect of disease, and that the blood must be first purified and then revitalized; and, second, that the principal agent in this process of restoration to a normal and healthy condition is oxygen.

The leading assumption is a well-established scientific fact, and the latter claim has been forcing itself irresistibly upon the attention of investigators for some years past. The numerous oxygen-inhalers which have sprung up show plainly that the value of this gas as a curative agent in various troubles has become widely recognized. Now, nearly two thirds of the vitality of our bodies is derived from the air, the rest coming as ordinary nourishment. In medication all the work of assimilating a tonic or stimulant must be done by the stomach before any other organ can receive the benefit, and as the stomach can bear only a small portion of the strengthening drug or tonic at a time, the supply of strength to a diseased organ is necessarily slow. But, if the source of the other two thirds of our vitality be augmented *in like proportion*, greater benefit should result. Here oxygen-inhalers in many forms have been tried, but they too impose a burden on a delicate

organ, besides requiring constant replenishing of the chemicals used to generate the gas.

This is where the discovery of the Electropoise marks a new departure in the curing of disease. In reality, it combines two discoveries: First, that the human body in a polarized condition absorbs oxygen from the air through the pores of the skin; second, the means to produce a proper polarization—viz., the instrument itself.

By the application of the Electropoise the oxygen is absorbed all over the body, laying no burden on any organ for its distribution, obtaining, without overtiring any part of the system, an adequate supply of the revivifying gas in pure form. This oxygen acts on the blood in the capillary circulation of the skin exactly as it does in the capillary circulation of the lungs, clarifying the blood, and giving to *every part of the body* all the strength it can possibly receive,* without the slightest danger; thus supplying the different functions of the body the strength necessary to enable them to throw off disease.

The Electropoise consists of a polarizer, which is so small that it can be held in the closed hand, connected by a silk-covered tinsel cord with a treating-plate. The polarizer is a nickel-plated copper cylinder filled with a composition the nature of which is not made public. When this cylinder is lowered in temperature (either by immersion in ice-water or by the application of a wet

towel), and the treating-plate is applied to the patient, the surface of the body becomes polarized, which causes the absorption of pure oxygen from the air into the vascular system. The rapidity and strength of the action is entirely under control. Thus it practically supplements the power of respiration, and the purified blood, flowing to all parts of the body, has ever renewed capacity for carrying off waste matter and impurities, and is able to strengthen and build up the diseased tissues.

The composition in the hermetically sealed cylinder is practically indestructible, and with a trifling expense for new cord and plate, the Electropoise can be used by all members of the family for years without additional cost.

The range of diseases which have been cured by this new means is really marvelous—or would be to one who does not admit the original proposition that practically all diseased conditions, if not too far advanced, are susceptible of cure through this replenishment of the powers of the blood. From a mass of indisputable testimony, that is constantly increasing, 250 letters have been selected, indexed, and bound in the illustrated booklet that gives a complete theory of the Electropoise. The alphabet of ailments is well represented in these testimonial letters, and a significant fact is the frequency of later letters, corroborating the first expressions of appreciation.

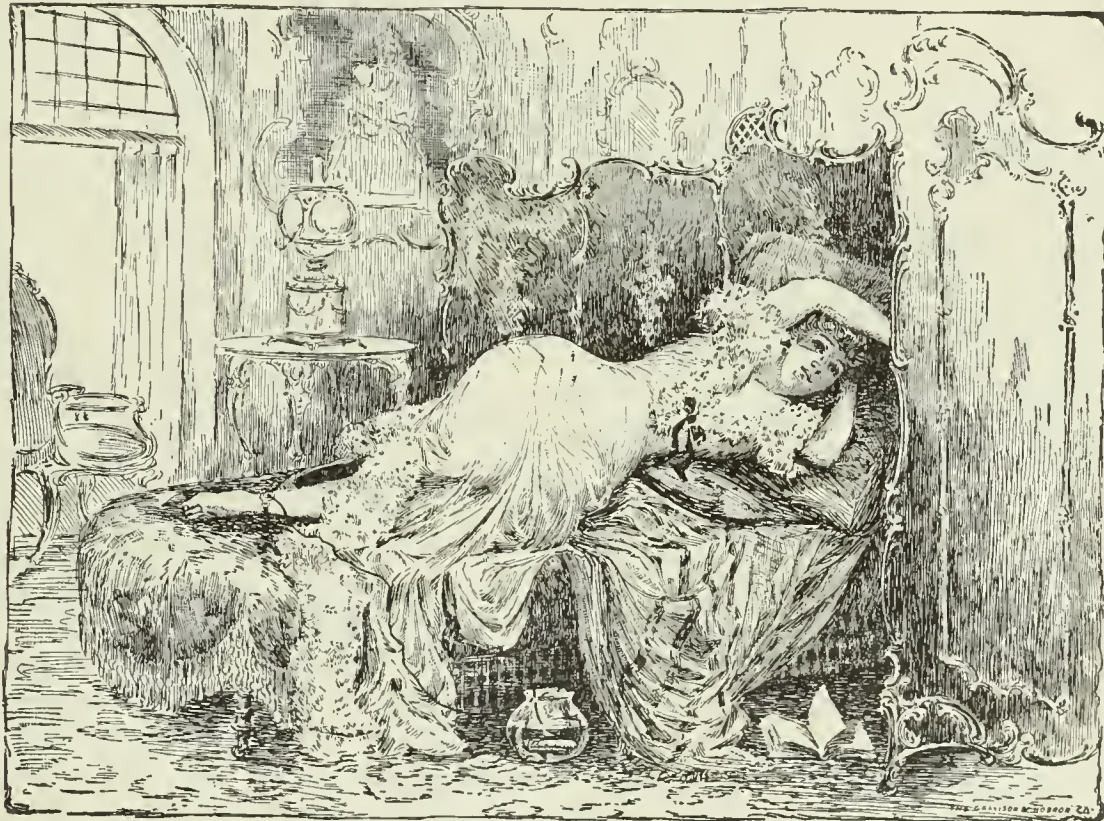
The following from Rev. W. H. De Puy, D.D., for twenty years assistant editor New York *Christian Advocate*, is one of the letters recently received:

NEW YORK, November 12, 1896.

MR. J. E. DU BOIS, PREST.

Dear Sir: On December 10, 1893, after suffering for years from facial neuralgia, and after numerous vain efforts to obtain sub-

* Owing to this fact the Electropoise often cures where other remedies fail.



This cut shows the method of applying the Electropoise. The treating plate is buckled by means of an elastic garter around the naked ankle of the patient, or may be applied to any part of the body needing local treatment. The conducting cord connects it with the polarizer, which is placed in any kind of vessel except metal, and covered with cold water or ice. The Electropoise can be used whenever the patient is at rest, whether standing, sitting or reclining, or applied at night when in bed; it requires only a moment to put it on or off.

stantial relief by other treatment (including able specialists), I began the use of your Electropoise. Its remedial effects were so speedy and so palpable that, a few days later, I wrote you a grateful and unsolicited note of acknowledgment. That brief testimonial made no mention of any particular ailment which the use of the Electropoise had relieved, either in my family or among my friends, and this omission led, ere long, to many inquiries, compelling an extensive correspondence. At length, in the spring of 1895, after I had suffered a stroke of paralysis temporarily preventing personal correspondence, I dictated a statement responsive to these classes of inquiries, showing how I had become acquainted with the Electropoise, and what a great boon it has been to myself and friends.

Once again, in response to later and specific inquiries addressed to me, I wrote you, under date of April 5, 1896, authorizing you to say: "My estimate of the value of the Electropoise has not diminished, but, on the contrary, has greatly increased, and my confidence in this method of cure—simple, convenient, economical, and effective, as it is—has constantly grown with my increasing observation and experience."

Such are my latest convictions, and such continue to be my assurances to all my friends, and to all inquiring correspondents. While not anticipating a complete cure in all cases of its application, I should feel a strong hope that its intelligent use, would, in nearly all cases, be certain to secure the lasting gratitude of the patients and their friends.

Very truly yours,

W. H. DE PUY.

Current Events.

Monday, November 9.

The American Bimetallic Union decides to maintain headquarters at Washington. . . . The United States Supreme Court awards \$5,000 damages to Harriet Monroe from the New York *World* for surreptitious publication of her *World's Fair Ode*. . . . Argument begins before the United States Supreme Court in the suit to annul the Berliner Telephone patent. . . . Judge Baker of the United States Court at Indianapolis grants a restraining order to S. C. Bramkamp of Cincinnati against the American Wire Nail Trust. . . . Proceedings against the Santa Fé Railroad are transferred from Kansas District Court to the United States Court. . . . The Illinois Supreme Court declares the Torrens land title act unconstitutional. . . . It is reported that a woman-suffrage amendment was defeated in California at the recent election. . . . The battleship *Texas* sinks in the mud in the Brooklyn navy yard. . . . The annual Horse Show opens in Madison Square Garden, New York.

In a speech at the banquet to the new Lord Mayor of London, G. F. Philips, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that the Venezuelan controversy was at an end. . . . General Weyler takes the field to direct operations against the Cuban insurgents in person.

Tuesday, November 10.

Correspondence at the State Department shows that principal points of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain to settle the Venezuelan dispute have been agreed upon; the Venezuelan Commission suspends its work for the present. . . . Chairman Hanna tells New Yorkers that McKinley will go into office without pledges of any kind. . . . The Republican Congressional campaign committee decides to have permanent headquarters in Washington. . . . Several silver Senators telegraph the New York *World* that they will not obstruct tariff legislation; Pettigrew of North Dakota declares that he will oppose sections of a tariff bill favoring any trust. . . . The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce declares against government banking. . . . Georgia and Alabama legislatures meet. . . . The Chief Justice of Arizona sustains a prison labor contract for ten years to make the prison self-supporting, and to construct an irrigating canal to reclaim 100,000 acres of land. . . . It is reported that Judge Foster, of Fort Scott, Kans., restrains Receiver Johnson from taking control of Santa Fé Railway property; the alien land law is said to have never been passed by the legislature. . . . Conventions: Knights of Labor, Rochester, N. Y.; Farmers' National Congress, Indianapolis; Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, Washington; Grain Dealers' National Association, Chicago. Wheat is thirty cents higher than three months ago.

Mrs. Walter Castle, of San Francisco, sentenced for shoplifting, is released in London on account of her mental condition. . . . One hundred Armenians are said to have been massacred in Erevan, Asia Minor.

A seasonable advertisement appears in this issue. "Sweet Home" Soap is the equal of any. With every box you get a valuable premium. Two good articles, a combination box of soap and premium, each one worth all that is asked for the two. This is the result of selling direct from the manufacturer to the consumer as fully explained in the advertisement of the Larkin Company, on another page.

Wednesday, November 11.

It is said in Washington that preparations are being made for Spanish complications. . . . General Miles submits his annual report to the Secretary of War. . . . Notices of contest have been served on all newly elected Republican members of the Kentucky legislature; an extra session is expected. . . . Grand Master Workman J. R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, outlines a political program in his annual address at the Rochester convention. . . . The organization of the Chicago Federation of Labor is reported. . . . Pittsburgh workmen protest against exaggerated reports of an industrial boom, which have brought too many outsiders to add to the ranks of the unemployed. . . . The National Grange convenes in Washington, D. C.

It is said that the Transvaal Government will claim an indemnity of \$5,000,000 from the British South Africa Company. . . . The Porte officially announces that the reforms agreed upon in 1895 will be carried out. . . . Alleged terms of the agreement reached on the Manitoba school question are published. . . . In a letter to the Pope, King Menelek of Abyssinia hopes that he will intervene in the interest of peace, and thus accelerate in the liberation of the Italian prisoners.

Thursday, November 12.

It is reported that King Oscar of Sweden will be asked to act as the fifth Venezuelan arbitrator. . . . Secretary Olney instructs Minister Taylor to demand redress for annoyances to American commerce from Spain. . . . McKinley's plurality in Kentucky is 258, securing 12 electors; Bryan gets one elector. . . . The Knights of Labor indorse a graduated income-tax, in convention at Rochester, N. Y. . . . J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sends in his resignation. . . . Ex-President Harrison addresses the Farmers' Congress at Indianapolis. . . . The California State Miners' Association memorializes Congress in behalf of a department of mines and mining. . . . Cash wheat at New York reaches 95 cents.

The Radical groups in the French Chamber of Deputies make an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Méline Government. . . . It is reported from Havana via Key West and Chicago that Captain-General Weyler has been repulsed by the rebels. . . . The Kaiser performs the ceremony of swearing in recruits in the Lustgarten. . . . Prince Bismarck continues his attacks upon the former Government of Count Caprivi. . . . A despatch from Rome says that while the rumors of the removal of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, are unfounded, the Archbishop has fallen into disgrace at the Vatican.

Friday, November 13.

President Cleveland says that the Governments, attitude toward Cuban affairs is still that of his last annual message. . . . Governor Watson officially proclaims the election of all three McKinley electors in Delaware. . . . South Dakota electors are conceded to Bryan. . . . National Chairman Hanna says that permanent Republican national headquarters will be established at Washington. . . . Governor Atkinson withdraws from the Senatorial fight in Georgia. . . . Judge Woods, at Indianapolis, appoints U. T. Malott receiver for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, "Vandalia line." . . . Conventions: National W.C.T.U., St. Louis; American Secular Union and Free Thought Federation, Chicago.

A Treat for Artists.

The autumn scenery of the Hudson River and Mohawk Valley lends additional charm to a trip over the New York Central at this season. Fourteen fast trains every day between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The idea of the Electropoise was the outcome of some thirty-five years' experimenting on the part of the inventor. Before the patent was obtained, the instruments were put to the most severe tests. Indeed, the company which handles it owed its formation to a cure effected upon one of the principal promoters. During the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1888, the owners of the Electropoise applied for permission to test the excellency of the invention in the hospitals, and when this was refused, they published a request for volunteer patients, several being purposely taken where the disease was in an advanced stage. Out of ninety-one cases treated, eighty-seven were entirely cured, and two of the deaths were due to imprudent exposure on the part of the patients. Not a dollar was asked or received for any treatment. The company will be glad to exhibit to the skeptical affidavits certifying to these facts. That trial stage, however, has long since been passed, as the New York office of the company can testify.

The price of the Electropoise is \$10 by express (25 cents extra by mail), but any one wishing further information before purchasing will receive it by addressing Electrolibration Company, 1122 Broadway, New York City.

The London *Chronicle* publishes an alleged summary of the Venezuelan agreement. . . . Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, is committed for trial in London, testimony of a government spy being taken at the hearing. . . . Costa Rica and Colombia agree to arbitrate their boundary dispute. . . . Premier Canovas of Spain admits Spanish reverses in Cuba.

Saturday, November 14.

It is reported from Indianapolis that Republican Congressmen-elect have decided to refer all applications for post-offices to elections by patrons. . . . Mr. Bryan makes three speeches in Lincoln, Neb., his home city, and advises the formation of bimetallic clubs. . . . Commissioner-General Stump submits his annual report on immigration; arrivals for the fiscal year ending June 30 were 343,267, an increase of 84,708. . . . Reports of reopening industrial establishments continue. . . . The Ferris wheel at Chicago is in the hands of a receiver. . . . An epidemic of diphtheria is threatened in Northern Indiana. . . . The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at Detroit.

Minister Taylor says that there was no reason to expect war between the United States and Spain. . . . Grain riots break out in one of the famine-stricken districts of India.

Sunday, November 15.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation is made public. . . . The National Council of Jewish Women convenes in New York. . . . D. L. Moody leads evangelistic meetings in Carnegie Hall and New York churches.

It is officially announced in Rome that a treaty of peace, recognizing the independence of Ethiopia, has been signed between Abyssinia and Italy. . . . It is reported in Quebec that the Pope has approved of a compromise agreed upon by the Dominion and Manitoba governments concerning the schools. . . . It is said that Barney Barnato, the Kaffir King, has secured control of mining properties in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Company, of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 4

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 345

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GREENBACKS.

A FORMIDABLE campaign to secure the retirement of the greenbacks began as soon as the result of the Presidential election became known. It is claimed by the newspapers which advocate this plan that the election of McKinley meant more than mere maintenance of the existing system, if, indeed, such maintenance of a gold standard does not necessarily imply at least the breaking of what President Cleveland has styled "the endless chain" of redemption and reissue of greenbacks, by means of which the gold reserve has been depleted. Aside from the financial journals which have long been practically unanimous in demanding this step of "currency reform," it has been deemed significant that a leader of the newspaper agitation since election has been *The News* of Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis platform of the "National Democracy" contained a plank favoring the separation of the Government from "the banking business," and indorsed an "elastic bank currency under governmental supervision." And now the Indianapolis Board of Trade has taken definite steps to inaugurate this currency-reform movement in the central West. A convention of representatives of boards of trade in Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, and Grand Rapids has been called for December 1 to prepare for a larger convention. Of Eastern organizations the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has been one of the first to put itself again on record against the greenbacks. The Indianapolis *News*, fathering the latest organized movement, finds warrant for it in the recent election as follows:

"What was the question [discussed in the election campaign]? That we should have the gold standard. But is the gold standard here to stay? Present conditions do not insure it. If we had our

money on a scientific basis, such as other nations of Christendom have, it would indeed be here to stay. But it is precisely because it is not so that we must now seize the golden opportunity—golden in more senses than one—and put it in such a position that it will stay. . . .

"The facts of the case are simply these: The election gave this country an opportunity to settle the currency question, and that is all it did. Shall we improve our opportunity? We ought to do it. It ought to be the first duty of bankers and business men to get together and formulate a plan of wise reform, and then arouse public opinion so that Congress shall be brought to action. The work can not be undertaken too soon. Its discussion is already ripe, and it is a kind of work which, unless there appears early in the discussion something that promises a union of effort, will be worsted by discussion; for dozens of different doctors will come forward with their remedies, the opportunity will slip away in controversy, while Congress, the Congress that we shall have, only too glad to get out of doing anything, will let the matter go, and we shall be face to face with this currency crisis again, in a worse shape than we were in the campaign through which we have just come."

The attitude of leading financial organs is typically illustrated by a quotation from *The Bankers' Magazine*, New York:

"Altho the Congress is Republican, it can hardly be conceived that with an Administration thoroughly in accord with the financial plank of the Republican platform, the leaders of legislation will hesitate to do what is necessary to relieve the country from the pressure of the laws which may even on a gold standard repress or intimidate the revival of business prosperity. By increasing the revenues, by retiring the note issues of the Treasury either in whole or in part, by providing a sound and elastic bank currency to take the place of the retired notes, Congress can wholly relieve the situation and insure the inauguration of McKinley under the most auspicious circumstances. In no way better than by such action of the present Congress can the promise of the return of prosperity upon McKinley's election be immediately realized."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) holds that the election disposed of the silver standard, and of Republican "chatter about international conferences," and that it made the gold standard the shibboleth of the victors: they met the 16-to-1 forces in a square fight; "the greenback question is the next one on the carpet." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) states this opinion:

"It is a mistake to say the people are now opposed to the withdrawal of the Government from this idiotic [greenback-gold reserve] business. The terrible object-lessons of the last few years have taught them how disastrous it is, and their vote a fortnight ago declaring for an honest and stable currency carries with it by implication the retirement of the greenbacks, because this is absolutely essential to the maintenance of such a currency."

The bulk of the independent daily press, which rallied to the support of McKinley, appears to interpret the election as a demand for currency-reform, and while there are varied attempts to instruct Congress in its immediate duties regarding substitutes for the greenbacks, there is scarcely any difference of opinion that the greenbacks must go.

The New York *Sun* is a striking exception among the papers which went over to the McKinley forces in the past campaign. *The Sun* says that the greenbacks should be let alone, that strictly speaking the Government is not in "the banking business" on account of them, that bonds have been sold to supply deficiency of revenue rather than to maintain the gold standard. To quote:

"As a minor feature of the Administration's misrepresentation

in regard to the greenbacks, the President, animated, we must suppose, by a desire to avoid confessing the financial failure of the new Democratic tariff, cited millions of greenbacks for which gold had been demanded at the Treasury during a certain period, without mentioning the millions of gold for which, during the same period, the Treasury had been asked to exchange notes.

"But the main statement, that these bonds were sold to maintain the gold standard, is not true. More than half of them have been used to supply the deficiency in the Federal Government. If there had been no deficiency, a mass of greenbacks, instead of being reissued and of swelling the supply of currency, would have remained in the Treasury, notwithstanding the absurd theory that the law prescribing a reissue of greenbacks exchanged for gold would turn them out on the street the next day.

"The fact is that the issue of these particular greenbacks for Federal expenses, when, under normal conditions, the national currency would have been curtailed to the extent of their value, was a practical inflation of the currency, and a nullification of the much-prayed-for but unappreciated elasticity which is actually in our currency to-day to the extent that is compatible with safety. When it was desirable to reduce the supply of greenbacks, the Administration sedulously avoided reducing it. It was this unprecedented folly and deception in the Administration's handling of the national finances that made the gold standard so offensive to a vast number of voters."

And again:

"The scheme for retiring the greenbacks and taking the Government out of 'the banking business,' suggested and favored by the Indianapolis platform, would sink any party deliberately proposing it either now or at any time in the future. It involves the increase of the interest-bearing debt by the issue of bonds to the amount of about \$470,000,000 for the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and, logically, also for the \$365,000,000 of silver certificates, or \$835,000,000 in all. Is it possible that any considerable part of the people could be induced to vote for such an increase of the debt? It seems to us that the mere statement of the scheme is enough to condemn it utterly and any party wild enough to propose it."

Of prominent Republican papers the *Hartford Courant* (Senator Hawley's paper) is one of the first to join the current anti-greenback crusade. That paper says:

"Our money must be put on a basis where it can not be so open to attack. The flow of gold may be this way at present and the release of hoarded millions may flood the country yellow now, while a few weeks ago you couldn't get a gold piece at the bank; but all the same, just so long as we have a lot of greenbacks in existence we are in danger. It is President Cleveland's simile of the 'endless chain' that may pump the Treasury dry. The greenbacks are mere promises to pay—demand notes. When we have paid them we should treat them as every sensibly managed concern treats its paid notes—tear off the signatures or cancel them on their face, and retire them from sight. But, no, the United States must put out its notes again. It doesn't allow itself to get rid of the debt, and it keeps afloat these perpetual threats against our power to continue specie payment. It's coming time for some clear-headed and courageous statesmanship at Washington. We've a chance now to do great things. If the chance is neglected and we drift for the next four years, we shall be wrecked in November, 1900. That is a very safe prediction."

The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The people of the country, as a rule, feel a sort of affection for the greenbacks because they helped to carry the nation through civil war. But such a feeling is purely sentimental. Money is the tool of trade, and if a better tool is within our reach it would be folly to cling to an imperfect, or antiquated, or dangerous one merely because it had served a good purpose in the past.

"A banking currency based on specie, amply secured, redeemable always and everywhere in coin at full face value, is the desideratum sought by sound financiers, and they assert that such a currency will lay broad and deep the foundation of national prosperity. If the McKinley Administration succeeds in establishing such a currency it will be deserving of the gratitude and confidence of the country. The task is a difficult one and is destined to encounter fierce and bitter opposition; but it is believed that the

country has had a lesson and a financial education during the past three years, and especially in the recent political campaign, which has disposed the minds of the people favorably to the projected change.

"The chief difficulty will be in arranging the details. We believe that the principle of a redeemable and flexible paper currency is acceptable to the great body of the American public."

It can not be said, however, that the Republican press in general feels called upon to express itself definitely at this time on the greenback question. There is a widespread disposition to deprecate further agitation. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, for instance, says:

"The money now in use suits them [the people] and they are opposed to every form of monkeying with it. They have said very plainly that they do not believe in the theory that prosperity is to be secured by currency tinkering, or experimenting in standards of value, and they are tired of the discussion of such things."

The *Omaha Bee*, taking its cue from Senator Sherman's statement that the people have just decided against changing our financial policy, is confident that the plan of retiring greenbacks will not be adopted:

"The people regard the greenbacks as a very desirable and a very cheap currency, while at the same time a distinctly representative currency. The greenbacks are peculiarly the people's money. It will have to be admitted that they have been used to the disadvantage of the Government, but this would not have been the case except for extraordinary conditions not likely to arise again. It was the flood of silver paper and the agitation for more, creating distrust of the future of the financial system, that caused the persistent attacks on the gold reserve, added to which was the fact that the Government has not received for several years sufficient revenue to pay current expenses."

It seems to be true of the Chicago dailies in general that they delay joining in the post-election crusade, altho many of them have heretofore expressed their opposition to "government banking."

The scope of the newspaper crusade is indicated by the names of a few of the journals openly committed to it: *New York Times* (Dem.), *World* (Dem.), *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), *American Grocer*; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.); *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Record* (Ind. Dem.), *North American* (Rep.); *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), *Journal* (Rep.); *Baltimore American* (Rep.), *Herald* (Ind.); *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.); *Chicago Chronicle* (Palmer Dem.); *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.).

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, commander of the United States army, in his annual report (Nov. 11) renews his recommendation for an increase of the army, on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increase of either public or private wealth. General Miles advocates a standard of strength to be fixed according to the population and wealth of the nation, which standard would in his judgment "be judicious, patriotic, and eminently wise, not only for the welfare of the people of the present day, but for all time of the existence of the Republic." He would fix the enlisted strength of the army at one soldier for every 2,000 of population, as a minimum, "the maximum strength to be determined within these limits by the President according to the necessity and requirements of the nation."

It is a striking fact that influential newspapers in Chicago—the scene of the riots, during which General Miles had charge of Federal troops, and upon which, the press assumes, is based the claim that an increase of the army is necessary—are outspoken against the major-general's recommendation.

"Grand Police of the Nation."—"The army has not fared well at the hands of Congress, tho that body will spend millions.

on the navy, which is the popular branch of the united service. Herein we may see the lingering jealousy of standing armies in time of peace, which so long-influenced legislation in the days when we lived under the king. There is a feeling that a regular navy is no menace to popular institutions, but that a regular army may be. The belief that 35,000 trained soldiers can overawe a free people of 70,000,000 is absurd, but still it has to be reckoned with and it must be made to yield to argument before our army can be made a perfect organization, if even of small proportions. There are changes of thought that indicate that our people are realizing that the soldier in time of peace has his uses for preserving the peace. The regulars are the grand police of the nation when it comes to enforcing national law, and the strike riot of 1894 has opened the eyes of many people to the advantages of having a permanent force that obeys orders without regard to the sentiment of the locality in which it is acting. The conviction is borne in upon many minds that the United States is not going to enjoy the complete immunity from social troubles that its founders fondly hoped for, and that, like other nations, we may have to use force to protect property. This increasing realization that forms of government do not settle all social questions may in the end lead to the increase of our permanent establishment without burdening us with a dangerously great army."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

Increase Would Be Judicious.—"That it would be judicious to increase the army somewhat there can be little doubt. More than twenty years have passed since the act of June 18, 1874, fixed the enlisted maximum at 25,000 men, to which it had been reduced by successive stages after the close of the Civil War. Since 1874 the population and wealth of the country have grown enormously. In other words, the capacity of the people for maintaining easily a larger armed force, and the resources which such a force is expected to guard, have both greatly increased. The navy has been materially strengthened during the last ten years, not only in its ships and guns, but in the number of its enlisted men, and somewhat analogous reasoning may be applied to the land force.

"But there is a special ground for an increase of the army in the needs of coast defense. General Miles points out the wisdom of continuing the liberal appropriations lately made for this purpose, and urges the point that harbor defenses not only protect the great marts of wealth and trade, but the humblest workshops. The defense of the seaboard is also the defense of the interior, so that all parts of the land are concerned with it. Yet in order to make these new defenses effective, they must have artillerists to man them. The experience of 1893 at Chicago also shows that, when there is a necessity for calling upon the troops to enforce the laws, there should be an adequate force at hand. An increase of the infantry strength would give this desirable source of reliance."—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.), New York.*

No Imminent Danger from City Mobs.—"While the necessity of maintaining large

bodies of troops on a fast-fading frontier has diminished, the demand for army posts in the neighborhood of large cities has greatly increased. There may be some foundation for it, but we find that it is generally based upon a most unwholesome fear of domestic disorder. A people that could conduct such an election as was held last week without riot and bloodshed is not in very imminent danger from city mobs. We have found in most cases that one regiment of regular infantry is quite capable of managing the biggest and wildest mob. Moreover, every State in the Union is well protected by the national guard, whose efficiency grows year by year.

"What, then, is the argument in favor of an increase in the army? Seventy thousand is far too great a number for the requirements of police duty and far too small a number to defend our coasts in case of war with a foreign power. The increase advised by General Miles would impose an additional burden of \$755,000,000 [probably misprint for \$75,000,000.—*Ed. LITERARY DIGEST*] a year upon the Government, to no important purpose. . . . We need guns for our seaboard towns and ships for our navy, but money spent upon increases in our army would be money thrown away."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

Let the Army Alone.—"The question of the army may be best answered by letting it alone. The United States has no proper use for a large standing army. It is upon the militia of the States that the preservation of the peace in time of violent excitement mainly depends, and it is from the militia that a majority of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of an army of volunteers chiefly are drawn in time of war. The temper of our people is military as well as commercial, and patriotic more than



WHAT THE CUBANS SAY: "Poor Weyler will never get so he can enjoy his Havana."
—*The Journal, Boston.*



GETTING MIGHTY INTERESTING FOR HUNTED AND HUNTER.—*The Journal, New York.*



BUT MACEO WASN'T THERE.
The Herald, New York.



WEYLER AT THE FRONT.
—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

CARTOONISTS' VIEWS OF THE CUBAN "CRISIS."

military. We are a nation of volunteers. . . . In 1860 we were a nation of farmers, storekeepers, and manufacturers, with a feeble militia. But now we have a strong force of well-drilled National Guards in each State; now nearly all our colleges have military instructors; and now nearly every church has its 'boys' brigade.' Never before were we so well prepared to meet the emergency of foreign intervention.

"The supposition of domestic insurrection is not to be taken into serious consideration. Wise legislation will deprive Herr Most, Eugene Debs, and the rest of the agitating tribe of plausible pretext for agitation."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"In times of peace the death-rate in army circles is not great, but the West Point school continues to turn out its graduates, for whom places must be found. One lodgment for the overplus has been found in the Indian agencies, which have been given over to military. But these niches are not enough. If the army must be bigger only to accommodate a surplus of West Point talent, the people may discover an easier and cheaper solution of the problem by cutting down the output of shoulder-straps."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

THE SINGLE TAX IN DELAWARE.

THE single-taxers of the country concentrated their forces in a unique campaign eighteen months long to secure control of the legislature of Delaware at the recent election [LITERARY DIGEST, August 15]. The campaign committee reports that, out of a total vote of about 38,000, the single-taxers polled 1,173 votes. The report claims, however, that, considering the size of the vote, practical results are very good, because the next state House of Representatives, which meets in January, will contain two members (out of a total of twenty-one) who are pledged to vote for a single-tax bill, and in the Senate, consisting of nine members (six holding over), one Senator is pledged absolutely to the single tax, another is pledged conditionally, and two others are pledged not to oppose the single-tax bill.

Nine hundred and seventeen of the single-tax votes were polled in New Castle county, and 256 in the other two counties. The committee says (*National Single-Taxer*, Minneapolis):

"When it is remembered that our issue was overshadowed by one of the most exciting national campaigns ever held in this country, it may be conceded that much has been accomplished in Delaware. It is estimated that four fifths of our converts deserted us at the last moment and went back to their old parties, because they considered national issues more immediately important. Republicans who are single-taxers on the local issue refused to support our ticket because it contained Bryan and Sewall electors, and many Democrats were led back to the old ticket because of the plea that it was necessary to elect a Democratic legislature in order to elect a Democratic United States Senator. From these causes, and also owing to the widespread bribery and fraud so prevalent in Delaware, our vote was not nearly so large as expected, but local single-taxers are not by any means discouraged, as they claim that the single-tax vote will be much larger on the local issues which come up next year. All three counties are so evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic parties, when the Republicans are united, that the politicians now recognize that single-taxers hold the balance of power, and therefore we may reasonably expect more consideration from them in the future."

The Outlook, New York, says of the result of the single-tax campaign, in part:

"They gave three of the Democratic nominees for the legislature a place upon their ballot. These three were among those elected, but their majorities in each case outnumbered the entire single-tax vote, thus showing that they did not need the indorsement. . . . They did not throw the casting vote anywhere, as they hoped to be able to do in all three counties. On the other hand, their vote outnumbered that of the Prohibitionists and even that of the anti-silver Democrats (both of whom, however, ran full electoral tickets, which the single-taxers were too wise to attempt). Their campaign was earnest and thorough and entirely free from any hint of corruption. . . . The single-tax expenses (entirely legitimate ones) so far in the campaign are estimated as at least \$20,000. In round numbers, therefore, each voter has cost about \$20. Even at this low rate, the single-tax leaders may find a majority out of 38,000 votes rather expensive to secure. They declare, however, that the campaign will go on for twenty years, if necessary, and that they are quite satisfied with the result of the November election in Delaware."

PACIFIC COAST REPUBLICAN PRESS ON THE McKINLEY VICTORY.

LEADING Republican newspapers of the Pacific coast States made protection rather than silver the great issue of the Presidential campaign in their section. Consequently McKinley's victory has a strong protective tariff significance to them. Emphasis is laid also on Republican commitment by the St. Louis platform to international bimetalism.

Not a Gold Victory.—"No one need be deceived by the plea of *The Examiner* that the election of McKinley is a triumph for the gold standard. California did not go Republican on that account, nor did Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota, or Illinois. The gold standard undoubtedly played its part, but it must yield the chief credit for the result to the causes which set the Republican tidal-wave in motion two years ago. That has been advancing ever since, and simply swamped more opposition on Tuesday than it did when it first rose above the dead levels of politics.

"It was impossible, after four years of Clevelandism and with the threat of four years of Bryanism, to expect a different result. Clevelandism meant closed mills, an increasing national debt, and an alarming fall in values. Bryanism meant more free trade, an assault upon the integrity of the courts, and a governmental essay in socialism. All this was enough to arouse the conservative sentiment of the country without a word being said for or against the gold standard.

"There will be no 'government by Wall Street' under the administration of President McKinley. We have had that under Cleveland, and no party wants any more of it."—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco.

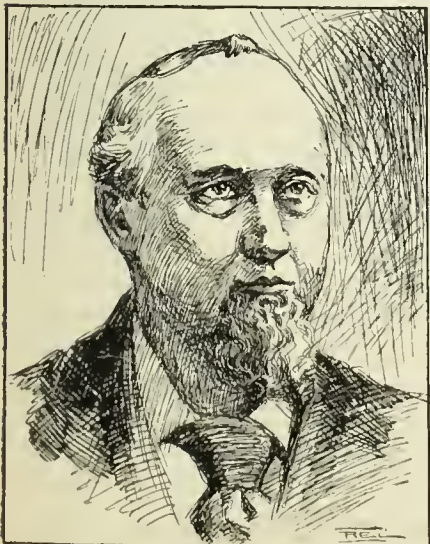
McKinley a Bimetallist.—"Major McKinley is known to be a genuine bimetalist. The monetary plank in the platform was in its essence an epitome of his sentiments as expressed by his speeches and his actions while a member of Congress. He will therefore be as President in complete sympathy with the platform. The work of bringing about an international agreement in accordance with the party pledge will not be with him a mere perfunctory observance. He can be counted on to enter upon that task with all the ardor, energy, and sagacity of his nature, and he will have the hearty support of a great majority of Republicans in both Houses of Congress and throughout the country. . . .

"With the assurance of the return to the protective system, which will make American industries profitable and provide an adequate revenue for the Government, the money question will settle itself. The nation will no longer have to run in debt to maintain the gold reserve. Mills and factories will open for American workingmen; good wages will be paid in good money, and industry and enterprise will once more receive their reward. Never in our history have great questions been so well settled as in this case. Every danger that seems to have threatened the Republic or its people has been met boldly and overcome."—*The Call (Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

"There are two ways by which silver may be maintained at parity with gold: one by limiting silver coinage and redeeming the limited coinage with gold, the other by an agreement among commercial nations to accept the money of the two metals coined on an agreed ratio, as of intrinsically equal value, each a full legal tender in payment of all debts. The next battle of the standard is more likely to be fought on these lines than on the issue of unlimited coinage of silver by the United States acting independently."—*The Bulletin (Ind. Rep.)*, San Francisco.

Protection the Issue.—"But it is not to be ignored that despite the effort of the Democratic and Populist parties to ignore the question of protection, the people did consider it, and that it was a most important element in the verdict that has been reached. We are to look, therefore, for legislation by the new Congress, when it has been seated, that will move in the direction of the promise of the platform and the well-established policy of the party, for it is positively known that the next Congress will be strongly Republican."—*The Record-Union (Rep.)*, Sacramento, Cal.

McKinley the Ideal American.—"There was a craze in the air, an epidemic for Cleveland [in 1892] and while McKinley was

ALVA ADAMS (DEM. AND SILVER FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Colorado.EBE W. TUNNELL (DEM. AND NAT. DEM.),
Governor-Elect of Delaware.ROBERT L. TAYLOR (DEM.),
Governor-Elect of Tennessee.JAMES W. LEEDY (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Kansas.

an infinitely stronger man than Harrison, it is by no means certain that he could have beaten the big man from Buffalo. Free trade was an experiment and the people wanted to try it. They did so, and got enough to last them a century. No, it has all turned out right. Had McKinley been sacrificed then he could not have squelched Bryan and the silver craze as he has done in 1896. He is now elected, and can have a reelection if he so desires. He is the most popular man in America, as the individual vote of the several States will amply attest when it comes to be counted. No man ever struggled against greater odds or toiled up-hill in the face of adversity as has William McKinley. He stands to-day for all the world to look upon as the ideal American."—*The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Disintegration of Bryan Forces.—"Each day of the campaign saw additional adherents to the cause of sound money, and a weakening of the forces of the cheap-money men. The process of disintegration of the heterogeneous forces arrayed on the side of Mr. Bryan will continue until there will be scarcely sufficient left to ever render the cry of free silver a danger or a menace to the business or the prosperity of the country.

"Mr. Bryan's peculiar heterodoxy has gone into the limbo of dead issues. There may be some spasmodic imitations of life galvanized into the corpse, but it will never again be the national bugaboo which it has been in the last campaign. . . . Mr. Bryan can, and probably will, continue to talk free silver, as Mr. Weaver will continue to talk 'fiat money,' but 'free silver' in the next campaign will be spoken of no more than its twin heresy, 'free trade,' was exploited by Mr. Bryan himself in the campaign which has just closed."—*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Seattle, Wash.*

Silver Not an Issue.—"Now that the campaign is over and even emotional natives can think calmly, it will no doubt be perceived that Mr. Bryan and his party did not make the cause of silver an issue at all. The issue they made was between reckless inflation and sound finance; between honesty and dishonesty, between safety and ruin. They pretended to advocate bimetalism, but what they recommended meant the most disastrous monometalism it is possible to conceive of. They promised free coinage, but under conditions that were not only impracticable but impossible. . . .

"While the campaign, as the Bryanites have made it, has been carried far away from the real issue as it has made by the Republican platform at St. Louis, it is not at all likely that the Republican Party will forget or neglect its pledges. There is a use for silver as currency, a very proper and natural use, and it will be restored to that use by rational and proper means. Our paper circulating medium will no doubt be relieved from the steel casing that now circumscribes it, and the country from the difficulties it is continually causing."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma, Wash.*

"The public opinion that made McKinley President will control the legislation and Administration of the next four years. This is a guaranty of ample revenues and honest finance, a stable monetary standard and prosperity in business, a strong central government and repression of riot and disorder. The country will have four years of respite, at least, from the plague it has endured for the last four."—*The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland, Ore.*

POPULIST PRESS ON THE OUTLOOK.

THE People's Party press since election, while reporting substantial party gains in several directions, gives the impression that internal dissatisfaction and disagreement over party policy are widespread. The party is practically devoid of daily papers, and the weeklies have as yet given no tables showing definite party gains.

It is claimed that Thomas E. Watson, candidate for Vice-President, will have 25 or more votes in the Electoral College, and that Populist representation in the next Senate will increase from 6 to 9, and in the House of Representatives from 7 to at least 21. In Kansas the Populists will have the governor, state officers, legislature, Supreme Court, and United States Senator—a clean sweep. The governor and state ticket in Nebraska, the

ROBERT B. SMITH (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Montana.LORRIN A. COOKE (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Connecticut.DAVID M. CLOUGH (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Minnesota.JOHN R. ROGERS (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Washington.

governor of South Dakota, and the governor and major portion of the state ticket in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and North Carolina are also given among the Populist gains.

There is much criticism of Democratic Party "hoggishness" in fusion arrangements. Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, not made public until after election, was written in this vein. Much is now made of the claim that better treatment of the Populists in a half-dozen States would have changed enough votes to elect Bryan. George F. Washburn, of the Chicago headquarters, declares that the contest has been a decisive victory for the Populist Party, which has raised and made silver the great national issue. Only continued cooperation of the silver forces is needed, in his opinion, to secure victory in 1900.

Fusion with the Democrats, already in control of newspapers, caused the suspension of a number of Populist papers during the campaign, and a few have gone over to the Socialist-Labor Party. The Reform Press Association opposed fusion at the St. Louis convention, it will be remembered; a press conference for planning future action has recently been called.

Violation of St. Louis Compact Defeated Bryan.—"Take Kentucky. A change of 251 votes would have given it to Bryan. The Populist vote in Kentucky in 1892 was 23,500. Had our full vote been enlisted for Bryan, he would most certainly have carried the State, but the Indiana tactics prevailed in Kentucky also, and McKinley won because of the stupidity of Democratic leaders in not realizing that the Populist voters could not be delivered, like cattle, to those who had bargained for them on fusion deals. . . . The Democrats lost the case because they violated the St. Louis compact.

"Contracts, whether express or implied, are as binding in politics as in business, and no party can violate them with impunity. In trying to force our men to make a complete surrender, and to take both Bryan and Sewall, the Democrats simply put one straw too much on the patient camel's back. Had the Democratic leaders furnished ever so small a share of the patriotism, and ever so small a portion of the 'rising above party,' Bryan would have been elected. But they thought they could swallow us in the West, and crush us in the South, and they sacrificed Bryan in the effort to destroy Populism."—*Thos. E. Watson, in People's Party Paper, Atlanta, Ga.*

Notice Served on Bryan.—"It is probably idle to go back now and review the causes which led to the defeat of Mr. Bryan, but the chiefest among them all was the brutal stupidity of the gold-bug nominee for Vice-President in declining to retire from the national ticket supported by those forces declaring for reform. It may not be altogether correct to assert that this stupidity is the sole cause of defeat, but it is certain that many people who favor reform could not be persuaded to believe in the sincerity of such a man as Arthur Sewall, and we have no hesitation in saying they were right. We have asserted before that he was put on the ticket by the schemers to defeat it, and we say so now. The object for which he was put up has been accomplished. . . .

"The announcement now comes that Mr. Bryan declares he will continue to fight the battle of reform. It is well, perhaps, that he will do so. He is an able leader, and it may be that none can now be found to equal him. But great events can be evolved within the next four years, and, speaking now for the People's Party of North Carolina, and we believe for the nation, we take the liberty of serving notice upon Mr. Bryan that if he desires to head the reform forces of the People's Party in the next fight he must do so under some other name than that of Democrat. That name has become a reproach and a stench among the people, and it will not be supported any more now nor hereafter."—*The Caucasian (National Chairman Marion Butler's Paper), Raleigh, N. C.*

Stubborn Democratic Greed.—"In all these States [Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Wyoming, California, Oregon, and the Dakotas, where a change of 25,000 votes was needed to elect Bryan] except West Virginia, the Populist vote was a considerable factor, and in several of them this vote was largely driven to stay at home by the unreasonable demands of the Democrats that the Populists surrender their organization and become 'Democrats.' This they could not and would not do. It is true

that finally, just before opening the polls, fair union terms were agreed upon, but it was too late to repair the damage done in the earlier part of the campaign. It was too late to heal the sores or hide the scars made early in the summer. If the Democratic Party had stopped when Mr. Bryan had been named for the Presidency, and had recognized the fact that others than 'Democrats' desired free silver or monetary reform, and had referred the completion of the ticket to the expected allies that were to meet in two national conventions July 22, at St. Louis, thus gracefully acknowledging in advance the services tendered, it would have opened the way for a union of forces that would have contained none of the elements of weakness that carried defeat to the standard bearer of the allied parties on the 3d of November. Monetary reform is postponed for four more years through the stubborn party greed that demanded all, and only yielded at a late hour what was wrung from it by half-disheartened, half-disgusted allies."—*The Nonconformist (Pop.), Indianapolis, Ind.*

Coercion and Fusion Losses.—"Voters were told on Monday night at the great factories and manufacturing establishments that they need not return to work on Wednesday morning if Bryan was elected. The effect of this on a man whose wife and babies are depending on his daily wages for bread and shelter, in the landlord-cursed cities, can not be called in question, and of all the agents which contributed to the election of McKinley we believe this was the one most potent, and withal it shows the most dangerous and most-to-be-dreaded feature of American politics.

"Taken as a whole it must be admitted that the plan of fusion as forced on the People's Party has not been a howling success, yet there will be upward of twenty Congressmen in the next House who favor the principles enunciated in our platform. As near as present returns indicate, Tom Watson will receive twenty-two electoral votes, being the same as was cast for Weaver and Fields four years ago. The Populists will in many States have to regain their official standing as a political party by petition, and in others will never be known except by a thorough reorganization.

"The lessons to be drawn are numerous, but all point to the one fact that a more thorough education on vital principles, with active work by the rank and file, relegating professional tricksters and place-hunters to the rear, is the only hope of the party, and a party that stands true to principle is the only hope of the country."—*The Sentinel (Pop.), Chicago.*

A Hint to Capitalism.—"As an impartial observer of the war between the creditor and debtor classes, and one who has enlisted in the world-wide political labor-class struggle that asks for no quarter from and offers none to capitalism, great or small; as one imbued with the fanaticism of the crusaders or the abolitionists, if you please, and will advocate and vote for nothing short of socialism at all times, we have this suggestion to make to the capitalists: If you do not wish to have greenbackism resurrected, supplemented with genuine repudiation and confiscation, as a new weapon by the so-called middle class—the small business interests and agriculturalists—which was your ally during the past campaign, agree upon some plan to put the unemployed labor at work. Reduce the hours of labor; never mind about raising wages. Curtail production to conform with consumption in a measure. Do not choke the channels of commerce with a huge surplus, and then prices will have an upward tendency.

"A large army of unemployed is dangerous to the interests of capitalists. Let the latter take the hint and regulate industry—if they can."—*The Citizen (Socialist-Labor, formerly Pop.), Cleveland, Ohio.*

"Another Move Forward."—"Having elected McKinley, a concerted movement is now started to make the Presidential term six years instead of four. Why not call it sixteen? Why not make it perpetual? Anything to get clear of the necessity of spending millions of dollars every four years to buy up the people to sell out themselves. It is very expensive. It takes quite a percentage off the profits. And so Chauncey Depew, and a lot of other conspirators, have begun a series of newspaper articles to show that it is a great injury to 'business'—(the blessed 'business!')—to have a Presidential election every four years!

"An empire would be much cheaper, and no doubt the fool people would vote for it. Is there any depth they are not capable

of?"—*The Representative (Ignatius Donnelly's Paper), Minneapolis, Minn.*

"To Mr. McKinley."—"It is just as impossible for business prosperity to be achieved by the single-gold standard with its consequent falling prices as it is for the human system to exist without food. Nobody knows this better than you, for you have stated so at various times, and the American people shall expect you to make use of your knowledge to forward bimetalism. We wish to call your attention to one other fact; that the American Republic is the greatest silver-producing nation in the world, so much so that it may almost be called an American product, while the English subjects own most of the gold-mines of the world. You have held yourself out as the friend of the American people and claim to be the champion of the American laborer as against the world. Is it too much to hope that you may be also champion for the sale of one of America's greatest products, silver? Is it too much to expect that you will be in favor of American institutions against England or any other country? The road is open to you, Major McKinley, to become one of the world's greatest men, or to have your name sent down in history as one of its worst. Which road will you take? Will you be for America and Americans against all the world, or will the 'plutocracy with all its trusts and its money power control your actions and cause you to become one of those who shall be known in history who ground the faces of the poor, who destroyed the prosperity of his own country that others might be rich, who helped to assassinate the tree of liberty in this, its home?"—*Silver Knight and Watchman (Senator Stewart's Paper), Washington.*

Harmony Must be Secured.—"If the cohesive influence of plunder is strong enough to bring together the opponents of free coinage, surely patriotism, and all the holiest considerations which can appeal to the citizen, should be strong enough to lead the advocates of free coinage to join in perfect union in the cause of humanity. *The News* believes that there should be and must be firmer and more intimate unity of bimetalists than ever before, and that nothing must be allowed to interfere with it. The exact method of procedure by which this great end may be accomplished can not yet, perhaps, be definitely pointed out, but there are several ways open, and the selection of the best one is the problem to which all earnest silver-voters should set themselves. We must drop our minor differences, which only dissipate strength, and get into one solid body working for the same end. So long as bimetalists fritter away their energies over local differences or national questions that are not vital, they lessen their ability for accomplishment and indirectly aid in the perpetuation of the rule of the money power."—*The News (Pop.), Denver, Col.*

To Continue Educating the People.—"Now, with charity to each other and a sharp eye on the place-hunters, let us all unitedly and vigorously push the grand work of educating the people—not in bimetalism, for the double-specie basis is only a lesser fraud than the single-gold basis, but in the true science of money; money the creation of law; paper money, the money of progress and intelligence. Let us show what a great blessing government railroads would be to the people, and how they would cut the claws of plutocracy. Let light shine upon the land question. Land monopoly is already casting its blight in several parts of the Union, and only awaits the time when large bodies of land will be more profitable to the plutocrats than scattered mortgages, to make land monopoly the greatest curse of the nation.

"The campaign just closed proves that the people can not be united under Democratic leadership. The party that foisted Grover Cleveland upon the nation for the second time and backed him with a Congress, and thus brought ruin to the people, will not be trusted. The people must unite or be ground beneath the heel of the money power. They can look nowhere for relief except in the People's Party. Educate them as to what is the matter and the remedy, and they will come to us."—*The Missouri World (Pop.), Chillicothe, Mo.*

"Give the Twins a Chance."—"The present tariff rates are acceptable to all but a few industries, and those are of but little consequence in the estimation of the average legislator, as they relate chiefly to the productions of the farm. Manufacturers got about all they asked for in the present law; they are not asking any change. Michigan and Iowa and North Dakota were carried for McKinley on the tariff issue. The same may be said of the

Pacific States. If no attempt at tariff legislation is made in the near future, those States may become restive.

"To take up the money question at once and arouse the resisting elements of the country may have the effect to raise doubts concerning the duration of the visit begun by 'confidence' recently. And the country can't get along without confidence. Prosperity is based on confidence.

"But let us be patient and wait. Give the twins a chance."—*The Advocate (Senator Peffer's Paper), Topeka, Kans.*

"It took Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' ten years to elect Abraham Lincoln."—*The Workman (Labor), Grand Rapids, Mich.*

FARMERS' DEMANDS AND NEEDS.

TWO farmers' organizations met during this month to discuss conditions and formulate plans of improvement. The Farmers' National Congress, composed of delegates appointed from each Congressional district by governors of the respective States, convened at Indianapolis. Resolutions passed by the Congress ask for "most ample protection" for farm products, indorse the demands of the National Wool Growers' Association for duties on wool, and demand the restoration of a bounty on domestic sugar. Other resolutions adopted were: Suffrage for women; an amendment to the laws against trusts, and the enforcing of the laws and amendments; the granting of better mail facilities to the rural districts by the Post-Office Department; on measures by Congress for preventing the spread of hog cholera and other swine diseases; on the encouragement of the beet and cane-sugar growing industries; on measures by the United States Government to prevent undesirable immigration; favoring a department of commerce by the Federal Government; and the following:

"Whereas, The recent election resulted in favor of bimetalism by international commercial nations; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress urgently requests the incoming Administration of the national Government to speedily adopt all practicable methods to obtain the concurrence of a sufficient number of nations to secure international bimetalism, with the unlimited coinage of gold and silver as equally money of ultimate redemption, and thereby to restore bimetallic prices for the world's commerce."

The National Grange, consisting of delegates from state and county granges, in session at Washington, D. C., represented a membership of over 160,000. The executive committee's report states the demands of this organization in substance as follows:

In settling the monetary and tariff policy of this country, the rights of the agricultural class must be respected, as well as the rights of moneyed institutions, for the prosperity of the country depends upon the general profitableness of all our industries. The farmers, comprising nearly fifty per cent. of the population, become the principal customers of our manufacturing institutions. Upon the prosperity of agriculture depends the prosperity of other industries, and under just, economic conditions the prosperity of other industries will contribute to the prosperity of agriculture.

Agriculture at the present time is suffering from disproportionate burdens, which if long continued may cause such disastrous results as have overtaken the agricultural class in various countries. It is therefore of the greatest importance, in settling the economic policy of the country, that the interests of agriculture be given just recognition, and to secure this the farmers of the United States must stand manfully and resolutely upon the broad platform demanding equal justice. We must recognize the competition which our surplus agricultural products will meet in the markets of the world. The development of home industries and the diversification of crops will afford some relief, but even then the surplus agricultural productions in certain lines will demand serious attention. There should be not only sufficient duties levied to build up the trade and commerce of a nation and for the highest functions of government, but it may also become necessary to pay bounties in order to maintain a proper relation of prosperity among all industries of a nation.

The official utterances of these organizations induce much partizan comment; Republican papers, in particular, refer to them as a significant defense of McKinleyism against Bryanism. The *Chicago Inter Ocean*, for instance, says that the Farmers' Congress urges upon the incoming Administration simply the

policy to which it is pledged by the St. Louis platform. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Bryan Dem.) suggests that "the restoration of bimetallic prices" by international bimetalism would be open to the same objections of "dishonesty" and "repudiation" that have been raised against free coinage. The *Denver Times* throws out the hint that "a union or 'trust' by which farmers will begin the regulation on a broad scale of their business interests is one of the necessities of the time."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) discusses the Populistic tone of the address of President B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, at Indianapolis:

"The president's address, indeed, was an eloquent and forceful philippic against trusts as the foe of the farmer, and as the 'robber baron' of the nineteenth century. Much that was said was true, but the address contained many very exaggerated statements, and the appeal for suppressive legislation, carried to its logical meaning, could end only in the naturalization of all industry, and the enslavement of labor in communistic classes.

"It is amazing, in the first place, how great a spirit of discontent has fastened itself upon the farmers, and it is no less remarkable that they are fast rushing into Socialism as the remedy for their woes. Unless this tendency is checked, the United States will soon have an agrarian movement to deal with as fierce, unreasoning, and relentless as that of Germany.

"But, fortunately, the Farmers' Congress does not reflect the views of the mass of American farmers, than whom no more loyal and patriotic citizens of the Republic can be found."

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* (Dem.) warns the National Grange against the politicians who will be ready to give to the farmers the form of protection without the substance:

"Now the Grange proposes to have the protection party do for the farmers what it has so long done for the manufacturers—put up the prices of their products by protective legislation, which shall shut out the competing agricultural products of the pauper labor of other countries from our home market, as its manufactured products have been shut out for so many years. The Grange will 'demand,' in short, that 'the same protection be given the farmer as is given the manufacturer,' and the justice of this demand is beyond question. It ought to have been made and enforced long ago. We hope that it will be made with all the earnestness and vigor that its righteousness warrants, and that it will be pressed until the equal right of the farmer with the manufacturer to consideration by the common Government is vindicated and forever established in practise. . . .

"If the Grange desires, however, to test the real sentiment of the party to which it will submit its demands, it should not fail to press the demand for an 'export bounty,' or the payment of so much money to every farmer on every bushel or pound of his products that is exported for sale in free-trade markets. It would be highly interesting to make this demand in earnest and push it vigorously, and see what reception it will meet at the hands of a protection Congress and of the protection party generally. It would be most instructive to the farmers and the people, besides, as it would serve the admirable purpose, if no other, of showing the absolute selfishness of the present dependent and protected interests, and how little regard they have for any interest but their own. When this was made plain, the next move of the Grange and the great interests it represents would be made much plainer. If farmer is not 'protected,' and can not be protected, by tariff duties he should not be taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer.

"If he can not be 'given the same protection as is given the manufacturer,' it will be practicable at least to give the manufacturer no more protection than is given the farmer, and that, of course, is the true and the best solution of the whole matter."

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment-Stations convened at Washington during the sessions of the Grange. Their work is reviewed at length by W. S. Harwood in *The North American Review* for November. Mr. Harwood shows that these institutions in all the States and Territories have already laid the farmers under heavy obligations. We quote from *The Journal of Commerce*, which gives some of the main points of Mr. Harwood's review, and comments thereon:

"Bacteriology has discovered a disease fatal to the chinch-bugs

and instructed farmers how to disseminate it, and already that pest of the wheat farmer has lost most of its terrors and may be completely suppressed if the farmers will heartily cooperate with science. Tuberculin has been found to be both a test of tuberculosis in cattle and a cure for it. It must be confessed that dairy farmers have treated tuberculin with a good deal of hostility, but it is not only disclosing facts regarding some of their animals which they would fain keep concealed, but it is protecting their sound cattle from their diseased cattle, and it is saving animals that have been attacked by disease. There is ground for hope that before long farmers will recognize that tuberculin does them far more good than harm, and will cheerfully cooperate with the sanitary authorities to cure or exterminate diseased animals and save the human race from the use of infected meat and milk. In the long run the farmers have more to gain than to lose from the suppression of disease in cattle. Experiments are in progress in the breeding of wheat which promise to give the country and the world new varieties equal or superior to the best of the present wheats in quality, and far more productive. In the testing of seeds and soils and in the experimental feeding of cattle, both for flesh and for dairy products, the colleges and stations are doing a vast amount of work of great pecuniary benefit to the farmer. It is no small thing that a steer can be fattened for market in three years instead of six, and a pig in fourteen months instead of two years, and if the yield of wheat per acre is decreasing in this country, as to which there is some controversy, it is because the abundance of cheap land is so great that it is not thought worth while to enrich the soil and to cultivate thoroughly.

"The fact is coming into general recognition that agriculture affords a field for scientific training and for business capacity. With all the adverse conditions the farmers have had to contend against, a good many of them have continued to make money and not a few have highly prospered. These are seldom those who are very fortunately placed; they are usually the men who differ from their neighbors only in the amount of intelligence and effort they apply to their occupation. Very much of the wailing about the deteriorated condition of the farmers comes from the men who have not enterprise enough to modernize their methods, and who are being left behind by some of their acquaintances, whose commercial instincts have led them into the cities, and by others who have stayed on the farm, but have appropriated the results of agricultural-college and experiment-station work, and have kept themselves tolerably well informed about the state of the markets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE REPUBLICAN THANKSGIVING.

HARK to the Thanksgiving turkey,
While the Hannarites throng to the hall,
And the Democrat weather looks murky,
And we dine not—we dine not at all:

"They gobbled,
Gobbled,
Gobbled all!"

See how they throng to the table,
And squeeze in and crowd to the wall;
While out in the night that is sable,
The Turkey-like monotones fall:

"They gobbled,
Gobbled,
Gobbled all!"

Call down a blessing, Bre'r Hanna—
For you have the chair and the call;
And wave your Republican banner,
As you gobble the turkeys and all!

"Just gobble,
Gobble,
Gobble all!"

—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THE Monroe Doctrine seems to gather strength with age.—*The Press, New York.*

WHOEVER may go into the Cabinet, Mark Hanna will undoubtedly be secretary of state.—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

IF there is no state of war in Cuba it is time the civil authorities put a stop to the disturbance of the peace.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

MR. BRYAN seems to look for a revival of prosperity even in his Presidential enterprises.—*The Star, Washington.*

IT is all very well to tell Congress what to do, but the worst part is that Congress generally won't do it.—*The American, Baltimore.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MORE PAINFUL REMINISCENCES OF POE.

THE fourth instalment of Mr. Thomas Dunn English's "Reminiscences of Poe" is fully as damaging to the memory of the dead poet as the one which appeared in part in our columns November 7. In the course of this instalment—which we judge is to be the last of the series—Mr. English thus excuses himself for the unpleasant task he has undertaken:

"I would gladly have whitened his [Poe's] memory if it had been possible; and as it was not would have given him the charity of silence. The attacks of his injudicious friends upon me have forced me to this partial exposition of his life; but I have suppressed much, because I did not consider any more was necessary for my own vindication. Had I not been assailed, Gill and the rest of them might have made an apotheosis of mendacity, meanness, and ingratitude without any remonstrance from me."

Mr. English begins his article (*Independent*, November 5) by a word in palliation of Poe's "intemperance," assigning oversensitiveness, love of approbation, poverty, and domestic afflictions as causes. Poe, Mr. English says, never received for his best productions one half their worth, "The Raven," for instance, bringing him but thirty dollars. The article then continues:

"But while his occasional lapses from sobriety may be readily excused, his constant mendacity and deceit are capable of only one explanation. The intellectual faculties of Poe overbalanced all the rest, and the animal faculties dwarfed the moral. A reference to some of his acts will show that he had little sense of right and wrong whenever need or resentment provoked him, and could no more be held responsible for many things that he did, than could a lunatic or an idiot. His audacity in asserting that I had borrowed money from him from time to time when he, poor fellow, rarely received five hundred dollars a year for his work, and I, especially at the time he lays his charge, was in receipt of a large salary and perquisites from official sources, when all our common acquaintances knew the facts, shows that he was perfectly reckless in his statements—a recklessness only excusable on the ground of moral idiocy. Two instances selected out of others are quite enough, as in these he himself furnishes the evidence.

"One of these was his obtaining under a false pretense, through Griswold, a sum of money from the publishers of the latter's book, 'The Poets and Poetry of America.' One day in Philadelphia Poe met me, and said: 'I have a good joke on Griswold;' and then proceeded to detail it. 'I told him,' said he, 'that I thought he had made a capital book of his "Poets and Poetry of America," and I'd like to write a favorable review of it; but I was pressed for money, and couldn't afford the time. He bit at the bait like a hungry gudgeon, and told me to write the notice, and as his publishers could use it he would pay for them my price. So I wrote and handed it to him, and he paid me.'

"Well?" I asked; for I saw nothing in that but one of the tricks of the trade.

"I knew he wouldn't read it until he got home," continued Poe; 'but I should like to have seen his face when he *did*.'

"Wasn't it favorable, then?"

"Favorable? Yes, to the amateur in scalping. I abused the book and ridiculed him, and gave him the most severe using-up he ever had or ever will have, I fancy. I don't think he'll send *that* to his publishers; and I'm quite sure they wouldn't print it if he did.'

"It is a good joke—of its kind," was my answer. 'You did not keep the money?'

"Keep it? No indeed; I spent it at once."

A slightly different version of this affair is given by Poe himself in a letter to F. W. Thomas, in 1842, printed in Woodberry's book and reprinted in Mr. English's article; but Poe's version confirms the charge of obtaining money from Griswold for a re-

view the latter wrongly supposed to be entirely different from what it was. Another incident is narrated of Poe's being paid to deliver an original poem before a Boston audience, and serving up to them an old poem written, as he boasted afterward in *The Broadway Journal* (November 1, 1845), before he had completed his tenth year.

Mr. English concludes with the following letter indorsing his review of Poe's relations to *The Broadway Journal*, and furnishing additional insight into Poe's character:

"ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23, 1896.

"My dear English: I have carefully read the paper you handed me, relative to your troubles with Mr. Edgar A. Poe, or rather with his biographers and critics, as well as with himself. With a positive knowledge of much which it contains, and floating memories of other portions, I do not hesitate to indorse it as correct, and, under the circumstances surrounding the case, quite gentle in tone.

"For a long time, and especially during our combined New York experiences, you had the capacity of being a perfect irritant to Mr. Poe, especially when the poet was lost in the inebriate. When entirely himself, and free from the grip of his enemy, such a condition was not apparent, for then he was gentle and respectful to you as to his other acquaintances and friends. How often he has rushed into my room, excitedly exclaiming, 'Where is English? I want to kill him.' Fortunately, on these many occasions you were employed in your Custom House duties, and easily escaped assassination; not that I supposed you were in any real danger from the exasperated poet, who had no weapon with him but his tongue, which, tho bitter enough when he chose to let it loose, could not 'kill.' Naturally I objected to having my apartment the place for a scene of violence, and was pleased that you were out of the way, nor did I wish for the discomfiture of Mr. Poe; for I felt assured that in the event of a personal conflict the odds were all against a favorable result for the author of 'The Raven,' an assurance justified by a subsequent experience, when he was severely and properly punished for his maudlin desire to attack you. His animosity to you was developed by a criticism you had published on something he had written, which criticism was decidedly spicy, and he, tho fierce almost to the verge of brutality upon the writings of others, could not patiently endure antagonistic opinions on his own productions. You will probably remember how our warm-haired poetic friend of Philadelphia, Henry B. Hirst, gave Mr. Poe mortal offense by his parody on 'Never Seraph shook a Pinion over Fabric half so fair,' by changing it as follows: 'Never nigger shook a shinbone in a dance-house half so fair,' etc. Hirst never regained the regard of Poe after this flippant use of one of his poetic gems.

"All the incidents connected with my short experience with *The Broadway Journal* are truly stated, as far as my memory recalls the unimportant events of half a century ago.

"Altho it is proper for you, my old friend, to defend your reputation, even at the expense of others, I most sincerely regret that, at this late day, the weaknesses of that distinguished writer should be brought again to public notice. I could add much to the slime which has flowed over his memory, but will not. His friends, many of whom knew nothing of him, except by his writings, have been injudicious, and have tried to bury his transgressions in the supposed wrong-doings of some of his contemporaries, thereby arousing defenses, which, as in your case, keep the memory of his ill-doings alive and to the front. In thinking over the failings of Mr. Poe, much consideration should be given to the difference in the circumstances of his youth and those of his later years. During the period when his only resource was his pen, which gave him but small returns, his wants were largely in excess of his ability to procure what they demanded, and, no doubt, the misery arising from this cause drove him to submerge his troubles in that which made his manhood disappear, and brought to life all that was ungentle in his nature. The character of his writings was such that he could not rapidly produce, which in conjunction with the then low prices attainable for literary work kept him continually on the rack of poverty. It is not difficult to be decently gentle and agreeable in prosperity, but to face smilingly the aggravations of want is not possible to many natures, and surely was not to his.

"THOMAS H. LANE."

THE WRITING OF AN OPERA.

REGINALD DE KOVEN describes the method of procedure of himself and his collaborator, Mr. Smith, when they set out to construct a new opera. As the description is in the form of an interview with a representative of *The American Art Journal* it is off-hand, but interesting as far as it goes. He says:

"There are one or two points we have to settle before we begin actual work. You know that the farther from reality the idea of an opera is the more natural it appears on the boards, and the more novelty there is the more assured the success. So the first



REGINALD DE KOVEN.

thing to be considered is what country presents most in the way of a novelty that has not been done to death. We had 'Robin Hood' in England, 'Rob Roy' in Scotland, 'The Fencing Master' in Italy, 'The Knickerbockers' in America, 'Seagand' in Russia, and 'Don Quixote' in Spain, so the last time we decided that China had been the least worked up of any. Then we had to decide whether it should be all China or have other countries introduced into the plot. Our conclusion was that the plot would be more esthetic if it were entirely Chinese.

"These points decided, Mr. Smith works out the plot and I begin to write music. Perhaps he gives me the lyrics roughly sketched out, and I set them to music. Perhaps I have some bits of music which I give him, and he fits his verses to them. We usually find that when we are working separately our efforts combine very well when we come to put them together.

"Of course, you know we have to settle all the little details about how much music will be required in the acting. I remember very well when I first started to write opera that I thought it would take about thirty-two bars of music for an exit passage. I found the actors could get off the stage very comfortably in four measures. Then the matter of situation must always be considered. Some years ago Mr. Coffin, of London, wanted a song for a certain passage. I fished out 'O Promise Me' for him. The song seemed to be all right, and Mr. Coffin sang it beautifully, but it did not take at all. Did not get a clap. We decided something must be wrong; the song seemed all right. So we

put it in another act, and you know the success the song has had since.

"We never write an opera right through from beginning to end. We have a song or a bit of music, and we talk it over some time before we decide whether it shall go in the first or the last act.

"How long does it take to write an opera? That depends on the way we work, of course. We have been working on 'The Mandarin' for about a year. Not steadily, certainly, tho it required plenty of attention and thought. Some of our operas have been prepared in four months. The length of time varies.

"What the success will be is difficult to tell. It took 'Robin Hood' two years to reach the height of its popularity. So far we are well pleased with the reception 'The Mandarin' has received, but New York will have to decide its success."

KIPLING'S LATEST VOLUME OF VERSE.

THE Tribune's reviewer grows very enthusiastic over Kipling's new book, "The Seven Seas." Here is the way his review begins:

"The first thoughts it provokes are of how rare the man is; of how fresh and stirring his songs are; of how he, and he alone to day, revives the exultant feeling of discovery which moved men when Coleridge and Wordsworth first dawned upon them in the 'Ballads,' and when Tennyson sent his famous volume of 1830 out into the world. No other poet of Kipling's time has quite this spell, which he shares with the great lyrists. No one else so swiftly takes the reader captive, makes him forget the prose and trouble of the earth, and plunges him into the romance of a life whose baldest prose becomes enchanting in the poet's strain. The fine thing about his romance, too, is that he never pretends to invoke it by means of conventional, rhetorical, merely 'literary' incantations. It springs from the instinctive music in his lines; from the piercing glimpses they give you—half humorous, half pathetic—of passionately human things; from the originality, quaintness, and point of the diction; from, finally, the truth that pervades the work like sea, wind, or light. This last quality is never absent, and that it means so much as it does in the poems is explained by the fact that Kipling not only feels anxious to tell the truth, but sees clearly and can report exactly what he sees."

There is more to the same effect, and the writer quotes, as an example of Kipling's direct touch, "direct to the point of roughness," the following stanzas introductory to the barrack-room ballads in the present volume:

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!

The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us!

But the reviewer's critical faculty is not altogether charmed away by the bard, as the following strictures show:

"Mr. Kipling has used plain speech in some of his new poems to an extent that adds nothing to our sense of his virility, but on the contrary leaves him for the first time convicted of bad taste. The danger of standing up too straight in order to prove your manliness is that you may fall backward, and this is what Mr. Kipling has done. There are lines in this book which have no earthly value in the rounding out of the poems in which they occur; they would never be missed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Kipling will have them expunged. . . . It is not convention which Mr. Kipling has violated, but the sense of cleanliness and delicacy which he has hitherto been among the first to uphold."

"IAN MACLAREN'S" NEW STORY.

"KATE CARNEGIE" is not likely to increase its author's reputation as a literary artist, but it will probably be as popular as the "Bonnie Brier Bush," or any of his other essays in fiction, if only because it sounds again with equal skill those appealing chords of humor and tenderness which in his first book gave him an immediate and distinctive place among the best writers of the day.

"Kate Carnegie" is put forward as a novel—"Ian Maclaren's first long novel," says the publisher's note. As a novel it is distinctly a failure. The central motive—the love of Carmichael, a Covenanting minister, young, provincial, prejudiced, and Kate Carnegie, the daughter of Jacobite ancestors, traveled, modern, experienced, aristocratic, yet withal impulsive and rich of heart—is rather touched than grasped; and the machinery of the tale is quite of the simplest, almost bald in its *naïveté*. The truth is that from first to last he is never seriously interested in his little thread of story, which is merely a string on which he hangs the curiously carved beads of Drumtochty character, and some dainty bits of description. Carmichael and Kate are comparatively flimsy sketches, and look like unfinished inventions; but the Drumtochty folks, especially those of them that are old friends, are intimate studies from life.

The book opens with a capital description of the scene at a railway junction in the Scottish Highlands on the morning before the 12th of August, when the three great trunk lines of England have poured thousands of sportsmen and their dogs into one little station for the opening of the shooting season. Kate and her father—an Anglo-Indian general—are returning to their ancestral home, the Lodge, after years of exile.

Here is a description of Carmichael, and of his meeting, amidst all that babel of men and animals, with Kate:

"Carmichael, the young Free Kirk minister of Drumtochty, who had been tasting the civilization of Muirtown over night, and was waiting for the Dunleith train, leant against the back of the bookstall, watching the scene with frank, boyish interest. Rather under six feet in height, he passed for more, because he stood so straight and looked so slim, for his limbs were as slender as a woman's, while women (in Muirtown) had envied his hands and feet. But in chest measure he was only two inches behind Saunders Baxter, the griever of Drumsheugh, who was the standard of manhood by whom all others were tried and (mostly) condemned in Drumtochty. . . . Through a kind of providence and his mother's countryness, he had been brought up among animals—birds, mice, dormice, guinea-pigs, rabbits, dogs, cattle, horses, till he knew all their ways, and loved God's creatures as did St. Francis d'Assisi, to whom every creature of God was dear, from Sister Swallow to Brother Wolf. So he learned, as he grew older, to love men and women as little children, even tho they might be ugly, or stupid, or bad-tempered, or even wicked, and this sympathy cleansed away many a little fault of pride and self-conceit and impatience and hot temper, and in the end of the days made a man of John Carmichael. The dumb animals had an instinct about this young fellow, and would make overtures to him that were a certificate for any situation requiring character. Horses by the wayside neighed at his approach, and stretched out their velvet muzzles to be stroked. Dogs insisted upon sitting on his knees, unless quite prevented by their size, and then they put their paws on his chest. Hillocks was utterly scandalized by his collie's familiarity with the minister, and brought him to his senses by the application of a boot, but Carmichael waived all apologies. 'Rover and I made friends two days ago on the road, and my clothes will take no injury.' And indeed they could not, for Carmichael, except on Sundays and at funerals, wore a soft hat and suit of threadbare tweeds, on which a microscopist could have found traces of a peat bog, moss of dikes, the scale of a trout, and a tiny bit of heather.

"His usual fortune befel him that day in Muirtown Station, for two retrievers, worming their way through the luggage, reached him, and made known their wants.

"Thirsty? I believe you. All the way from England, and

heat enough to roast you alive. I've got no dish, else I'd soon get water.

"'Inverness? Poor chaps, that's too far to go with your tongues like a lime-kiln. Down, good dogs; I'll be back in a minute.'

"You can have no idea, unless you have tried it, how much water a soft clerical hat can hold—if you turn up the edges and bash down the inside with your fist, and fill the space to the brim. But it is difficult to convey such a vessel with undiminished contents through a crowd, and altogether impossible to lift one's eyes. Carmichael was therefore quite unconscious that the newcomers to the shelter were watching him with keen delight as he came in bareheaded, flushed, triumphant—amid howls of welcome—and knelt down to hold the cup till—drinking time about in strict honor—the retrievers had reached the maker's name.

"'Do you think they would like a biscuit?' said a clear, sweet, low voice, with an accent of pride and just a flavor of amusement in its tone. Carmichael rose in much embarrassment, and was quite confounded. . . .

"A hundred thousand faces pass before your eyes and are forgotten, mere physical impressions; you see one, and it is in your heart forever, as you saw it the first time. Wavy black hair, a low, straight forehead, hazel eyes with long eyelashes, a perfectly shaped Grecian nose, a strong mouth, whose upper lip had a curve of softness, a clear-cut chin with one dimple, small ears set high in the head, and a rich creamy complexion—that was what flashed upon Carmichael as he turned from the retrievers. He was a man so unobservant of woman that he could not have described a woman's dress to save his life or any other person's; and now that he is married—he is a middle-aged man now and threatened with stoutness—it is his wife's reproach that he does not know when she wears her new spring bonnet for the first time. Yet he took in this young woman's dress, from the smart hat, with a bird's wing on the side, and the close-fitting tailor-made jacket, to the small, well-gloved hand in dogskin, the gray tweed skirt, and one shoe, with the tip on it, that peeped out below her frock. Critics might have hinted that her shoulders were too square, and that her figure wanted somewhat in softness of outline; but it seemed to Carmichael that he had never seen so winsome or high-bred a woman; and so it has also seemed to many who have gone farther afield in the world than the young minister of Drumtochty."

The Lodge is not far from Carmichael's house, and, of course, he and Kate see a good deal of each other, in one way or another. They bicker, as young lovers so often do in life as in novels; and they drop into the mildest of misunderstandings, which reach a climax on the occasion of a certain sermon, wherein Carmichael "goes for" Mary Queen of Scots, comparing her to Jezebel; and Kate flings indignant from the Kirk. The general makes her write a letter of apology for this rudeness; but the rift is complete, and gossip and a bank failure and a shadowy aristocratic wooer, Lord Hay, seem in a fair way to separate them forever, when a chance meeting in the woods leads to the following rapid and wholesome explanation—the reader premising, however, that a *deus ex machina* in the shape of Janet, a Highland widow, had precipitated matters by some wholesale cunning and charitable lying:

"No one can walk a mile in Tochty woods, where there are little glades of mossy turf, and banks of violets and geraniums, and gentle creatures on ground and branch, and cool shade from the summer sun, and the sound of running water by your side, without being sweetened and comforted. Bitter thoughts and cynical criticism, as well as vain regrets and peevish complaints, fell away from Carmichael's soul, and gave place to a gentle melancholy. He came to the heart of the wood, where was the lover's grave, and the place seemed to invite his company. A sense of the tears of things came over him, and he sat down by the river-side to meditate. It was two hundred years or more since the lassies died, who were never wedded, and for him there was not even to be love. The ages were linked together by a long tragedy of disappointment and vanity, but the Tochty ran now as in the former days. What was any human life but a drop in the river that flowed without ceasing to the unknown sea? What could any one do but yield himself to necessity, and sum-

mon his courage to endure? Then at the singing of a bird his mood lightened and was changed, as if he had heard the Evangel. God was over all, and life was immortal, and he could not be wrong who did the will of God. After a day of conflict peace came to his soul, and in the soft light of the setting sun he rose to go home.

"Miss Carnegie . . . I did not know you were here. . . . I thought you were in London," and Carmichael stood before Kate in great confusion.

"Nor did I see you behind that tree"—Kate herself was startled. "Yes, the general and I have been visiting some old friends, and only came home an hour ago."

"Do you know"—Kate was herself again—"the first thing I do on arrival is to make a pilgrimage to this place. Half an hour here banishes the dust of a day's journey and of. . . ."

"Besides, I don't know whether you have heard," Kate spoke hurriedly—"that it is now settled that I . . . we will be leaving the Lodge soon, and one wants to have as much as possible of the old place in the time remaining."

"She gave him this opportunity in kindness, as it seemed, and he reproached himself because he did not offer his congratulations."

"You will, I . . . the people hope, come often here, Miss Carnegie, and not cast off Drumtochty, tho the Lodge be not your home. You will always have a place in the hearts of the glen. Marjorie will never be grateful enough for your readings," which was bravely said.

"Do you think that I could ever forget the glen and my . . . friends here? Not while I live; the Carnegies have their own faults, but ingratitude is not one. Nor the dear rabbi's grave." Then there was silence, which Carmichael found very trying—they had been so near that day in Kilbogie Manse, with only the rabbi, who loved them both, between; but now, altho they stood face to face, there was a gulf dividing them.

"It may not be so easy for me to visit Drumtochty often, for you know there has been a change . . . in our circumstances, and one must suit one's self to it."

"Carmichael flushed uneasily, and Kate supposed that he was sympathizing with their losses."

"I hope to be a busy woman soon, with lots of work, and I shall use every one of my little scraps of knowledge. How do you think I shall acquit myself in my new rôle?"

"It was a little hard on Carmichael, who was thinking of a countess, while Kate meant a governess."

"You need not ask me how I think you will do as . . . in any position, and I—wish you every success, and . . . (with a visible effort) happiness."

"He spoke so stiffly that Kate sought about for reasons, and could only remember their quarrel and imagined he retained a grudge—which she thought was rather ungenerous."

"It occurs to me that one man ought to be thankful when we depart, for then he will be able to call Queen Mary names every Sunday without a misguided Jacobite girl dropping in to create a disturbance."

"Drumtochty will have to form its own opinion of poor Mary without my aid," and Carmichael smiled sadly in pardon of the past, "for it is likely, altho no one knows this in the Glen, that I shall soon be far away."

"Leaving Drumtochty? What will Marjorie do without you, and Dr. Davidson, and . . . all the people?" Then, remembering Janet's gossip, and her voice freezing, "I suppose you have got a better or more convenient living. The Glen is certainly rather inaccessible."

"Have I done anything, Miss Carnegie, to justify you in thinking that I would leave the Glen, which has been so good to me, for—worldly reasons? There is enough to support an unmarried man, and I am not likely to . . . to marry," said Carmichael, bitterly; "but there are times when it is better for a man to change his whole surroundings and make a new life."

"It was clear that the Bailie's daughter was a romance of Janet's Celtic imagination, and Kate's manner softened."

"The rabbi's death and . . . your difference of opinion—something about doctrine, wasn't it? we were from home—must have been a great trial, and, as there was no opportunity before, let me say how much we sympathized with you and . . . thought of you."

"Do you think, however, Mr. Carmichael,"—she spoke with hesitation, but much kindness—"that you ought to fling up your work here on that account? Would not the rabbi himself have

wished you to stick to your post? . . . and all your friends would like to think you have been . . . brave."

"You are cruel, Miss Carnegie; you try me beyond what I can endure, altho I shall be ashamed to-night for what I am to say. Do you not know or guess that it is your . . . on account of you, I mean, that I must leave Drumtochty?"

"On account of me?" Kate looked at him in unaffected amazement.

"Are you blind, or is it that you could not suspect me of such presumption? Had you no idea that night in Dr. Davidson's drawing-room? Have you never seen that I . . . Kate—I will say it at once to your face as I say it every hour to myself—you won my heart in an instant on Muirtown Station, and will hold it till I die."

"Do not speak till I be done, and then order me from your presence as I deserve. I know that it is unworthy of a gentleman and . . . a minister of Christ to say such things to the betrothed of another man; only one minute more"—for Kate had started as if in anger . . . "I know also that if I were stronger I could go on living as before, and meet you from time to time when you came from the Castle with your husband, and never allow myself to think of Lady Hay as I felt to Miss Carnegie. But I am afraid of myself, and . . . this is the last time we shall meet, Miss Carnegie. Forgive me for my love, and believe that one man will ever remember and . . . pray for you."

"Carmichael bowed low, the last sunshine of the evening playing on his fair hair, and turned to go."

"One word, if you please," said Kate, and they looked into one another's eyes, the blue and the brown, seeing many things that can not be written. "You may be forgiven for . . . loving me, because you could not help that,"—this with a very roguish look, our Kate all over—"and I suppose you must be forgiven for listening to foolish gossip, since people will tell lies"—this with a stamp of the foot, our Kate again—"but I shall never forgive you if you leave me, never"—this was a new Kate, like to the opening of a flower.

"Why? Tell me plainly," and in the silence Carmichael heard trout leap in the river.

"Because I love you."

"The Tochty water sang a pleasant song, and the sun set gloriously behind Ben Urtach."

The rabbi here mentioned is an old scholarly divine, who dies. He is very vaguely drawn; and his function in the tale seems to be chiefly to humble Carmichael, whom he reports to the Presbytery for heretical preaching. There seemed a promise in this—especially in the meeting of the Presbytery—of some good Mac-larenish fun; but it does not "come off," and a strong situation merely fizzles out in a be-careful-in-the-future sort of admonition.

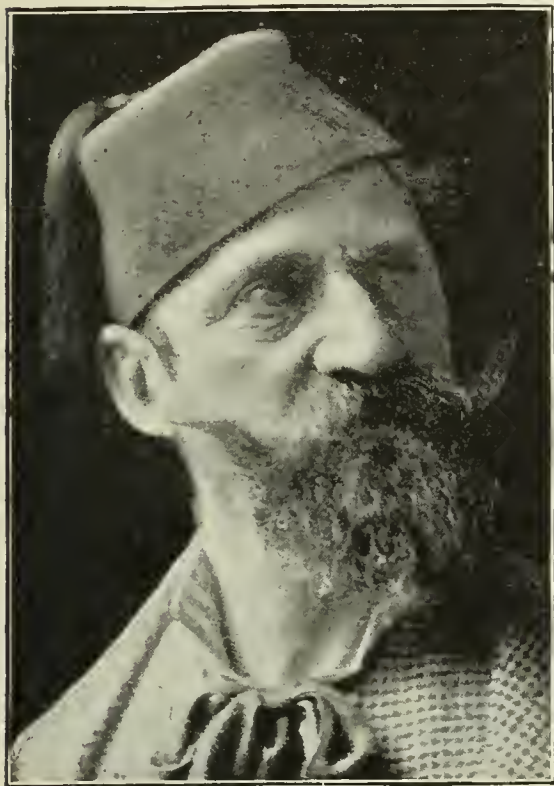
Another American Comic Opera.—"We are becoming wonted," says *Harper's Weekly*, "to something that a few years ago (not more than half a dozen) was reckoned a sort of impossibility—the good opera-comique, and comic opera of home talents making, with libretto and score by either native Americans or from collaborators so associated with music in our country that Americans could have a right to feel pride in their piece. At least five instances have given us this satisfaction. We have had 'Robin Hood' and 'Rob Roy' from Messrs. Smith and De Koven, 'The Wizard of the Nile' by Messrs. Smith and Herbert, 'El Capitan' from Mr. Klein and Mr. Sousa, in each case matters that have shown us true humor and situations other than the farcical, along with a musical inventiveness and technic in touch with popular taste, but quite superior to an ordinary 'popular' quality." To this group, says *The Weekly*, should be added "Brian Boru," by Mr. Stanislaus Stange and Mr. Julian Edwards. The atmosphere is racy of Irish surroundings, the scene being laid in Dublin in the tenth century. The hero, the strong-sworded Brian, becomes enamored of a fair but false English beauty, Elfrida, who is left with him as hostage until the end of a truce with his Saxon foes. She lures him on into various perils, from which he narrowly escapes and returns to common sense and patriotic duty.

THE papers are congratulating Miss Harriet Monroe on the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the award of \$5,000 to her in her suit against *The World* for the unwarranted publication of her *World's Fair* poem.

NAPOLEON SARONY.

THE famous artist-photographer, Napoleon Sarony, died suddenly of brain paralysis, on Monday, November 9. Sarony's gallery was established in New York city in 1867, and he proceeded to revolutionize the conventional methods and ideas of his craft. Under his touch photography developed out of the realm of mechanics into the realm of art. He had, indeed, "served his time" as an artist before taking to photography. Born in Quebec in 1821, and coming to New York in 1831, he began the

study of book-illustration, afterward founded the lithographing firm of Sarony, Major, and Knapp, of which he was the designing artist, and soon after retired from the firm on a competence, and devoted himself to the study of art in Europe. His fortune being mismanaged by agents, he was left penniless, and turned to photography, establishing himself first in Birmingham, England, and six years later in New York.



NAPOLEON SARONY.

Many anecdotes are narrated of Sarony that illustrate his character and his methods. *The American Annual of Photography* has an interview with him by Gilson Gillets:

"The art of posing [said Sarony] is not posing. The true pose is not a pose, but a natural position. So when we photographers take a picture of a person not posing, we have fallen into the habit of calling it a snap-shot. Now, a good snap-shot picture requires the use of all the art the photographer commands. It must be taken at the moment the subject is unconscious, and at his best. Look at this picture of James G. Blaine, for instance. Mr. Blaine was relating to me some humorous incident.

"Are you ready to take my picture?" he asked, when he had finished his story.

"It is taken," I replied. I had caught him just at the right moment when he was reaching the climax of his story, and the photograph is the very best I have ever seen of him."

Thomas Nast speaks of Sarony as follows in *The Tribune*:

"Partly from imitation and partly from following out his directions, all his sitters seemed to catch the Sarony tricks of expression and pose. If they didn't he wouldn't take them at all. He had not much patience with people who were naturally stiff and awkward, and it was his custom to turn such patrons over to some one of his assistants. It was hardly flattering to them, but that did not trouble Sarony. He would not waste his time where it seemed impossible to obtain good results.

"Then, with that other class of persons who wished to be allowed to pose themselves he would have nothing to do. He knew his own profession, and insisted upon having absolute liberty to do his work as he thought best. More than one well-known actress has been reduced to tears because Sarony would not 'take her' any more. This was his punishment for interference with his ideas.

"One day I went into the studio and found Sarony, with a proof in his hand, talking with great animation to a woman well known in society. Both appeared in very bad temper, and I tried to slip out again unnoticed. But Sarony immediately called me back.

"I'll leave it to you, Nast," he said, 'if this woman hasn't got a turned-up nose. She says she has not; there it is in the proof. Now, which is the truth?'

"Well, that was rather a tight place for me. I wasn't going to give a decision, so I made some excuse about having to rush away at once on important business. The woman was mortally offended, of course. But that just shows what Sarony would do in defense of his own work.

"In many ways he was really a caricaturist. That is, his poses were sometimes so odd that the picture seemed like a travesty on nature. For that reason he excelled himself in photographing theatrical characters in costume. No one caught the true spirit, either of comedy or tragedy, quite like Sarony."

"THE GREATEST SONG-WRITER OF ALL TIMES."

SO Liszt enthusiastically characterized Robert Franz, about whom Henry T. Finck tells us some interesting things in *The Looker-On*. His sketch begins as follows:

"If the father of Robert Franz had not committed the indiscretion of marrying at the age of sixty, more than two hundred of the best songs in existence would never have been written. Physiologists tell us that the children of aged parents are peculiarly liable to all sorts of degenerate nervous conditions—epilepsy, insanity, blindness, deafness, etc. Robert Franz's fate did not disprove this doctrine. Before he was thirty years old his nervous system and his hearing became impaired. In 1848—the year of his marriage—the shrill whistle of a locomotive made matters worse; he suddenly found himself unable to hear the highest tones any more, and from that time on one tone after another vanished forever, step by step, from the highest to the lowest, until 1876—the year of the first Baireuth Festival—found him totally deaf. Nor was this all. Three years later his right arm became paralyzed from the shoulder to the thumb, so that he was unable to write any more letters except with lead pencil. As early as 1867 he had been obliged to give up his positions as organist and conductor; he was suffering at that time from such frightful hallucinations, especially at night, that his friends feared he might become insane. Thus the experience of Franz corroborates not only the physiological doctrine just referred to, but also the current notion that there is a certain relationship between insanity and genius. For Franz was a genius in the strictest sense of the word. Liszt went so far as to pronounce him the greatest song-writer of all times."

Mr. Finck speaks of the services Franz performed in editing the scores of Handel and Bach, and then continues:

"Franz had a habit, in his letters and in conversation, of always speaking of Bach and Handel in the same breath. 'Beethoven and Mozart,' he said to Waldmann one day, 'are nearer to our modern way of feeling; but more powerful, more universal, are Bach and Handel; with them everything is so simple and unerring that we are astonished; their strength never degenerates into brutality nor their tenderness into sentimentality.' 'If any one understood the *bel canto* of the Italians, it was Handel,' he said on another occasion. 'I took him for a model in my songs. Therefore there is real melody in my songs; the aged Garcia advisedly said that of the songs of all the German composers, mine are best suited for the voice.' He was disappointed because so little notice had been taken by professionals of his arrangement of a number of Handel's operatic arias for the concert-hall, in which he believed them to be peculiarly effective, as they were but loosely connected with their operatic surroundings. 'Listen, listen, how beautiful,' he exclaimed to his Boswell one day, his eyes beaming with joy as he played one of those arias for him. He himself, poor man, could listen with the mind's ear only.

"With all his admiration for Handel, Franz recognized his great inferiority to Bach. He is reported as saying:

"If I am asked which of the two has the greater creative power (which is the main thing), I reply that Bach stands far and high above Handel. In Handel we find certain themes, forms, turns, which recur in almost all his works—he remains within a certain circle—whereas Bach's genius is inexhaustible; it is astounding, impossible to comprehend where he gets this wealth, this originality without limit."

SCIENCE.

THE SPEECH OF GORILLAS.

ROBERT L. GARNER, of "monkey-speech" fame, has come to the front again with a volume entitled "Gorillas and Chimpanzees," in which he relates his observations made in tropical Africa, while living, as he alleges, in an iron cage in the recesses of the primeval forest. It will be remembered that his veracity has already been impeached, it having been charged that he spent his time in Africa in the seclusion of a French mission station, and did not venture into the forest at all. *The Saturday Review*, London, which notices the book under the heading "Mr. Garner Again," evidently shares the opinion of the French geographers who have openly made these charges, and it finds in the book statements that it uses to confirm this opinion. Says the reviewer:

"Unfortunately the author is no precisian in geography, and we are left in some doubt as to the exact locality in which the cage was erected. 'The part selected was along the Equator and south of it about 2°.' From the sketch of his itinerary, it seems that he went two hundred miles up the Ogowe River, and, passing through the lake region to the south, reached a place about 2° from the Equator and twenty miles from the coast. We have been quite unable to follow this route on the ordinary maps of Africa, but some additional details we have derived from this volume make the matter somewhat simpler. Various photographs are reproduced in which Mr. Garner and his native boy are seen setting out from the cage for a walk, or preparing for the night, or watching for gorillas. Unless some friendly gorilla took the photographs, it is plain that the locality was within easy range of a photographer's establishment. Moreover, as in all the photographs Mr. Garner appears to have been very accurately shaved, and as he repeatedly describes the economies of equipment he had to put up with, it is plain that the site was within easy range of a barber's shop. Finally, as Mr. Garner mentions that while he was in the cage he received a letter containing a document that required signature, it is plain that it was within a postman's rounds. And so the locality may be fixed as that point reached by going two hundred miles up the Ogowe and back again to within twenty miles of the coast, still keeping 2° south of the Equator, to the point where there is a barber, and a photographer, and a postman. To make the position absolutely clear, we are bound to add that Mr. Garner describes with some minuteness the visit of an armadillo to his cage. There are no armadillos in tropical Africa."

Of the scientific value of the observations described, the reviewer has no great opinion. He goes on to say:

"The dubiety as to geography is of little importance, as Mr. Garner's results are not of a kind to send other naturalists hurrying to his forest. No information of the slightest value is given as to the sounds and call-notes that may be uttered by the apes in their native forests. Half an hour in the Zoological Gardens would give as much knowledge to a competent observer as Mr. Garner brought back from Africa. Indeed, he himself seems to have some notion of this; for the greater part of his section upon gorillas is taken from descriptions of the well-known Consul II., which lived for some time in the Gardens at Manchester. In the particular matter of speech Mr. Garner's statements are merely ridiculous. He devotes three or four pages to them, and gives no information except that, as 'all alphabets have been deduced from pictographs,' alphabets can not represent the sounds made by gorillas and chimpanzees. And so he invented a mysterious set of symbols consisting of brackets and dashes. However, in order to make these symbols intelligible, he himself translates them into the despised alphabetical system."

"The greater part of the volume is just such a loose and inaccurate compilation as might have been made in England by one ignorant of anatomy and zoology, and quite unpractised in writing. Bad grammar is as abundant as bad science, and we can only wonder that a firm of publishers should care to risk their reputation by issuing so worthless a volume."

A reply from the author of the book is evidently in order. Such specific charges as are here implied, especially as they have been made before, will probably not be allowed to go unchallenged. Another English authority, *The Spectator*, in its review of the book does not impeach the author's veracity, but devotes only a few lines to him, going off at once into an elaborate disquisition of its own, to prove that no animals can be said to have "language," properly speaking. Its only allusion to the author is contained in its introductory paragraphs, which runs thus:

"Mr. Garner's latest book, giving the results of his visit to the West African forest to study the habits, and, if possible, to learn the language, of the larger apes, is interesting, but disappointing. There evidently is no 'common code' for a universal ape language, and a very careful study of the creatures which he kept in captivity in their native country shows that such sounds as the different species utter are very limited in number, and do not express more ideas than other and better-known animals convey to each other by the voice. The chimpanzee, for instance, has distinct sounds for the ideas of food, recognition, fear, affection, warning, and discomfort, and two gestures of negation, a movement of the arm away from the body, and toward the person addressed, and that of turning its back and moving the arm backward. Other apes have an even more limited vocabulary, and though their intelligence is of a very high order, their means of communication, except perhaps by gesture, are not greater than those of many other quadrupeds, notably the cat, and less than those of certain birds."

IS A WOMAN AN UNDER-DEVELOPED MAN?

WOMAN is intellectually and physically a man arrested in his development"—so a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* sums up the teachings of one of Lombroso's latest works, "The Female Criminal." It is hard to tell whether women should be pleased or provoked at the attitude taken in this work by the noted Italian writer. First he shows that woman is by nature less criminal than man, and, even when she becomes a law-breaker, has fewer of the outward signs and symptoms of the born criminal. Then he says that this very fact, being due to her less degree of variability, indicates that she belongs to an earlier stage of development than man and is hence inferior. Finally he makes matters even by telling us that this inferiority is amply compensated for by her greater susceptibility to pity and the finer emotions. So that, after all, women may read the book without losing self-respect. We quote a few paragraphs from the review already alluded to:

"We see that the female of the lower orders of creation is superior to the male in size and in the complexity of her organs, and is thus the queen of the species, but higher in the scale she is less powerful and less variable, and finally she becomes a humble slave."

"So likewise in the human race we see that before arriving at womanhood the girl equals or surpasses the man in physical development, and often also in intellect; but little by little she falls behind and stays there, thus giving, even by her ephemeral superiority, proof of an atavistic phenomenon common to inferior races; that is, precocity."

"So, too, the relative rarity of the stigmata of degeneration observed in the woman, which at first might seem a sign of superiority, is on the contrary related to her lesser variability, which is still a characteristic of inferiority. . . ."

"Finally, the rarity of the criminal type, and consequently of the born criminal, among female criminals, which seems to contradict the foundations of Lombroso's theory, on the contrary confirms this theory, when we consider that this rarity is related to the smaller frequency of degeneration and of epileptic cortical irritation—the most frequent causes of innate crime."

"The coexistence in woman of cruelty and pity is also an apparent contradiction, which Lombroso explains by referring to the influence of maternity, which, being added to primitive cruelty, often counteracts it; so, too, her inferiority in genius,

force, and variability explains how, being perhaps less moral, the woman is nevertheless less often criminal. . . .

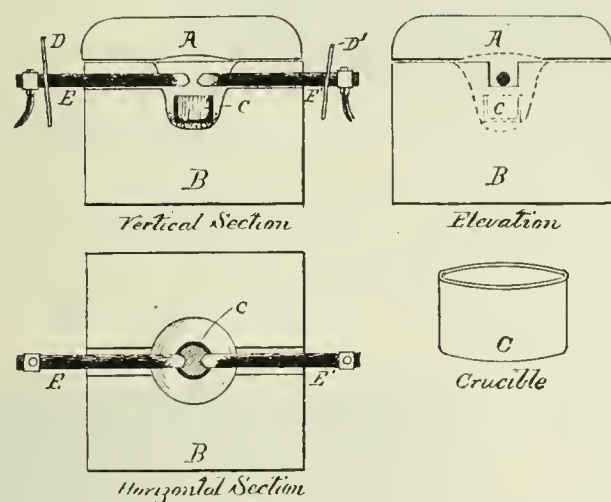
"But, finally, even if we can show that a woman is intellectually and physically a man arrested in his development, the very fact that she has more pity and is less criminal than he compensates advantageously for this inferiority, while assigning to her a very different rôle in the social organization."

The reviewer ends by commending all these facts to the earnest study of those who are trying to make the two sexes as far as possible equal.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DIAMONDS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

M. HENRI MOISSAN, the eminent French chemist, to whose recent visit to this country we have already alluded in these pages, lectured on his researches with his electrical furnace at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, on October 27, and among other interesting experiments made diamonds before the eyes of his audience, or at least went as far in the process as he could conveniently go during his lecture. It may be noted at the outset that M. Moissan's diamonds are of interest to the chemist and mineralogist rather than to the jeweler, as they are black and not larger than a pin's head. The wonderful furnace in which they are made, and which produces the highest temperature known on earth, is thus described (we quote from the report in *Electricity*, November 4) :

"By the aid of the accompanying diagrams the electric furnace used in M. Moissan's celebrated investigations may be readily



DIAGRAMS OF THE MOISSAN ELECTRICAL FURNACE.
(By permission of *Electricity*.)

understood. Every one is familiar with the calcium or Drummond light, which owes its luminosity to the intense heat caused by the oxyhydrogen flame impinging upon a cylinder of prepared lime. M. Moissan illustrated this light on a large scale by directing a very large oxyhydrogen flame upon a piece of lime half as big as his head. The light was intense and dazzling, and the temperature was, he said, about that required to melt platinum. Lime has the property of being a *very poor* conductor of heat, and so it occurred to him to use it for the walls of his furnace.

"As shown in the cuts, the furnace consists of two parts, *A* the cover, and *B* the furnace proper. The latter consists of a block of lime, roughly squared, in horizontal section about 10 inches broad and wide and 7 or 8 inches high. The center of this is bored out from above somewhat conically for the reception of the crucible. From opposite sides this block is slotted for the introduction of the carbon electrodes, *E E'*. The cover *A* has the same horizontal section as *B* and is simply laid on the latter to complete the furnace. Just over the crucible cavity the cover is slightly cut away in the shape of a dome. The crucible, shown at *C*, is simply a thin cylindrical vessel of carbon into which the substances to be fused are placed.

"In order to prevent the formation of calcium carbide by the action of the lime of the furnace upon the carbon of the crucible, a little magnesia is thrown into the hearth or cavity first, and the crucible placed upon this.

"It will be observed from the cut that the axis of the carbons is slightly above the top of the crucible. The arc itself therefore

plays no direct part in the operation of fusion. The province of the arc is simply to supply the heat, which is conserved by the non-conducting surroundings and reflected downward into the crucible by the domed roof formed by the cover. For many purposes the use of the reverberatory type of furnace such as this has many advantages over the other type, in which the electrodes enter the bath and the arc passes directly through it. . . . The double line *DD'* represents sheets of heavy asbestos paper interposed between the furnace and the supports of the carbons, to act as shields for the supports against the intense heat and flames which issue from the slots when the furnace is in action.

"The block of lime constituting the furnace rested upon a heavy plank, and in guides in the same plank rested two heavy wooden blocks which constituted the supports for the carbon electrodes. These latter are not shown in the drawings, but to control the furnace, these blocks, upon which were fastened the metallic carbon-holders, are so adjusted that the junction of the carbons comes directly over the crucible, and when the current is turned on, the arc is drawn to the desired size by withdrawing one of the blocks more or less—the regulation being entirely by hand."

With this compact but powerful apparatus M. Moissan showed many wonderful experiments, of which we describe here only one—the manufacture of real, tho minute diamonds by the subjection of carbon to intense heat with iron. To quote again :

"The first furnace experiment was the manufacture of diamonds. After a short description of how he proposed to do it, M. Moissan placed some borings of Swedish iron in the little carbon crucible and covered it with sugar charcoal—this being the purest form of carbon attainable. The hearth of the furnace was then sprinkled with magnesia; the carbon electrodes adjusted and the cover placed on.

"At a signal to M. Mailloux the current was turned on and the arc drawn by M. Moissan himself. There was for a time a tremendous splutter as the 20 horse-power of energy was liberated within the confined space of a half-dozen cubic inches, but as the furnace heated up the noise quieted down and was succeeded by a calm. Presently flames began to issue from the ports through which the carbons entered the furnace, and, forced out as if by a blast from within, impinged upon the asbestos screens. These flames, indicating the combustion and incandescence of volatilized carbon and other products of the furnace, slowly changed color, indicating the progress of the operation."

During the fifteen to twenty minutes of the process a current of 250 amperes and 60 volts had been passing through a cavity the size of an egg, yet so non-conducting is the material forming the furnace that M. Moissan could take off the lid with his naked hands. Says the report :

"As he raised the lid so that the audience could see its dome-shaped recess, which had constituted the roof of the tiny reverberatory furnace, every eye was dazzled as by the sun itself, and an involuntary exclamation of surprise and pain arose on all sides. The lecturer had protected his own eyes with colored glasses, for it was necessary for him to look directly into the furnace. Seeing that everything was right, protecting his hand with a wet towel against the radiant heat, he grasped a small tongs and with it lifted the little crucible out of its more than fiery bath and plunged it into cold water.

"He explained that the first time he had cooled the mass in that way he had taken every possible precaution, expecting an explosion, but that after repeating the process three hundred times without an accident he felt that the audience was safe.

"After the crucible was cold he broke it, and a button of iron of about the same diameter as the crucible and half an inch thick, but covered with graphite scales, was exposed to view. This, he said, contained the diamonds, if he had been so fortunate as to succeed in making them, but he did not wish his audience to think that the South African diamond fields had yet been supplanted. The diamonds he had thus far been able to manufacture were all very small—the largest not over 1 millimeter (39 thousandths of an inch) in diameter—and therefore of no commercial value as a gem. He hoped, however, to improve on this.

"To get the diamonds out of the iron it was necessary to dissolve the latter away with acids. He also stated that the form of the crystal seemed to depend upon the cooling agent used. For instance, if the crucible were quenched in mercury, the crystals

were uniformly of the normal octahedral form with striated faces. Some of these when exposed to the air would burst, showing great internal strains. This phenomenon of bursting had also been noticed in natural diamonds. When quenched in molten lead the crystals more often took the cubical form with sharp or rounded edges. This form had also been noticed in the natural product."

ADVANCED MEDICAL TREATMENT GIVEN IGNORANTLY.

SEVERAL cases have recently been described in which Oriental peoples have long been employing methods of treatment now known to be in accordance with the latest scientific ideas. *Cosmos* (Paris, October 31) cites some of the most curious, as follows:

"It is told in *La Médecine Moderne* that a missionary in China, having seen two of his servants bitten by a mad dog, manifested great anxiety about them in the presence of five Chinese. These said to him in a reassuring tone: 'Do not be alarmed, all five of us were bitten by a mad dog last March; it is now September and none of us has had a single symptom of rabies; that is because we ate of the raw liver of the dog that bit us. Your two servants will eat of the raw liver of this mad dog, and like us they will be preserved.'

"Pliny long ago recommended the same process, and it has been employed empirically and not without success in modern times by a number of physicians, such as Lux, of Leipsic, in 1829, and Pierre Dufresne, of Geneva. We should mention also Burnett, of London, who administered to consumptives an attenuated maceration of tuberculous lung, etc.

"According to the same review, the Annamites and Tonkinese have employed for centuries the process of precipitating foreign bodies from water by alum, and have used for an equally long time the following process for rendering potable and inoffensive the waters of the most dangerous marshes:

"They collect in large calabashes the water of the rice-fields, taken from the middle of villages and contaminated by refuse of all kinds; they expose this to the sun for several hours, taking care to stir up the mass every hour or two.

"By standing and being exposed to the sun, the water deposits all its solid particles at the bottom of the calabash, and there remains floating on the surface a sort of viscous iridescent scum, which is removed each time the water is stirred up, and which is composed of fatty matter coming from the decomposition of organic material. Three to five hours, according to the time of day and the intensity of the sun's rays, suffice to obtain by decantation a purified water that may be drunk with perfect safety.

"The *Revue Scientifique*, in quoting these two facts, mentions that in the first case the Chinese are practising, without doubt, a scientifically correct method of cure; in the second, the Annamites show us that they discovered before us the influence of light on bacteria.

"Our contemporary sees in these facts an example of those intuitions that in general are the more correct the older they are. Some, perhaps, will see in them rather the traces of traditions of far-off ages, when man possessed full knowledge of these sciences that we are painfully and slowly resuscitating."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New Diving-Machine.—"The best-trained divers," says *Cosmos*, "can not descend to great depths under water by reason of the rapid increase of pressure. A Swedish engineer, M. Waller, of Stockholm, being employed to attempt the raising of a sunken ship, has invented an apparatus intended to enable workmen to labor at a great depth in the same physiologic conditions as if they were in a pit or shaft, open to the sky. The device consists of an iron tube, made of sections bolted together, and 56 meters [184 feet] long. At the lower end, which is closed, the tube is enlarged. In this enlarged space several persons may work; they reach it by means of a ladder in the tube. The chamber has a certain number of windows, closed by solid plates of glass that permit those within to see objects outside, which are illuminated by electric lamps hanging outside the walls of the tube. Levers that can be manipulated from the interior serve to seize, cut, draw up, attach chains and ropes, etc.; these are the arms or tentacles of this mechanical monster of the ocean depths. A sufficient amount of ballast is of course fastened to the system to cause it to descend and to hold it still when it has reached bottom."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PHOTOGRAPHING THE LIGHTNING.

THE experiments made last year at Washington by Prof. Alexander McAdie and his associates, in photographing lightning from several points of view, so as to obtain its actual path through space, have already been alluded to in these columns. In *The American Journal of Photography* (Philadelphia, November)

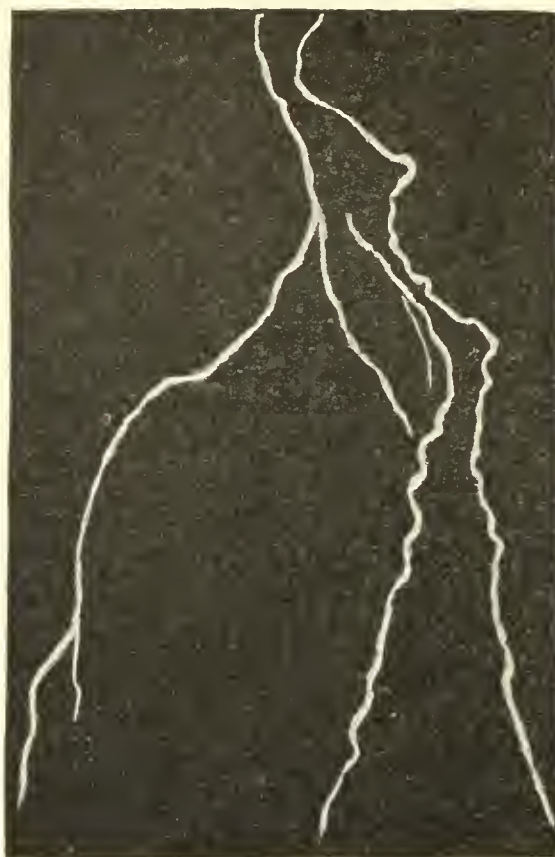
Professor McAdie gives some interesting details of his experiments, a few of which we quote below, reproducing also some of his lightning pictures. Says Professor McAdie:

"It is very evident that a flash of lightning is not generally a straight line. The statement that lightning always follows the path of least resistance, which is quite frequently made, is not, as commonly understood and stated, true. Ohmic resistance does not determine the path.

Without stopping to

go into a discussion of the problem from its electrical side, it is enough to say that when the air is subjected to a strain, whether steady or intermittent, by a highly charged cloud and an oppositely charged earth surface, at a certain limit there will be a breakdown, and it is this breakdown that we wish to study by means of several cameras and simultaneous photographs. It is as if we had a piece of tremendously thick plate-glass and were going to crack it. Given three cameras ranged around the line of fracture, can we get a composite picture from which we could make a model of the crack, showing all the little deviations in all directions?

"A flash of lightning has some points of interest not generally thought of by the ordinary beholder. In one of the illustrations herewith a horizontal flash will be noticed which changed direction not less than four times. A flash rapidly approaching or receding will be out of focus in different places, and it may actually come back again into focus. The little beads and knobs seen on so many flashes are probably places where the flash changes direction. To investigate, then, the peculiarities of lightning discharges we planned this experiment. Three cameras were alined upon the apex of the Washington monument. The edifice is 555 feet high,



and makes a prominent feature in the landscape. . . . We thus had the monument under photographic surveillance from all points of the compass. Whenever, between the hours of 7:30 and 10:30 P.M., a thunder-storm was expected, the observers were at their posts, exposed their plates, and waited patiently.

Our photographs showed that to the southeast over the water and lowlands, beyond the District line and on into Maryland, the majority of the flashes occurred. In fact, the path of the thunder-squalls was marked out by the lines of lightning discharge. Some flashes, about half a mile southeast of the monument, came within our field of work, and we obtained simultaneous photographs of them, altho a little distorted. Change in direction was clearly shown, and with a piece of stiffly waxed string we subsequently made a rough model of one of the flashes, showing how it started to come to earth in one direction and then changed. The exact location of the flash was determined by the intersecting lines and each change of direction by the appropriate photograph in that plane. . . .

"It has always seemed to me that before we can offer adequate protection against lightning, we must measure the flashes and know something of their dimensions and energy. It is only wise to attempt to harness when you know how strong the object to be harnessed is. We can measure directly the work done by lightning in fusing metals or breaking wood and masonry, or, as we have suggested, by photographically determining the dimensions of the flash, and working out, as Dr. Lodge has done, the electrical energy of a flash of such dimensions.

"I may mention that on comparing the width of one of the flashes with an object of known dimensions close by, we made the width of the lightning streak certainly not less than ten feet. But as the intensity of the light will determine largely the impression on the plate, it will not do to say that the flash was ten feet wide."

It should be noted that the conventional artistic representation of a flash—a zigzag made up of acute angles and straight lines, has been shown by photography to be entirely erroneous. Photography, of course, is not necessary to demonstrate this, but most people have apparently been too much overcome by fear of the discharge, distant tho it be, to note accurately its sinuous path unless it has been preserved for them by the sensitive plate.

Perils of Scientific Kite-Flying.—Kite-flying for purposes of scientific or military observation has been occupying the attention of more than one experimenter of late, as every reader of the daily papers knows. The occupation is not without its dangers when the object of the flyer is to use his kite as a post of observation, which is what the military experimenters are aiming at. *The Scientific American* tells this story of a recent narrow escape, which, had it not ended so fortunately, might have paralleled the sad fate of Lilienthal. It says: "Lieut. H. D. Wise, stationed at Governor's Island, who has been experimenting with man-carrying kites, had a narrow escape on October 21 from being a victim of his own experiments. The kites used were of the well-known Hargrave type which we have before described. They are flown three at a time. The half-inch rope was attached to a windlass to take up the strain. Attached to the cable, about a foot below the lowest kite, was a pulley, from which was rigged a boatswain's chair, one end of a line through the pulley-block being attached to the chair and the other being left free. The purpose of this was to enable the observer to take his seat after the kites had been raised to a point where they would be steady. The pulley rope was 2,500 feet long and capable of sustaining a weight of 900 pounds, while the kites were planned to lift a weight of 186.9 pounds. The lieutenant weighs about 130 pounds. As the kites were raised, the chair was held down on the ground, while the other end of the rope was played out along with the kite cable, until the kites had attained a height of 200 feet. They were then held taut, and the chair and lanyard were carried to a point immediately beneath them. The lieutenant seated himself in the chair and was about to make the free end fast, after which the kites were to be permitted to ascend, carrying the observer up with them. Just at that moment there was a slacking of the cable, the pulley fell to the ground, and the kites, tumbling and diving, gradually settled to a point back of Fort Columbus, just south of Castle William. It was found on

examination that the central spine of the lowest kite had broken and the kite itself was torn in pieces. This had released the cable and pulley. Lieutenant Wise has been conducting interesting kite-flying experiments for some time."

Utilization of Burned-Out Electric Lamps.—"It has, so far," says *Industries and Iron*, London, November 6, proved a fruitless task to attempt the renewal of burnt-out incandescent electric lamps. Yet there appears to be some economic fallacy involved in the destruction of what is, except in one small, if important, particular, a perfect piece of apparatus. It is stated that an American firm have now succeeded in making a commercial success of a process for renewing burnt-out lamps, which renders possible the use of the old bulbs at a very slight expense. By the new method the collar or base end of the lamp is not disturbed, the old filament being removed, and the new one placed through a small hole in the lamp bulb made by removing the tip. The small hole is subsequently closed exactly in the same manner as in the case of the new lamp, leaving nothing to indicate in the finished repaired lamp that it had ever been opened. It is stated that some 400,000 lamps have been repaired by this method, the filament being inserted through the small hole referred to by a skilful twist of the hand, and secured in position by a special carbon paste. The black deposit on the inside of the bulb is removed by fitting the lamp to a holder, and revolving it in a gas furnace; while, immediately following this operation, a small glass tube is fused to the opening made in the bulb, through which the lamp is exhausted. When this has been done, and the last trace of air and gas absorbed, a blowpipe flame is directed upon the throat of the tube, which is melted into a point exactly in every respect a counterpart of the original lamp."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WE understand," says the London *Speaker*, "that Mr. Nansen has sold the English rights of the work in which he will describe his latest experiences in the Polar Seas, to Messrs. Constable, and that the sum he will receive in consideration thereof is unusually large—£10,000 being mentioned as the price of this book. The firm paying this price is a comparatively new one."

"IN a paper read before the British Association meeting," says *The Electric World*, "Mr. John Burke stated that he had determined, with the aid of a double-slit photometer and also photographically, that fluorescent bodies such as uranium glass absorb more light when fluorescing than when not. Uranium glass is therefore less transparent to the light of the candle in the daylight than it is in the dark. In other words, the absorption coefficients are altered during the fluorescence for the particular rays the bodies emit."

ACCORDING to *The Medical Record*, eggs are useful in the following applications: "A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg, taken immediately, will carry down a fishbone that can not be extracted. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application to a boil. White of egg, beaten up with loaf sugar and lemon, relieves hoarseness, a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg in the morning cup of coffee is a good tonic. A raw egg, with the yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents."

"THE commission which has been inquiring into the proposal to unite New York and Philadelphia by means of a ship canal," says *Transport*, "has issued its report, and a very valuable and interesting document it is. Two surveys were made under the direction of the commission. By either route vessels would use the Delaware River from Philadelphia to Bordentown. Thence a canal would be cut across New Jersey, entering the sea at Sandy Hook. The distance between the two cities would thus be reduced from 274 miles to 92 miles, of which 31½ miles would represent the canal."

"PROF. HENRI MOISSAN, the distinguished chemist, who came to this country to lecture at the Princeton celebration about his discoveries, chief among which is that of the electric furnace, was given a complimentary dinner on October 28 at the Hotel Waldorf. About fifty chemists, pharmacists, and electricians were present. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus presiding. *The Electric Review* says: "M. Moissan gave an interesting account of his observation of American University life, where the thing which had struck him most, apart from the superb equipment for teaching, was the feeling of affection between the students and the professors."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE EYE.—"At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine," says *The American Journal of Photography*, "M. Guinkoff stated that he had successfully photographed the interior of the eye. The advantages of this method are important, since it enables actual pictures of the disease of the retina to be secured and compared from time to time to determine whether disease processes of the eye progress or not. The picture is made in two seconds. The apparatus can thus serve as an ophthalmoscope, and any number of persons can thus observe the results."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "CALL TO CHRISTENDOM."

"THE Twentieth Century's Call to Christendom" is the title of a very suggestive article in *The Homiletic Review* for October (see LITERARY DIGEST, September 19), which in a reprint has been widely distributed among ministers and leaders in evangelistic work. "The Call" directs attention to the fact that the twentieth century is not four years distant, but is now upon us. It is well established that Christ was born at least four years previous to the current date assigned to the Christian era. Hence "The Call" comes to the churches for immediate action, and appeals to Christendom at once to "gird itself for world conquest." The response to this appeal has already been hearty, and gives promise of an intensification of Christian effort. Referring to "The Call," *The Christian Intelligencer* says, "The times certainly invoke an earnest turning to the Lord and the seeking of greater and better things for the church and the world."

In an editorial on the same subject, *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) says:

"This call is for the immediate carrying of the Gospel to all the peoples of the earth; but it is not only the call of the twentieth century, but of all the centuries since the great sacrifice of Calvary. Nevertheless, the approaching close of this century and the beginning of another impresses men with the stern march of time, and causes our minds to instinctively look for some great movement similar to those which have marked the ending of past centuries. No more worthy movement than this can be mentioned, and the call and privilege of the Gospel in permitting us to be coworkers with God are emphasized by the rapidly approaching end of the century. The way to do this is simple enough—to set to work immediately in one's own sphere. By prayerful effort, and in the absence of censoriousness, to begin at home. The church needs convincing of sin; its own quarrels need healing, and confession of being in the wrong, and requests of forgiveness on the part of church-members, and members of families now at variance, will do much to break down the barriers that keep out the tide of pure and undefiled religion, and fit each Christian man and woman for individual work for the souls of others. The soul-winner can not be other than a thorough servant of God; for none are so quick to detect the absence of Gospel in the lives of those who preach it as those to whom it is preached. We sincerely trust that this call from the Risen Lord, so powerfully accentuated by the coming of the twentieth century, will not pass unheeded."

A writer in *The Mid-Continent* (St. Louis) has the following reference to "The Call":

"A blazing torch was lit when Dr. Gregory, editor of *The Homiletic Review*, sent forth his clarion call to the ministry, pleading for a mighty forward movement all along the line. From the same source in the East has come another flaming torch, 'The Twentieth Century's Call to Christendom,' pressing home the need of personal consecration and immediate practical efforts on the part of every believer for the conversion of the world. Dr. Nicolls, speaking for the West and Southwest, lights a needed fire when in *The Mid-Continent* he says, 'We need a Gospel, not of mere words, but of power and life, a preaching of it that will convict the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come. And this is but to say that we need the Holy Spirit, in the powerful and gracious exercise of his ministry.' Dwight L. Moody believes that 'the proposed movement for the immediate evangelization of the world is timely. He believes that there never was a moment since the parting commission of our Lord, that such a movement would be out of season, and the sooner the church is awakened to activity the better.'

'The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon-pyre!
A hundred hills have seen the brand
And waved the sign of fire.'

"The church needs the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire from above, a sin-consuming, life-giving fire, that will bring in a

high state of spiritual prosperity from one end of the land to the other. As we scan the signs of the times, we may reverently say that the hour is at hand for an unusual and glorious season of refreshing."

The Mid-Continent also has an editorial note on the same topic, as follows:

"The right-at-hand future is big with events. Certainly developments momentous and wide-embracing await us. Other forces are working mightily. Tendencies and influences to-day flow in sweeping volume. The solidarity of the race is illustrated. The work of the church too should be at flood-tide. We need the 'sound from heaven as of a mighty rushing wind,' which shall 'fill all the house.'"

"A QUIET DAY" AMONG THE CHURCHES.

TUESDAY, November 17, was observed by many of the churches throughout this country and England as a day of prayer and conference in preparation for the winter's work. The observance came about through the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance, which sent out an appeal to the clergy recommending the observance. It was suggested that the time appointed should be called "A Quiet Day." A part of the appeal sent out by the Alliance read as follows:

"These great social changes which distinguish our times call on the churches to develop the social conscience, which in most men is feeble and in many scarcely exists, and to lay on that conscience the social teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ. Unless this is done the close and multiplied relations into which modern civilization is thrusting us will become simply intolerable, and society will at length degenerate into a cage of wild beasts.

"As we are passing through a period of social reconstruction or evolution, many are beginning to see that the churches have a mission to society as well as to the individual. Churches are enlarging the scope of their activities. They are taking a new interest in social reforms, there is a quickened philanthropy, and deeper concern for the physical well-being of men, all of which promises a larger sphere of usefulness and influence.

"But may we not remind ourselves that these wider aims should all be subordinated to the higher; and that the social redemption of the world can not precede its spiritual redemption?"

In an editorial reference to the appeal, *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) expresses some measure of dissent from certain of its statements. It says:

"One of the arguments for the observance of the 'Quiet Day' is that the 'churches have a mission to society, as well as to the individual;' that they are 'enlarging the scope of their activities,' and 'taking a new interest in social reforms;' that there is 'a quickened philanthropy and a deeper concern for the physical well-being of men;' thus promising 'a larger sphere of usefulness.' Yet it is complained that 'spiritual growth has not kept pace with the unprecedented material development.' And we agree with the officials of the Alliance that 'just here lies our most serious danger.' The tendency is to resort to machinery of human devising, a compelling of men to accept the external forms of Christianity, tho they may not become enamored of its spiritual source and spiritual power. Whereas, 'the foolishness of preaching' is the God-ordained means of winning men to Christ and salvation, there is a manifest tendency to win men to the church and to a formal profession of Christ by showing them how much it is for their material advantage. Christianity is the great elevator; but it must be Christianity *in* the man, rather than Christianity applied as a lever outside of the man. If it is true that our nineteenth-century Christianity is becoming humanitarianism, and that soup and soap are taking the place of Christ and the Holy Spirit, it is time that we revised our methods; that we resumed work for the individual, rather than for society. If the care and anxiety for the physical man are taking the place of interest in and labor for the soul, it is time that a radical change were insisted upon, and that every God-called minister of the Gospel made it a special aim to turn the tide which is sweeping us on to the rocks of formalism and ruin."

The religious papers generally, however, indorsed the appeal

without any dissenting note. Thus *The Evangelical Messenger* alluded to it as follows:

"There is burning significance in this appeal. It ought to find an earnest response from pastors everywhere. A sweeping national revival of religion would cure the most of our social ills and industrial disorders. The love of Christ in the hearts of men would inaugurate the sovereignty of the Golden Rule. That would bring labor a just reward, and capital a fair remuneration. That would destroy the spirit of anarchism, bring rest to the discontented, happiness to the despairing. The Gospel of Christ is the real panacea for the world's running sores."

JUDAISM AS A BASIS FOR A NEW CHURCH.

IT does not require a strong imagination to see in Oswald John Simon's article on "The Mission of Judaism" (*Fortnightly*, October) the possibility of far reaching consequences. The article is only incidentally historical and expository, the main purpose being the suggestion that in Judaism—*translated* Judaism—can be found a basis for the great church of the future of which we hear so much and see so little.

Most of those who write for the reviews on the "Mission of Judaism" or similar subjects are, so we are told, either anti-Semites or secularized Jews. It is for the believing Christian to expound Christianity, and for the believing Jew to expound Judaism. The writer takes up this task as a believer. He speaks first of the feeling of Jewish separateness, which, he says, is much keener, because more inexplicable, with the skeptical Jew than with the believer. We quote:

"Whereas, to the skeptical Jew, Jewish separateness or nationalism appears a stubborn fact from which he can not free himself even if he would, and which presents to his vision a hard social problem, without relief of aim or design, to the religious Jew there is little consciousness of it. To him human brotherhood is the goal of that religion for the sake of which he is keeping himself distinct. His separateness, such as it is, and of which he is but rarely conscious, is a mere means to an end. That end is Universalism. Such an Israelite is not seeking to find social or political apologies for his existence, because he believes, with an intensity of conviction amounting to certainty, that the object of the existence in the world of the Jewish people is not politics, science, art, or economics, but religion, and religion only."

To this thought of separateness as simply a means to an end, as religious and not racial, the writer recurs several times. If a Jew breaks the religious tie, he says, it is mere fiction to speak of his descendants as Jews. Were it not for the mad fury of anti-Semitism, there would be no conceivable circumstance in the life of, for instance, a German of Jewish descent to make him different from the average German. The word nation is a misnomer when applied to the Jew. Jewish nationality is purely spiritual; real Jewish separateness is merely a difference in religious faith. This religious difference being once broken down, the separateness vanishes. The following daily prayer in the liturgy of Judaism embodies the religious Jew's idea of separateness, which is not that of exclusiveness but that of a means to universal union:

"Then shall the universe be established under Thy sole dominion, O Almighty Ruler! All flesh shall invoke Thy name, all the wicked turn unto Thee, and all the inhabitants of the world acknowledge that unto Thee every knee shall bend and every tongue swear. Before Thee, O Lord our God, shall they kneel and fall prostrate, and to Thy glorious name shall they ascribe honor; all of them shall willingly submit to the yoke of Thy dominion, and Thou shalt reign over them for ever and ever. For the kingdom is Thine, and to all eternity shalt Thou reign in glory, as it is written, 'In that day the Lord shall be acknowledged as the only God, and His name recognized as One.'"

Were this ideal of a universal union to be abandoned by the Jew, neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism nor Agnosticism could furnish any hope of such a consummation. While, there-

fore, Judaism is looked upon as a tribal religion, it is in fact the most catholic of religions. The Jews are but custodians for a religion meant for any people or any individual who will embrace it. The genius of this religion lies in its conception of the Supreme Being as the Universal Creator. Christianity has indeed interpreted this idea of the Deity to the nations formerly pagan, but this interpretation differs from the original in the highly important aspect of God's relation to mankind. This difference is explained as follows:

"Christianity only finds its way to God through the doctrine of the Incarnation. Even educated Christians of our own day will frankly admit that without the human figure, which by the miracle of the Incarnation has brought God within their gaze, they would be unable to realize any true consciousness of their relations with the divine Presence. It is assumed that, in the absence of the human personation of God, He would necessarily be vague and distant to man's feeling and thought. Christians can scarcely believe that the Deity is realized by the Israelite without the medium of the Incarnation. If Judaism ceased to exist, there would be no permanent witness to mankind that it was and is possible, through the span of human history, for men to apprehend the Deity without manifestation in human form."

The writer then takes up the taunt flung at Judaism because its services are held behind closed doors that it boasts of having a mission, but makes no effort to promulgate it. The closed doors, he says, are a necessity in most countries, because the open promulgation of their faith by the Jews would not be tolerated even now in many countries, and fifty years ago would not have been tolerated even in England. But, he thinks, the time is ripe in England and America for the teaching of the faith of Israel in open churches. He dwells on this as follows:

"A church opened on Sunday for a congregation of non-Jews, to hear from the lips of professing Jews the Theism and the worship as they understand them, would not merely be tolerated, but might even meet with a great response from multitudes of Englishmen to whom the doctrine of the Incarnation is a stumbling-block.

"If such a movement were attempted in London I can not conceive that, in the present state of advanced public opinion, it would arouse any bitterness of feeling among orthodox Christians, any more than is done by the theistic church founded and conducted by the Rev. Charles Voysey, or by any Unitarian church. Judaism is ready to fill up the great gap in the religious thought of the modern world.

"The question must arise, What shall take the place of those creeds which are losing hold upon the minds of many educated English men and English women? Mrs. Humphry Ward has drawn, in her novel of 'Robert Elsmere,' a picture of a certain religious *brotherhood* which might be supposed to supersede orthodox Christianity. The very portraiture of such a brotherhood, as we find it in the latter part of that remarkable essay in fiction, is an instance of the growing sense among thoughtful persons that the revolt against orthodoxy can not end in mere skepticism. The agnostic is the last person in the world to imagine that he has uttered the final word upon the mysteries of the spiritual life. No rational thinker can suppose that the present wave of agnosticism or indefinite belief can in England be more than transitory. The mere force of heredity in the English character suggests the probability that if one religious belief is drooping, it will be succeeded by another. Then some will ask, 'What will that religion be which can ultimately take the place of Christianity? Surely it can not be a creed which Christianity itself has superseded.' Here lies a tremendous fallacy. Judaism never has been superseded. Christianity has superseded paganism. The soil in which Christianity has grown and developed was pagan soil."

What the character of this proposed church, its festivals, its teachings, its ordinances, would be, forms the theme of a considerable part of the article. We give another extract on this point:

"The Jewish pulpit which would appeal to non-Jews would not, in my view, be silent about the Founder of Christianity—but unlike other theistic pulpits its attitude would not be polemical.

The New Testament would necessarily be interpreted in a manner very different from the orthodox Christian interpretation—but it is not probable that the whole of the New Testament would be used, any more than the whole of the Old in the form of worship which would take place in such a church. Much of the Old Testament would not be read at all. The Bible, as preserved by the Jewish people, would remain as it does now, both in synagog and in church, as that fountain of literature in which there is found a lasting revelation of the divine Being and of human responsibility. Other books would not stand on the same plane, tho many are found to contain indications of a divine revelation. After all, there is a great religious truth which no one with any outlook beyond his immediate surroundings can ignore; if there is a revelation of God in literature at all, any particular body of writings which is supposed to contain it can only be one of many. The whole human race have not the same books. They could not all understand them in the same way, even if they had. What the Jewish race has to do, and what, within restrictions, it has already done, is to set forth that revelation of God and of righteousness which has come within its own possession. Let other races, in God's name, do likewise. I remember hearing quotations in Westminster Abbey from the Vedas. They were read from the pulpit in the course of a sermon by Professor Jowett. The thought struck me then, as it often has before and since, that different races have independent revelations. But every race has not manifested this tendency in the same degree. It is quite certain that the Anglo-Saxon people, and indeed every nation of Europe, have gladly availed themselves of the teachings of the Hebrew race, however differently they may have interpreted them."

The Day of Atonement, the Feast of Passover, the Feast of Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles all have, we are told, elements of universalism such as to render them easily adaptable to non-Jews. While the writer does not for a moment imagine that such a movement would command the support of the mass of Jews, he thinks it would command the support of some, and these, tho "very few," would be "just those whose cooperation would be of special value."

THE MORALITY OF THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.

IN reporting the progress of the "Raskol," or religious dissent in Russia, attention has frequently been drawn to the fact that a prime reason why the Empire of the Czar has become the home of countless sects and sectlets is the immorality, especially the drunkenness, of the common clergyman, the average village "pope," whose life and conduct have forced out of the state church the very best element of the people. That not only the critics of the Russian system, but also its friends, are beginning to recognize this fact, is apparent from a remarkable article which appeared recently in the official church paper of Russia, the *Grashdanin*, from the pen of no less a writer than Prince Jenik-ejew, who repeats and emphasizes the complaints about the "chapel festivals," the celebrations of "the ninth and tenth Fridays," of the "Iwan" days, the "Elias" days, the "Elias" Fridays, etc. He says in substance:

All these special religious days and festivals have been introduced by the clergy in order that these may thereby increase their income, as for the services on these occasions they are paid liberally. The customs and habits in this regard will change entirely just as soon as the clergy receive a fixed and sufficient salary. Then the clergy will begin to preach that it is no sin to labor, but that laziness and idleness are grievous offenses. At the present time the clergy of Russia are to a great extent more like the heathen priests than like Christian shepherds of souls. As they do not receive a fixed salary in money, they are naturally anxious to come to the aid of the peasants with spiritual means in the selection of such festival days just as far as possible. Instances have occurred in which the villagers, with the consent of the clergy, have cast lots to decide to which saint a chapel should be erected in the village, and then such a structure has been erected. Just as soon as the building was completed a "chapel festival" was introduced. Then, too, the villagers and the pope came to

an agreement as to the days on which no work should be done, and this agreement was lived up to. If any man wanted to labor on this day, he was punished for this by the village authorities. On this appointed day of rest services were held, for which the pope received his remuneration, and after that the time was spent in drinking whisky and beer. The more "chapel festivals" and "appointed days" a village is accustomed to celebrate, the greater will be the income of the priest. Therefore it is to be hoped that in the near future the clergy will be paid a fixed salary, so that they will not be compelled to depend on the gifts of charity and will not need to provide for such special occasions and services on which they must reap their financial harvest. In case the clergy receive a fixed salary they will grow in the esteem of their people and be honored as men representing the high and holy calling of shepherds of souls. Concerning the clergy of Russia the expression is often used: "They seize from the living and the dead." With the payment of a salary the morals of both priest and people will be raised.

HOW TO BECOME A MAHATMA.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the leader of one division of the Theosophists, endeavors to explain to the general public how one may so train himself as to become able, at his desire, to separate soul from body. She does not, indeed, as our title perhaps a little unfairly implies, refer explicitly to the Mahatmas, but she describes at some length not only the theosophical ideas of future existence, its different gradations, and the character necessary to entrance into each, but also the process by which one attains power, while in the body, to visit the spirit-world. Her article (*Nineteenth Century*, November) is entitled "The Conditions of Life After Death." She classifies believers in a future life as those who believe on the authority of documents, those who believe on the testimony of returning spirits (the spiritualists), and those who believe from their own experience, their own investigations carried on in the spirit-world while they still dwell in the body. The way in which these investigations are made possible is thus described:

"All agree—religionists, spiritualists, and occultists alike—that the human soul leaves the body at 'the change that men call death'; spiritualists allege that, in the case of mediums at least, it can leave the body during earth life, and allow another entity to take possession of and control the body; occultists declare that it can leave the body at will and return to it at will, bringing back and impressing on the physical brain the experiences it may have undergone during its extra-corporeal travels.

"The human soul is not bodiless; it has a body of subtle matter, too fine to be seen by the physical eye—the 'spiritual body' of St. Paul—and is further clothed with two lower but still subtle bodies; in these the soul can exercise all its perceptive faculties far more perfectly than when it is encumbered by the grosser body of flesh. It can withdraw itself from the latter—which then remains asleep or entranced, as the case may be, emptied of intellectual consciousness—and is then, for the time being, a 'disembodied' intelligence, 'like unto the angels,' and is free to range at will and in full self-consciousness the worlds that are usually entered through the gateway of death. It can there observe, compare, and record the phenomena of those regions, and thus gain an experimental knowledge of their inhabitants and conditions."

How one may learn thus to divorce soul and body at will, is set forth as follows:

"He must begin by practising extreme temperance in all things, cultivating an equable and serene state of mind; his life must be clean and his thoughts pure, his body held in strict subjection to the soul, and his mind trained to occupy itself with noble and lofty themes; he must habitually practise compassion, sympathy, helpfulness to others, with indifference to troubles and pleasures affecting himself, and he must cultivate courage, steadfastness, and devotion. In fact, he must live the religion and ethics that other people for the most part only talk. Having by persevering practise learned to control his mind to some extent, so that he is

able to keep it fixed on one line of thought for some little time, he must begin its more rigid training by a daily practise of concentration on some difficult or abstract subject, or on some lofty object of devotion; this concentration means the firm fixing of the mind on one single point, without wandering, and without yielding to any distractions caused by external objects, by the activity of the senses, or by that of the mind itself. It must be braced up to an unswerving steadiness and fixity, until gradually it will learn so to withdraw its attention from the outer world and from the body that the senses will remain quiet and still while the mind is intensely alive, with all its energies drawn inward to be launched at a single point of thought, the highest to which it can attain. When it is able to hold itself thus with comparative ease, it is ready for a further step, and by a strong but calm effort of the will it can throw itself beyond the highest thought it can reach *while working in the physical brain*, and in that effort will rise to and unite itself with the higher consciousness and find itself free of the body. When this is done there is no sense of sleep or dream nor any loss of consciousness; the man finds himself outside his body, but as tho he had merely slipped off a weighty encumbrance, not as tho he had lost any part of himself; he is not really 'disembodied,' but has risen out of his gross body 'in a body of light,' which obeys his thought and serves as a beautiful and perfect instrument for carrying out his will. In this he is free of the subtle worlds, but will need to train his faculties long and carefully for reliable work under the new conditions."

What Mrs. Besant and others have found out after obtaining this soul-freedom is stated at considerable length. The soul at death, it seems, takes on "a violet-gray body made of ethers," in which it remains but a few hours, then divests itself of this, and enters what is variously known as "hell," "purgatory," "summerland" (spiritualists), "intermediate state" (Hindus), "astral plane" (theosophists). Here there are seven regions differing in the density of the matter that enters into the composition of the bodies inhabiting it. The degree of density of these astral bodies depends upon one's conduct during earthly life. In the lowest of the seven regions are the drunkards, murderers, etc.; in the highest are those of a scientific type of mind; between the lowest and highest are ranged the frivolous, the selfish, the carnal; higher up the literalists, the religious and philanthropic busy-bodies, the bigoted and the narrow; higher still, those who were devoted to art and culture, but for selfish reasons chiefly. The souls of those who led a pure life on earth sleep through these seven regions "enraptured in rosy dreams." Beyond this intermediate region lies heaven, which is also divided into seven regions, in which also souls are ranged according to the degree of their development. We quote from Mrs. Besant again:

"To all souls sooner or later—save to those who during earth life never felt one touch of unselfish love, of intellectual aspiration, of recognition of something higher than themselves—there comes a time when the bonds of the astral body are shaken off and left behind as an astral corpse, or 'shell,' while the soul sinks into brief unconsciousness, to be awakened by a sense of bliss intense, undreamed of, the bliss of the heaven-world, of the world to which by its own nature it belongs. At first it knows nothing beyond this bliss unspeakable, but soon begin to dawn on it the faces most loved on earth, and it arouses itself to see around it, amid ripples of living light and exquisite melody, the radiant images of all who during earth life were dear. . . . In the heaven-world all earth's higher experiences are assimilated, and the thoughts, aspirations, and efforts of the earth-life are worked up into the powers and faculties of the soul; hence the more of these it takes with it the more it grows and develops. Schemes of beneficence for which power and skill to accomplish were lacking in the past life are there worked out in thought, and the power and skill are developed as faculties of the soul, to be put into use in a future life on earth; the clever and earnest student develops to be reborn as a genius, the devotee to be reborn as a saint. Round each soul also throng those it loved in life, and every image of the loved ones that live in the heart becomes a living companion of the soul in the heavenly places."

WHAT BISHOP VINCENT SAID.

IN an editorial under the heading, "Trying to Bolster up a Misleading Accusation," *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) declares that *The Presbyterian Banner* has failed to make good its charge (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 21) that Bishop Vincent declared before a Chautauqua audience last summer that "the divinity of Christ is not an essential article of the Christian faith." After referring to various points in *The Banner's* summary of its evidence, *The Advocate* says:

"There is but one point in *The Banner's* remarks that could raise a presumption that anything was said that should not have been said. It quotes *The Assembly Herald* as saying editorially, 'Bishop Vincent has said that it was not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved.'

"We regret to have to state, however, that *The Banner* has not quoted the editorial note in the Chautauqua *Assembly Herald* correctly. This is the passage: 'Bishop Vincent then made a very strong address on the necessity of putting dogmatic theology in the background when the salvation of a soul is concerned. He dwelt especially on the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and the fact that failure to believe in the divinity of Christ does not necessarily prevent a man from becoming a Christian.'

"Whether this is a correct version of the situation or not, we can not say, but it is different indeed from the passage which *The Banner* professes to quote from the Chautauqua *Assembly Herald*. Bishop Vincent did not say that 'it is not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved,' but that 'failure to believe in the divinity of Christ does not necessarily prevent a man from becoming a Christian.' The last proposition we believe. *The Presbyterian Banner* may make what it pleases of it, but we have no doubt that many a man who started to seek God did not at the time believe in the divinity of Christ, meaning by that the Deity of Christ, which is the orthodox doctrine, and which we profoundly believe.

"He did feel himself a sinner, prayed to God for mercy, trusted in the promises of Christ and as such could become a Christian.

"However, we do not believe that a genuine believer, relying humbly upon the merits of Jesus Christ for salvation, would long remain in that state of mind without coming to the conclusion that, in a sense which could not be applied to any human being or angel, Christ is God."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A VERY flourishing colony of the Waldensian Church exists in Uruguay, South America. Some years ago an emigration movement led a number of families to leave their homes in the mountains of Italy and seek to better their fortunes in the new country. Their last conference was composed of twenty-two members—five pastors and seventeen delegates from congregations.

A PROMINENT Presbyterian, an ex-moderator, is quoted by *The Mid-Continent* as saying to a caller the other day, in deep distress: I do not know what has come over the Presbyterian Church. Look at my desk. It is literally covered with letters from churches seeking new pastors; and from pastors seeking new churches. There is a spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction everywhere. I do not know what to make of it."

AN American lady is claiming to be the reincarnation of Madame Blavatsky; but Mrs. Besant disputes the claims and recalls the fact that Madame Blavatsky herself declared, before dying, that the body being prepared for her was that of an Indian youth. Nothing, Mrs. Besant said, could be more absurd than to suppose that an adept would choose the worn-out body of a middle-aged woman for carrying on the work!

ANOTHER "find" is reported by Dr. Driver in *The Academy*, of London. A young Italian scholar, delving in the celebrated Biblioteca Ambrosiana at Milan, has discovered in a palimpsest some considerable fragments of the continuous texts of a Hexapla of the Psalms of the tenth century, arranged as it was by Origen himself in five parallel columns. The Hebrew is written in Greek letters, thus affording a key to the pronunciation of Hebrew in Origen's time.

THE New York *Observer* says that five little books with a history were recently discovered in a church tower in South Holland. They are religious works which were in secret use at the "hedge-preachings," in the time of the Spanish persecution, and it is thought that they must have reposed undisturbed in the tower for over three hundred years. The existence of one of the books, entitled "Some Psalms and Hymns in Use in this Christian Community in these Netherlands," had never before been suspected.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LESSONS OF OUR ELECTION—EUROPEAN VIEWS.

IF the correspondents of some of our Continental exchanges state the facts correctly, London was but little less excited over our late election than New York itself. McKinley's election has been welcomed there with no little enthusiasm, in spite of the fact that there are misgivings about his tariff policy. *The Financial News*, London, says:

"The danger of a policy of legal-tender silver in the States, involving repudiation, has not only been averted, but, according to all appearances, it has been swept entirely if not permanently away. The rapid bound-up in American securities which has followed the victory of the Republican Party is due largely to the belief that capital, now that the danger of repudiation is removed, will flow back to the States, and bring about a healthy and general revival in trade."

There is much hope in European business circles that McKinley will be restrained in his tariff policy. *The Temps*, Paris, says that "the Republicans have tried in vain to direct attention to their protectionist measures." *The Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, thinks the Republicans "will be too wise to resort to extreme protection," and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* adds to a similar sentence that "the result of the election is the triumph of sound sense in the people of the United States." From a business point of view the European comments therefore are identical in tone with the expressions of the Canadian press, which we quote elsewhere. The European bimetalists are, like good little boys, "seen but not heard." *The Deutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, alone gives vent to some strong remarks about the "gold despots," and comforts itself with the thought that "the rule of the free-silver party has only been put off for another four years." The late elections have, however, caused much criticism of men and things in the United States, from a European point of view. The prevailing opinion is that our institutions are still on trial. *The Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is difficult for outsiders to form a just opinion of American politics, for the very simple reason that there is no clearly expressed public opinion. What the politicians and the newspapers describe as public opinion is only a craze, started by them and likely to vanish in a day. The honest convictions of the people can only be expressed at the ballot, other organs are denied to them. Consequently the outcome of an election proves often in the most unmistakable manner that neither the politicians nor the newspapers are the people. The two great parties are 'Republican' and 'Democratic' in name only."

Money, London, wonders why the American people consent to be duped by the politicians. It says:

"If it were not known and read of all men, it would be past belief, in any enlightened community, that two or three organized gangs of small American politicians, made up, with the very fewest exceptions, of irresponsible, ill-taught, impecunious, and scarcely respectable men, can, once in four years, by manipulating the machinery for electing a President, set 70,000,000 of intelligent and rational people by the ears, disorganize and virtually destroy the proper business of half a continent, and disturb the commerce of the whole world for nearly half a year. . . . In addition to submitting to that indignity these same substantial citizens allow themselves to talk and act as tho they verily believed everything; to be assessed vast sums of money for alleged campaign purposes; and to be cajoled and bullied in respect of the most serious concerns of life by the precious parcel of loafers who arrogate to themselves the function of saving the country. Nothing is more grotesque in the affairs of men than that; no clearer evidence that the Yankees like to be humbugged."

Long articles, similar to those from which we have just quoted, are the order of the day in Europe, altho it is chiefly in England

that people rejoice at being so much better than ourselves, like, for instance, the *Newcastle Chronicle*, which says:

"There is always some blight falling on brilliant expectations. Were those who sat by the cradle of the American Republic to look in upon the Republic to-day, how much of illusion would be dispelled! It is something to be proud of that with the lapse of time the political institutions of England have been purified; but such purification has not been witnessed in the United States."

The charge of corruption is urged very strongly against both our great parties, but especially against the Republicans. Moreton Frewen relates in the *London Times* such instances as that of a well-known manufacturing concern, which paid 1,600 of its men two dollars per day to parade for sound money and to hoot Bryan. The money spent by the Republicans is variously estimated at between ten and fifty million dollars. Another charge against our prominent politicians is that of incompetency from an administrative point of view. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, takes the President-elect as an instance, and says:

"As governor of Ohio, having been elected by a tremendous majority, McKinley ought to have revealed his ability as an administrator. He was, however, unable to overcome the opposition of other politicians of his own party. The maladministration which he found continued during the four years of his reign, and even increased, for there never was so much corruption. His past attitude hardly justifies his election as representative of 'honest' money. He is chiefly after popularity, and if, as seems likely, the House of Representatives and the Senate neutralize each other in the standard and tariff questions, McKinley is the right man for the White House."

"Why is he popular? Because he can talk a great deal. Logic is not expected of a political orator in the United States, wind is. Bryan may be able to grind out more words to the square inch, and he traveled more, but McKinley, tho he stayed at home, harangued daily the crowds that came to see him, and the effect of his speeches is more lasting. Personally he is an honest man in money matters."

With these comments before them, our readers will not be surprised to be informed that the European press have an idea that many people of the United States wish for a change in the manner of conducting public affairs. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"If Mr. Bryan had been elected there would have been a danger of the whole Constitution of the United States being overturned. It has been said that some members of the Republican Party have been so much impressed by the danger that they have even urged a resort to force if Mr. Bryan were chosen—in other words, there has been, in the recent past and until the election, a danger that civil war in the United States might spring out of the return of Mr. Bryan; and that civil war would be waged for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States as against proposals to overthrow that Constitution."

That the danger is completely over is doubted by the most influential European observers. The *London Daily Chronicle* is of opinion that the farmers have voted almost to a man for Bryan. *The Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, regards the McKinley majority as anything but imposing, and thinks the American people "have simply chosen the lesser of two evils," an opinion which is expressed in the same words by the sober *Journal des Débats*. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, speaking of the strong vote of the Bryan men in New York, says:

"It is as tho Mr. Keir Hardie had contested London, and had only been prevented from capturing it by the votes of one sixteenth of the electorate. But what else is to be expected when a single trust is permitted, by a stroke of the pen, to raise the price of coal by 6s. a ton to the inhabitants of New York just when the winter is setting in? The trusts and the 'goldbugs' have had their scare, and we sincerely hope it will not be forgotten, tho for the present it remains a 'scare.'"

"The lesson of Bryanism will be salutary if its causes can be rightly gaged and cured. It is the handwriting on the wall at

the Belshazzar feast of the triumphant plutocracy—and if a second protest is made inevitable the blame will be on those who make it so."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Suppose that the next general election the Liberal Party, in its utter disintegration and confusion, goes to the polls with Mr. George Bernard Shaw as its leader, and the ideas of the most extreme Socialist wing—nationalization of the land, confiscation of royalties, rents, and profits, and so on—as its program. Suppose, on the other side we have the Unionist Party, in full order, with all its old principles and its recognized leaders—with Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain; with the church, the land, all the great mercantile interests, the trading centers, the professional and educated classes almost to a man, and the press from *The Quarterly* down to the halfpenny Radical journals. . . . Should we be quite happy if a Keir-Hardie or a Tom Mann could carry nearly half the counties and more than a third of the electorate? We should deem it less a triumph than a warning; and so must regard this vote of some five or six millions of American electors for Mr. Bryan."

Will the lesson conveyed by the strong following of Bryan be regarded by the wealthy? "It will not," fiercely answers the Berlin *Vorwärts*, the organ of the German Socialists, and the revolutionary papers in other countries echo, "It will not!" In *Justice*, London, H. M. Hyndman expresses himself confident that "a class war is ahead in America, in which the killed and wounded will no longer be on one side," and that "the efforts of the plutocrats to divert attention from home affairs by a vigorous policy abroad" will be futile. But many papers believe that the rich and powerful of America have been roused to a sense of their danger. In an article headed "What Will They Do with It?" the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The minority was strong enough to remind the victors that they are mortal, and the Republican Party will do well to put its house somewhat in order. The dissatisfied element solely spoiled their case by adopting a wrong, a dishonest rallying-cry, and by making common cause with the Altgeld followers. The justice of many of their complaints is, however, undeniable. Extortion in the shape of protection is one of them. The tyranny of the syndicates and trusts is another. What are we to think of a condition of affairs under which a single trust, by a stroke of the pen, can force the consumer to pay additional \$1.30 per ton for their coal. Another injustice is the absence of an income tax, without which a fair system of taxation is impossible. But we hope for the best. No doubt much injustice has been committed during the late election, and corruption has been rampant. But the heart of the people remains good, and the moral forces of the Republic will come out victorious."

Similar opinions are expressed by the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The latter paper admires the patience of the American people, and asserts that European nations would not stand such tyranny and injustice as are practised in the United States. "All the more reason," thinks the paper, "that McKinley should really become a reformer. We do not like to see one class roused against another, but the only way to prevent it is to improve the condition of the masses."

Many European papers believe with the *Voce della Verità*, the Pope's organ, that our next Administration will direct public attention abroad to avoid troubles at home.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

As Seen by a "Cousin."—President Cleveland is the subject of a biography in the "Public Men of To-day" series being issued by an English publishing house. The author is James Lowry Whittle, and his not flattering view of the American "masses" is thus expressed:

"Their knowledge of history is limited to the annals of the Union, and these record only two great foreign wars, both of them with England. In both they are taught to believe England

endeavored to wrong and oppress them. Their national independence is the proof of their success in the first, and in the second they claim some brilliant achievements. Whenever they allow themselves time for anything beyond the making of money, they reflect with pride on their political institutions; and, in the mouths of the teachers they listen to, democracy means much more than a particular form of government. It is really a creed, and it absorbs all their enthusiasm. A belief in republican ideas that have given them opportunities of wealth and power is ever present to them in a concrete and practical aspect. If they have any doubt about their superiority over old countries, they reckon up the thousands of square miles they have won from the red man and the bison, traversed by telegraph and railroad, already studded, most of it, with prosperous cities. If they have any doubt of the wickedness of these Old World governments, they repeat to each other the tales of their childhood about the tyranny of George III."

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMOTION AND PUNISHMENT.

IT is announced that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in China. At the same time the news comes that he has been punished. It seems very difficult to reconcile the two statements, but, as far as we can gather, the fine is merely a conventional one. Li Hung Chang has been "docked" a year's pay for the many breaches of decorum he has committed, from visiting the contemptible "foreign devils" who are only permitted to live because they pay tribute to the mighty "Son of Heaven," to visiting the energetic and influential Empress-Dowager upon his return. The fine is, therefore, on a par with that paid by every-day Americans to their club or benefit society for staying away from the funeral of a fellow member. Concerning his appointment as adviser to the Tsung-li-Yamen the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The edict appointing Li Hung Chang to a kind of Foreign Ministry only confirms him in a position he has filled in practise for a long time. He has much experience in the intercourse with foreigners. He is not and never will be a European diplomat, for his actions are hedged about by the complicated Chinese ceremonial, in comparison to which the etiquette of the West is purely elementary. But he has a very clear insight into the political affairs of the world, and will probably overcome much of the extreme conservatism of the Foreign Board or Tsung-li-Yamen, whose members know little except what orthodox Chinese tradition has taught them. It would, however, be a grave mistake to suppose that he is or will become a man of progress in our sense of the word. But his energy and experience are sufficient to carry on business with foreign governments, and the decomposition of China will therefore be somewhat retarded by his appointment."

This embodies the opinion of the most responsible journals of the world. Here and there a newspaper that had been confident of the downfall of this Chinese lion, and had administered the proverbial ass's kick, is going through all kinds of editorial contortions to wriggle out of its position. Many papers, too, warn against the sly Chinaman. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Li Hung Chang is certainly not the man to attempt any reform of the methods characterizing Chinese foreign intercourse for the last hundred years. His diplomatic policy, which may be summed up as one of easy promise and imperfect performance, has again secured a victory in the matter of the Chino-Japanese commercial treaty. . . . The issue of regulations governing the relations between Japanese and Chinese has been obstinately delayed; Japanese who succeeded in renting houses in the city have been turned out and their landlords arrested by the Chinese authorities; and as a consequence of this keeping of promises in the letter and breaking them in the spirit, the Japanese merchants who set up in Soochow have found it impossible to commence business. The hand in all this may be that of the Tsung-li-Yamen, but the voice is distinctly that of Li Hung Chang. If

Count Okuma succeeds in forcing the new Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to abide by treaty engagements, he will indeed score a famous victory, and prove himself superior to any other Foreign Minister who has encountered the wily diplomat, erstwhile Viceroy of Pe-chi-li."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADIAN COMMENTS ON OUR ELECTION.

OUR Canadian neighbors received the news of McKinley's victory with a sigh of relief. The Dominion is connected so closely with this Republic by inseparable business ties that a serious panic, such as had been predicted in the case of Bryan's election, would have ruined thousands of business men in Canada.

To an appreciable extent McKinley's victory is considered as a defeat of the anti-English element in the United States. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"There is a widespread belief that the new President and his entourage will be favorable to a liberal reciprocity treaty with the Dominion. Such an arrangement is quite feasible, and it might be made very profitable for both countries. . . . If this opportunity is lost it may be long before another as favorable occurs. An era of greater kindness toward Great Britain is sure to result from the events of the past few months, and of that amelioration of feeling this nearest and greatest of British dependencies ought to enjoy the benefit."

The Advertiser, London, Ontario, does not think that either of the candidates was specially to the liking of the Canadians, but believes that McKinley is preferable to Bryan. It continues:

"Some of our people have thought that a Bryan triumph would help this country because it might demoralize our neighbors and drive into Canada capital that ordinarily would be invested in the Republic. Some benefit would undoubtedly come to Canadians from such a diversion of the sinews of business. But the mass of the people of Canada have recognized that such an advantage would be far more than discounted by the attendant demoralization in our business relations with the United States. . . . When times are good in the States, they are good in Canada. When they are dull over the border, we feel the reaction."

The Free Press, Ottawa, says:

"One hundred and twenty years ago we whipped England. We are bigger now. Can't we do it again? A splendid specimen of manhood from the West, named William Jennings Bryan, says we can. What true American will say we can't?" screamed one of the chief Democratic papers in New York on the eve of the election. But the true American seems to have deemed it to be their duty to first 'whip' the 'splendid specimen of manhood' out of his boots. Life is full of uncertainties."

We have not seen a Canadian paper that does not promise "better times" to the United States now that the election is a thing of the past, and hopes that Canada will share in this prosperity. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"If McKinley be as willing to extend free imports, by way of reciprocity, as he is to attack free imports for want of reciprocity, he may find it possible to do some business with Canada, which has long had on its statute-book a standing offer to reciprocate in certain designated articles. On this side, journals which profess to speak for the Government tell us that something like a revival of the Elgin treaty will be proposed, after the Republican authority gets settled down at Washington. The Premier has himself said something of the same kind. To this extent, and perhaps a little farther, the country would be willing to go."

The Journal, St. Thomas, Ontario, says:

"Goldwin Smith shares the opinion of a great many that the United States has entered an era of prosperity in which Canada will share, and that altho Mr. McKinley, the protectionist, has been elected President there will not be a return to an extreme protectionist tariff. He says: 'Confidence now returns. The current of business, which had been frozen up with fright, flows again. Capital comes forth out of its retreats, works that had been shut open again, the unemployed may hope to find employ-

ment. Canada, as all but the most inveterate Jingoese see, will share the improvement; indeed she has begun to share it already. But shall we have the McKinley tariff again? We shall not. . . . We shall have readjustment to meet the requirements of the revenue, not a return to extreme Protectionism. Such, at all events, is understood to be at present the policy of the victorious party.'"

The Herald, Montreal, pictures the horrors of protection in very glaring colors, and points to England as an instance of free-trade prosperity. It cites the case of Germany as an instance of the opposite policy. There is no prosperity in Germany, says *The Herald*; the Germans "are eating horse-flesh and sawdust in order that Englishmen shall get cheap beef, sugar, and sound bread." *The Temps*, Ottawa, says:

"McKinley declares that his tariff is not intended to close the United States against the commerce of the world, but on the contrary to lead foreign countries into opening negotiations with the United States on business lines. McKinley therefore is not opposed to closer commercial relations with Canada and other countries of this continent, on a strictly reciprocal basis, which will not perhaps be to the taste of the European free-trader."

The Electeur also believes that the Canadian Government will have little trouble in coming to terms with the next Administration. Turning to the dominant issue of the late campaign, we find that our neighbors on the other side of the lakes are duly impressed with the strength put forth by the silver party. *The Herald*, Fredericton, says:

"The country will breathe easier, and many important interests which were jeopardized by the possible reign of the wild men of the West will now proceed on a stable basis. American credit, which had been impaired by the report of Bryan's strength, will rise to its former level, and Canada, as well as the United States, will feel the good effects of the Government being placed in the hands of a party which has not allowed itself to be carried away by the radical element of its constitution."

The Patrie, Montreal, hopes that Major McKinley is aware that his election is mainly due to the appreciation of the American people of honest money, and that he will not commit the mistake to think that his tariff policy is very popular. *The Monde*, Montreal, thinks the American capitalist should profit by the lessons contained in this election. It says:

"The grievances of the masses against the financial world and its dishonest maneuvers are unfortunately well-founded, and the demagogues obtain thereby the most redoubtable arguments. It is always easy to rouse the poor against the rich and the miserable against the opulent. In this lies the secret of Bryan's plan of campaign. The sound common sense of the people has overcome the danger, and the intellectual element has managed to assert itself."

The Quebec Chronicle points out that a displacement of 40,000 votes in ten closely contested States would have turned the scale in Bryan's favor. *The Telegram*, Toronto, does not believe that McKinley could have won without the aid of the millionaires, and adds:

"It would be well for the nation if the fighting had ceased with the end of the battle. It will not be so. Hundreds of thousands of men who were hopeful twenty-four years ago are revengeful to-day. They believe that the nation has been sold to the plutocrats. They esteem McKinley to be the willing tool of his masters. They see in the future a government of trusts and combines. Men whose homes are not their own hoped for Bryan's election. They believed in a vague and uncertain, tho thorough way, that his success meant their emancipation from the yoke of the money-lender. They find that they are condemned to be debtors still. . . . Yes, the victors may well be apprehensive. They have only one hope of averting strife. Should 'good times' come the nation will calm down. A continuance of hard times will bring to desperate men a conception of desperate deeds."

The sound-money people are therefore urged to be watchful, and to continue the "campaign of education," especially as a

failure of the Republicans to maintain the country in a state of prosperity for the next four years will strengthen the cause of free silver. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The most important question before the country is whether

the campaign for free silver will be continued for the next four years. The results of the election alone would not indicate that the cause was lost; considering all the influences arrayed against them, the defeated party made a good showing.

"There is a very general expectation that the election of the sound-money candidate will restore confidence and bring about an immediate revival of activity in business. If that revival is real and permanent it is probable that the free-silver agitation will go the way of the greenback movement. If the revival does not come,



UNCLE SAM: "I'm delighted with this little chap; but say, Hanna, I'm 'tarnal sorry he's twins."

—*The Globe*, Toronto.

or if it turns out to be a mere boom, followed by a collapse, the people will be disposed to vote for free silver, or perhaps to go the whole length of the Populist platform."

The Witness, Montreal, says:

"A campaign of education will not be in order to demonstrate the unnecessary expense attendant upon the national bank system, and unless the Republicans realize and remove the defects in the system their opponents four years hence can carry the country, not on a fallacious cry for cheap money, but by a sound financial policy which will give the Western States that relief from high interest rates to which they are entitled by adopting a banking system similar to our own."

"Oh, nonsense!" says the "Don," who writes the leading articles for *Saturday Night*, Toronto. "Voters do not cast their ballot according to their convictions, but as they are ordered, and especially as they are paid to do." And he closes his long discourse upon the subject with the following remarks:

"The world is possibly getting better as a generality, but it is getting worse as regards commercial transactions. The separation between classes is becoming more marked, and the domination of great fortunes and of houses and of families is becoming more conspicuous and less bearable, but it is wealth and not breeding or education or administrative ability which now makes the difference. . . . The result of the recent election in the United States may be for the best and in support of the best principles, but it is idle to allege that principle had anything to do with it. The Great Dollar was at stake on both sides, and again it was decided that 'Unto him who hath shall be given.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Royal Reformer and His Chances.—The new Shah of Persia, whose reforms were inaugurated by the dismissal of hundreds of useless court-officials of both sexes, has made known his plans for future improvements in the administration of his country. His plans are so far-reaching that competent judges predict his assassination. *The Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The reforms which Mozafer-Eddin proposes to carry out are likely to destroy his popularity. He aims at nothing less than the complete abolition of the sale of government positions, but he

will have many hard battles with his people ere he can purify the administration, especially as the introduction of civil-service reform requires much initial expense. Persia has no reserve fund, and if the Shah objects to a foreign loan, reforms can only be introduced gradually. But the Shah is hopeful, and he has already carried out some important innovations. Trusts which robbed principally the poorer section of the population have been broken up, and the police of Teheran have been paid several months' salary due to them.

The well-wishers of the Shah nevertheless regard the publication of his plans for reform as a mistake. Persia is still to all intents and purposes an Oriental country, where the people are used to regard promise and non-fulfilment as synonymous. A policy based upon the *fait accompli*, however, is sure to meet with success. The Persians, like most Oriental peoples, are accustomed to be deceived, and do not trust their rulers, whose device, with few exceptions, has been *après nous le deluge*. The nobler the character of a prince is, the less chance he has to succeed. If he is not an egoist, if the well-being of his people is really his aim, that people will distrust him from the very start. Yet the Shah may be able to introduce a part of his mighty program, and thereby obtain the good-will of the noblest among his people. Patriots are rare in Persia, but they are not altogether wanting."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Shah of Persia certainly exhibits more courage in the abolition of unnecessary expense and of court intrigue than does the Sultan of Turkey. He has dismissed the entire harem of his late father, and refuses to get one for himself. The relicts of the late Shah are at liberty to marry priests and merchants, but they must not bestow their persons upon any officials.

THE *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, predicts that pretty uncomfortable things will shortly happen to the Germans living in England and in the British colonies. Taking into consideration the growing dislike of the Briton against everything German, our Dutch contemporary makes sure that the present trend of public opinion will result in attacks upon Germans of all classes.

THE rebellion in Rhodesia is no exception to other events of the kind: it drags on. The repeated reports that the Matabele had been crushed were at first modified to the statement that the chiefs were willing to submit to the authority of the Chartered Company. The latest news, however, is that four chiefs have agreed to submit, and that others are expected to follow their example.

THE Empress of Russia was very popular with the Parisians during her visit to the French capital. Curiously enough, her mother only is mentioned in the biographies published in French papers. Our German contemporaries ask whether the French can not forgive her father that he contributed largely to the defeat of the French army at Gravelotte, where he commanded the Hessian division.

FOR some years the people of Holland have been agitating for absolutely universal service. At present wealthy young Dutchmen are still permitted to provide themselves with a substitute if they prefer to shirk the hardships of military service. Numerically the army of Holland is strengthened by the militia, which, however, is not very popular. Quite a little storm has been raised in the Dutch papers because an officer of the militia appeared in uniform in Paris during the Czar's visit. His unwarlike bearing, so argue the Dutch papers, so different from that of the real soldier, was a disgrace to the Dutch nation among a people who, like the French, have all received proper military training.

THERE is evidently no halt in the decrease of British seamen, and the Liverpool ship-owners are at a loss how to remedy the evil. According to Brassey's Naval Annual the British merchant fleet is manned with a total of 235,000. Only 55,000 of these are of British birth. The rest are Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Russians, Finns, and Orientals. The captains, asked to substitute Britons for all these foreigners, declare that English seamen are not only unreliable and given to drink, but also eternal grumblers. Unlike the Continental nations, England does not seem able to supply a large number of adventurous boys and youths to the marine interests of the country. Englishmen of the middle and upper classes complain that the advantages of a seafaring life do not weigh up against its hardships.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten's* late successes have aroused a burning desire in the breast of many a newspaper editor to emulate the Bismarck revelations. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, an always up-to-date paper, whose management is in the hands of Americans that have become much more English than any born Britisher, relates that Germany, the most contemptible of England's opponents, has a new enemy in Denmark. This little kingdom to the north of Germany has promised to assist France and Russia actively in a war against the boorish German. The treaty is supposed to be a secret, but *The Pall Mall Gazette* has been informed of it, for the exclusive benefit of its readers. The German papers want to know if Denmark is tired of her independence, and the Danish papers hasten to disavow the whole thing, saying that the Danish people want to live at peace with everybody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been bestowed by the daily press upon the convention of the National Council of Jewish Women held in New York last week (November 15-20); but we find very little in the Jewish journals in anticipation of the council, and some of them have, when treating it at all, been disposed to belittle it. The council is an organization that sprang from the Jewish Women's Congress held in connection with the World's



MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON.

Parliament of Religions September 4, 1893. Since then much discussion and correspondence have been kept up relative to the part the women could take in reviving the religious spirit among the Jews, in promoting social reform, and to bring about closer relations between Jewish women. The Council has nearly a hundred local branches, and tho it has excited opposition, yet the movement has some

strong backing and has acquired considerable impetus.

The American Hebrew, between whose management and the Council there has been a little friction, devotes eleven pages to an account of the proceedings of the convention, which account opens as follows:

"The scene was inspiration for a poet. The very thought of so many women, representing the culture, nobility, and human sympathy of our Jewish sisters in all parts of this country, was potent enough to awaken by anticipation the best impulses and to arouse joyous hope in every son and daughter of Israel; how much more intense was the feeling of just pride and indescribable gladness that pervaded the heart of New York Jewry when, on Sunday evening, they saw before their eyes, in the assembly-room of the Tuxedo, representatives of nearly fifty sections of the Council, and listened with eager attention to the words that dripped as dew from the lips of women on whose tongue was the law of kindness."

Nevertheless the editor has a note of warning:

"The main danger, almost the only one in fact in the whole movement, is the tendency to take the mother from the home in pursuit of the work of the Council. The home is a shrine that must not be deserted. It is wrong for those who have loved ones about them that need their uplifting hand, to carry the torch to other homes and leave their own in darkness for the time being. Work in behalf of the Council with all the energy at your command, but—your first duty is to your own."

In the issue of *The Hebrew Journal* just preceding the convention, we find a defense of the movement against some of its detractors:

"We can not approve of the wisdom of our contemporaries who try to belittle the National Council of Jewish Women. The movement, as a whole, is certainly a very gratifying symptom of the time. It may be taken as an effort on the part of the women in Israel to reawaken the religious sentiments of our people, which for the last forty years or more was opiated by realistic tendencies and other agents. Our women feel that something has gone wrong in our religious life, and that they must do some-

thing to probe the evil and, if possible, to remedy it. It is a noble feeling and a most commendable effort. Nor is it the first time in the history of our race that our women step forth to restore, by their inspiration, what their brethren and sires have neglected to the verge of ruin. What if one or another woman makes mistakes in her speech or essay, or undertakes to grapple with problems that are beyond her ken and knowledge? By the general working of the Council such mistakes will neutralize each other, or be corrected by the wiser heads of the organization, and a healthy activity of thought and sentiment in behalf of Judaism will be the result."

The secular press see in the movement another illustration of the expanding views and purposes of women. Says the *Richmond, Va., Times*:

"It has never been the policy of the Jewish Church for its women to take an active part in public affairs, and it was a bold step that threatened a departure from the 'tradition of the elders.' But the women of Hebrew descent have caught the inspiration of the great forward movement of the latter-day women, generally, and now that the work has fairly begun there is no such thing as staying its impetus."

The officers chosen at the close of the convention were as follows: Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, president; Mrs. Sophie Beer, first vice-president; Mrs. Mandel, second vice-president; Mrs. Wolf, treasurer; Miss Sadie American, corresponding secretary; Miss Berg, recording secretary.

SUPERSTITION AND SCIENCE.

THE messages sent out through the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of informing the natives of the frozen North of Andrée's design to reach the North Pole in a balloon, and requesting them to please not punch holes in the balloon or its occupants if they happened to run across them, reminds *Harper's Weekly* of incidents that have occurred in other lands, and which doubtless suggested to Andrée the need of such a message. It recalls the experiences of the early aeronauts, one of whom had his balloon entirely destroyed by French peasants, who took it for a device of the devil. The writer in *Harper's* continues:

"Even these experiences were surpassed earlier in the eighteenth century, when, in 1729, Bartholomew Gusmao, a Jesuit of Lisbon, constructed a fire-balloon in the form of a bird, and caused it to ascend in the presence of the king and queen and a multitude; his partially successful experiment was rewarded by notification to the Inquisition that he was a sorcerer in need of the kind of attention commonly given heretics; and tho he managed to flee the country, it is not recorded that he made other efforts."

"The reception accorded the balloon by the French peasantry in 1783 suggests that bestowed upon another scientific device by the people of Paris itself at about the same time. When Guyton de Morveau, the great chemist, had placed Franklin's recently invented device, the lightning-rod, on a building in Paris, a mob surrounded the building, intent on avenging what they regarded as an unwarranted interference with the operations of the Deity. Their designs were averted only by assuring them that the really important part of the lightning-rod was the gold tip, and that this had been sent especially for the purpose by the Pope."

"In seeking for illustrations of the retardation of science by popular superstition, one need not go back even so far as this. He could tell of a dramatic incident in Kentucky in 1843, when Dr. Ephraim Macdowell performed the first laparotomy ever attempted by a surgeon, while a mob without the house had sworn to take his life should his patient die on the table, as every one except the heroic surgeon himself believed she would. Or one might recall that the clergy of the most enlightened countries in Christendom protested against the easing of the agonies of maternity by anesthetics less than half a century ago, on the ground that it was unscriptural to give such solace to the daughters of Eve. One might even come nearer home, but perhaps it is as well to stop with this; for if such instances of popular delusions are to be recorded of our own time, it is pleasanter to have them associated with peoples at least geographically distant."

WHAT WAS THE GUNPOWDER PLOT?

THIS question is revived by a book lately published in London, and written by a Jesuit priest, Father John Gerard. *The Westminster Gazette* calls it a "remarkable book," and seems to think that the ordinary version of the plot, as given in school-books and orthodox histories, and generally believed in, has been torn into shreds by the author. This version is to the effect that a handful of Roman Catholics, two hundred and ninety-one years ago, conspired to blow up King, Lords, and Commons on the opening day of Parliament, seize one of the princes or princesses, rouse the Catholics, and proclaim a Catholic sovereign. What Father Gerard's book does for this tale is thus described by *The Westminster Gazette*:

"The absurdities of this traditional and official story are legion. In the first place there is no agreement as to where the gunpowder was stored. One contemporary account says it was under the old House of Lords; another says under the painted chamber; and it is a remarkable fact that wherever the House of Lords has sat since that date a Guy Fawkes's cellar has been provided under it to satisfy the curiosity of inquiring minds. The house which the conspirators hired was actually the house which was used by the Peers as a withdrawing place during the session. Yet no one's suspicions were roused when a band of well-known desperadoes secured it at considerable cost and trouble. They mined under it and turned up tons of earth, which they secreted under the turf of a tiny back garden, and no one, not even the landlady, noticed it. Then they came to a solid wall, at which they hammered night and day; and again the landlady and her neighbors slept through it all. Finding they could not penetrate it, they stored their barrels in a cellar, the door of which was on a level with the ground, and opened out on to a crowded thoroughfare, and no one saw them! Never once did a government spy look in upon them, altho the conspirators were known and had been watched for years previously by secret agents. Percy, indeed, while the plot was in full swing, paid several nocturnal visits to the Earl of Salisbury, and a few days before the fifth was given a government pass to London, after a visit into the country. Still not a hint of his doings reached the ears of those in power, when suddenly Lord Monteagle received an anonymous letter late in October—the precise day is not known, for even the Secretary of State could not make his various accounts agree in that detail. It was at a supper in his house at Hoxton, where curiously enough he had not been for a twelvemonth. Salisbury, when he heard of it, thought the letter the effusion of a lunatic, yet he showed it to the king; still he was in no hurry, and waited some days. The king at once divined the truth, but even then there was no undue haste. No; he waited for the dramatic moment. Strange security! And here it may be mentioned that the traditional farce of searching in cellars for gunpowder before the opening of Parliament dates not from the Powder Plot, but from Titus Oates's plot, which put men in mind of the risk their forbears had run. The conspirators, of course, fled, and the hue and cry was raised. Percy and Catesby were the deepest dyed, and should have made the best witnesses to prove the complicity of the Roman Catholic priesthood in the plot—and that is what the Government wanted. Yet, strangely enough, tho unarmed, they were not taken prisoners, but killed. The official excuse was that it took three days for the order to spare their lives to arrive, and then it was too late. To which reply is made that the news of their death only took one day to reach London. The inference is obvious that these men played double all along, acting as decoy-ducks for the Government, which took the surest and speediest method of preventing tales being told. Such sacrifices of government instruments occurred in the case of Parry and Lopez in Elizabeth's reign. Then followed the trial of such as were captured, and the depositions taken from these men, tortured and racked as they were, constitute the sole evidence for the government version of the story. And these depositions were falsified throughout; they only exist in copies which bear traces of subsequent manipulation. At the trial Coke was ordered not to read the exculpating statements, and there is no sure proof that the prisoners ever uttered the words put in their mouths. Finally, the whole plot turned to the advantage of those who, according to Father Gerard, manipulated it for their own ends. Salisbury's

chief enemy, Northumberland, was ruined; his anti-Catholic policy was adopted by the king and country, and Monteagle received such extravagant rewards as forcibly to suggest that his letter was a 'put-up' job."

The question at the head of this article remains, however, according to *The Westminster*, unanswered. Father Gerard tells what the plot was not; but that there was some plot, that it was known by the Government throughout, and utilized for political purposes, seems certain.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHAIRS.

IN a notably well-written and suggestive paper on "Household Furnishings" in *The Architectural Record* (October-December), Helen Campbell propounds a humorous and sensible philosophy of chairs. The article applies to furniture in general, but chairs in particular play a leading part. We quote at length:

"A chair is meant to sit on, and so rest the body without lowering it to the earth entirely; so saving the exertion of getting up again. It is safer, easier, cleaner than lying on the floor. Originally a mere stool, the back was added to further rest the trunk muscles and the arms. . . . To the household economist the chair represents so much physical rest, modified, of course, by personality; so much beauty of its own; so much relation to other articles associated with it, and so much durability. To the average purchaser a chair is not judged, surely, even by the first of these considerations, and the others are lost sight of altogether. . . . The beauty of any usable thing, from a leg to a ladle, is based on three conditions: use, ease, and economy. 'You must have something to stand on, must you?' says Nature. 'Very well, here's a leg; doesn't work easily? I'll fix it.' And forthwith she adds joints and knee-pans and all manner of ropes and pulleys to make it go. Then when it is strong to stand on and easy to use, she shears off all superfluities, and 'behold how beautiful the limb is!' . . . The spider-legged table, and the insect family of chairs; the things that creak when you sit down and tip over when you get up, these are not beautiful. . . .

"Being meant to support the weight of the human body, the chair's personal beauty requires that it shall show power to do this, and not greatly more. If a chair looks strong enough to support a weary elephant, it is not beautiful; nor if it looks as tho a cat's weight would strain it. Support is the first requisite of a chair. After that the relative comfort of the support enters into the beauty of the chair. It must all ways conform to its use. These demands complied with, it has minor considerations of its own. Not being always occupied, it should not be built so as to suggest too painfully the absent sitter, for a self-respecting chair has some character of its own. Grace and power in its lines, fine material, true decoration—these may make the chair a thing of beauty in itself even when empty! But none of these things must ever interfere with the comfort of the user, the chair's reason for being. . . .

"The British Museum contains six chairs, the earliest examples of the ancient Egyptian theories, and all about the same height as our present chairs. A beautiful one is of ebony, turned in the lathe—[*did* the Egyptians use lathes?—]—and inlaid with collars and disks of ivory, the seat being heavy cane slightly hollowed. Another, of turned and polished rosewood, has a seat of skin and folds precisely like our modern folding-chair, but much more securely. . . . Both the Greeks and the Romans used folding-chairs, carrying them in the chariot for use in the forum, lecture-halls, and baths. Form and construction remained much the same, the Greek predominating. . . .

"The construction of a perfect chair means many things. Each part should be as perfectly united to the next as if it had grown in its place; and this means well-seasoned wood, exactly cut tenons and mortices, very hot glue of the best quality, and the proper pressure in putting together. Lightness for ease in moving is another requisite. If carving is used, it should be absolutely subordinate to the outline and comfort of the sitter, never interfering with the dress, nor being liable to breakage from having salient points, masses, or ornaments exposed. . . . the ancients. . . . would look with consternation at our veneered,

warped, misshapen products, made to sell, and utterly cheap and mean in expression. . . .

"The higher specialization of man's [as distinct from woman's] work has given him more perfect furniture. A finely appointed office or study, with its desk breathing embodied business, its chair of complex possibilities and perfect comfort, and its revolving bookcase that seems glad to serve the wish of its master; this shows a more advanced degree of furnishing than is possible in the home. . . . Why does a man prefer a leather-covered, stuffed easy-chair to a rattan-rocker with a blue ribbon woven into its official decoration and a tidy pinned to its back? It is not a matter of personal opinion merely, nor is it a question of sex, necessarily, for the woman of business does not admire the cobwebby rocking-chair, above the smooth comfort of the other one. The leather chair rests the body, does not stick to the clothes, does not in any way obtrude upon the notice, does not fasten to the back when you get up, does not tip over when it is touched. The leather chair is a piece of true evolution, rightly modified by modern needs. It is not so nobly beautiful as the Greek or the Roman chair, but it is beautiful in its right service of existing man, and so legitimately beautiful after all. . . . Is the home, then, because of these facts, to be turned into a howling wilderness of leather and hard-wood? Heaven forbid!"

The author proceeds to show how we may be saved from such monotony by special construction, "within the limits of easily learned artistic laws," of furniture to meet special needs. This leads her to speak at length of the needs of children—who, tho "they are always with us," are "unplanned for" in our homes and "unconsidered as a permanent class." As things are, the most the child "can hope for is a 'high-chair' to bring him to the adult table, and possibly a little 'rocker' to hug and fall downstairs with."

A Strange Island.—Saghalien, of the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly of climate, says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 31). "The island is bathed by two cold ocean currents, and in winter nothing protects it against the icy north-west winds coming from Siberia. At the sea level the snow falls continually, and stays on the ground till the end of May, and the seashore is very cold. Farther inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in central Europe that in winter the cold is greater in the plains and the valleys, and that the highlands have a sensibly milder temperature; it is as if the denser cold air accumulated in the lowlands. This fact is very often observed in our climate; there are several very good examples of it: all the trees and shrubs of a valley have been known to be killed by frost, while above a certain level, very clearly marked out, on the hill or the mountain, the vegetation has not suffered at all. The cold air often flows from the summits toward their bases. This is what takes place at Saghalien. The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island and on the coast; the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an arctic vegetation while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of a temperate zone, sometimes subtropical. . . . The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir, abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, aralias, and other plants that one is greatly surprised to meet, and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climatic conditions of the island."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Dress of Japanese Women.—Japanese women's dress is lauded in *Delhagen und Klafing's Monatshefte* (Berlin, October) by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, who says that it excels in artistic qualities that of the ancient Greeks. We translate below a few of his opening paragraphs, in which he contrasts it ironically with fashionable European costume. Says this admirer of the Orient:

"One of the principal charms of the graceful Japanese women undoubtedly lies in their toilets, to which they give special care. Not that toilet which through one of the most senseless changes

of the New Japan has been introduced from our old Western world into the far-off Land of the Rising Sun, but that which the Japanese women have been accustomed to wear from prehistoric times even to the present day. In Japan, fortunately, toilets are not so dependent on the freak of princesses as in certain other countries. There no one has ever heard of crinoline, puff-sleeves, and *culs de Paris*; the center of gravity of elegant costumes does not shift downward or forward with every year, and every season. The Japanese women wear no hats covered with stuffed birds and other barbarities, as do these of—Tahiti; they do not bore holes in their ear-lobes, to weight them with heavy jewelry like the—negresses; they do not cramp their feet in stiff narrow shoes like the—Chinese; and as to the device of steel and whalebone with which the women of—other lands compress their waists, to give themselves the look of wasps, after the fashion of Chinese mandarins, they could not understand such proceedings at all.

"The toilet of the Japanese woman is, as its whole appearance and cut shows, of classic simplicity; it recalls the noblest costumes of classic Greece. But it is yet more beautiful, for to the long garments, falling in folds, are added fineness and costliness of material and, more than all else, wonderful color, of which the artist's eye can never tire."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

The Twentieth Century Monthly is the new name of *The Pulpit Herald and Altruistic Review*.

THE London *Academy*, founded in 1869, has changed hands and we are informed by the new proprietor, Mr. Lewis Hind, "will appear in future in an enlarged and generally more attractive form." An article is to appear weekly henceforth on American literature and journalism—by whom written this deponent saith not.

THERE is trouble over the publication of George Sand's love letters in Paris. One Dr. Pagello, her letters to whom are the most striking in the collection, turns out to be very much alive and the head of a "large and interesting" family. He protests against the publication, and it is thought the French courts will protect him.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Our Strength as a Nation.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I do not know where Mr. Alexander McClure could have found his amazing statistics of American and foreign shipping which he cites in his *Nineteenth Century* article upon our national strength, and from which you quote in THE DIGEST of November 7, unless he evolved them from his inner consciousness, as so many other would-be authorities do. For instance, Mr. McClure generously allows the United States to be the possessor of the whole of 15 sailing-vessels in the foreign trade, of a total tonnage of 22,920. The United States Commissioner of Navigation, in his annual report for 1895, differs quite seriously with Mr. McClure. He says that we have 945 sailing and 229 steam-vessels in that trade, of a total tonnage of 569,969 and 247,387 respectively. This is only a sample error from Mr. McClure's ridiculous table, but "twill serve" to show his utter unreliability upon the subject he discusses.

Here are the comparative figures of the total marine tonnage of all the principal maritime nations, according to the Bureau Veritas for 1894 (for European nations) and our Commissioner of Navigation:

	1894. Tons.
Great Britain.....	13,192,568
United States.....	4,684,029
Germany.....	1,841,014
Norway.....	1,703,920
France.....	1,128,369
Italy.....	835,274
Sweden.....	505,711
Holland.....	497,872

Of our total 4,684,029 tons, in 1894, 3,728,714 were engaged in the coasting trade, but, as you have very pertinently pointed out, our large coasters and their long voyages entitle them to rank with the tonnage of any nation. The figures you quote from Justus Perth's *Sea Atlas*, as to the value of American shipping (\$45,000,000), however, are far from correct. Referring to the eleventh census they should be given at \$215,069,296.

CALCUTTA.

A Learned Friend.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your journal is the "Prince of Weeklies." I look for it every Saturday morning as I would the coming of a learned man, a friend who, during the week, had traveled the world over, bringing to me the very essence of important happenings.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A big increase in bank clearings, but a poor showing by the railroads; a continued resumption of work by factories and mills, but disappointment among jobbers and wholesalers, are the conflicting features of the week ending Saturday, November 21.

Two Views of the Week's Trade.—The gain in volume of business continues entirely without precedent. More than 390 establishments have started work, since the election, which were idle, and at least 300 have increased working force, making 690 concerns which are known to have added largely to the number of hands at work, and these are only part of the whole number. Every day thus adds thousands to the number of those who are able to buy a week's supplies, and to make up gradually for many months of enforced economy.—*Dun's Review, November 21.*

Jobbers and other wholesale dealers in general merchandise do not report the anticipated increases in the volume of goods distributed this week. The mild weather had an unfavorable influence, but the sharp drop in the temperature inclines to stimulate the demand for seasonable fabrics. There are increased purchases of holiday goods, and the tone of the market for staples is one of encouragement. Relatively the heaviest demand has been for dry-goods, shoes, and groceries, but even in these lines, particularly dry-goods, the volume has been smaller than expected and disappointment is a result.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Increase in Bank Clearings.—The most favorable feature of the business week is the increase in bank clearings throughout the United States, the total volume of which is \$1,236,000,000, nearly 4 per cent. more than the usually large total last week, nearly 10 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago, 21 per cent. more than in the third week of November, 1894; 29 per cent. more than in the like week of 1893, and 11 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1892—a year of large volume of business. Outside of speculative markets the tendency of bank clearings, compared with the corresponding totals one year ago, is to decline.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Railway Earnings for Nine Months.—Favorable results earlier in the year have not been maintained, and the tendency is to wipe out the gains shown early in the year as contrasted with 1895. Total earnings of 136 railroads embracing 65 per cent. of the railway-earning capacity of the country aggregate \$576,982,922 for nine months of the calendar year, an increase over the like period in 1895 of 1.6 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of 5 per cent. Net earnings for nine months of 1895 aggregate \$176,104,827, a gain over 1895 of six tenths of 1 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of nearly 8 per cent. Largest percentages of gain in gross earnings are shown by the gran- gers and Southern roads, the only decreases being by Central-Western and coal roads.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Wheat and Cotton.—The speculative markets have been reacting, which is also natural. Wheat had risen with wonderful rapidity, so that exports had been checked by the higher prices, and realizing started a break which made the close 37-8 lower for the week. . . . Western receipts for the month thus far have been only 14,796,888 bushels, against 23,398,311 last year, but the visible stocks continue to increase, altho the milling returns slightly exceed those of the last or any previous year.

Cotton has declined from 8 to 7.62 cents in spite of the starting of many cotton mills, and the controlling fact for the moment is that reports of

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As a special offer The Youth's Companion will be sent free, for the remainder of the year 1896, to all new subscribers. One of the most beautiful Calendars issued this year will also be given to each new subscriber. It is made up of Four Charming Pictures in color, beautifully executed. Its size is 10 by 24 inches. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than one dollar.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

a yield smaller than 8,000,000 bales are now entirely discredited. The quantity coming into sight has exceeded last year's by 820,000 bales, and it is not expected that the decrease in the remaining months of the year will bring the aggregate below 8,500,000. The export demand does not abate, altho temporarily checked while prices were above 8 cents, and the increase of \$9,400,000 in value of cotton exported in October contributed more than any other single item to make the aggregate exceed that of the same month in any previous year.—*Dun's Review, November 21.*

Trade in Canada.—At Montreal colder weather has stimulated demand, but mercantile collections are reported less easy to make. Improvement is noted in several lines, but there is no general expansion in trade. At Halifax the weather retards business. Stocks of lumber at St. John, N. B., are large, and the season's cut promises to exceed that of last year. Word is received from St. John's, Newfoundland, that the season's fishery is a complete failure. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$22,729,000 this week, compared with \$26,006,000 last week, and with \$19,713,000 in the corresponding week one year ago.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Drawn Games.

The apparent determination of several of the players at the Nuremberg Tournament to bring about a "Draw," and in some instances what

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Twelve trips to the Old World are advertised by Messrs. Raymond & Whitecomb, with January 23, March 27, May 4, May 15, and May 19 as the dates of departure from New York. These tours are high class in every particular, and much more comprehensive than the general run of European excursions. Many quaint corners of Great Britain, the European continent, and Northern Africa will be seen. Circulars will be sent by mail on application. The office of the firm is at 31 East Fourteenth Street (Lincoln Building, corner Union Square), New York.

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seems to be a "put-up job" not to try to win, have called forth a great deal of criticism. The opinion among Chess-players is that some kind of a reform is necessary to prevent players who are satisfied with a Draw from taking rank above those who always play to win. The best thing that we have seen on this subject is by Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia. He says:

"In modern tournaments drawn games have reached the point where they play an inordinate part, and in the hands of such masters as Maroczy, Schlechter, and Walbrodt, the art of making Draws (in the absence of anything better turning up) has been brought down to nearly a science.

"The ideal object of a tournament is to bring forth good Chess—games worthy to be played again and again and to be remembered, such as the masterpieces of Morphy and Anderssen of a by-gone generation and the combinations of Lasker, Pillsbury, Janowski, and Tschigorin of to-day. These masters all play to win, and not to wear the adversary out with Fabian tactics, sure of a Draw in hand and adding one half point to their scores.

"In a tournament where the world's mastery is involved too much prominence has been given to the Draws. A premium should be placed on won games by regarding a drawn partie as only a half game played, and dividing that half between the two drawing-masters, or one fourth to each. With such a condition imposed Messrs. Maroczy, Schlechter, and Walbrodt would have to come out of their shells and play Chess, or otherwise be relegated to back-seats. On this basis the Nuremberg tourney would have resulted:

"Lasker, first, 12½.
"Pillsbury, second, 11.
"Janowski, third, 10½.
"Steinitz, Tarrasch, fourth and fifth, each 10½.
"Maroczy, sixth, 10¼.
"The three blooded players are on top and the drawing-master drops to sixth place.
"As each player in the tourney has played an equal number of games, only the wins of the players are compared."

"Miron," in the New York *Clipper*, proposes even more radical measures. He writes:

"When a Draw occurs, let the players recontest the game, the move being changed; then, if either wins, well and good; if a Draw is again made score them both a 0, and let the tourney go on, scoring nothing but his wins to anybody! That would put the outcome on the basis of actual achievements, and kill off or cure (the latter for choice) those given to these outrageous violations of justice."

Steinitz and Lasker.

The match of ten games up, for the Championship of the world, and a purse of 3,000 rubles, was begun in Moscow on November 6. At the time of

Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.

Entering or leaving New York by the New York Central, the traveler will appreciate the convenience of Grand Central Station, Fourth avenue and 42d street, which is in the very center of the hotel, residence, and theater district, and the point from which all principal lines of elevated and surface cars radiate. The New York Central is the only Trunk Line whose trains enter the city of New York.

going to press five games have been played. Lasker, four; drawn, one.

The records of these two great masters is very interesting to all lovers of the Royal Game:

EMANUEL LASKER, LONDON.			
Against:	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
C. v. Bardeleben, 1889.....	2	1	1
H. E. Bird, 1890.....	7	2	3
M. F. Miniati, 1890.....	3	..	2
J. Mieses, 1890.....	5	..	3
B. Englisch, 1880.....	2	..	3
T. F. Lee, 1891.....	1	..	1
J. H. Blackburne, 1892.....	6	..	4
H. E. Bird, 1892.....	5	..	..
C. Golmajo, 1893.....	2	..	1
A. C. Vasquez, 1893.....	3	..	..
J. W. Showalter, 1893.....	6	2	2
A. Ettlinger, 1894.....	5	..	..
W. Steinitz, 1894.....	10	5	4
Totals.....	57	10	24
Results in tournaments.....	52	11	15
Grand totals.....	109	21	39

WILLIAM STEINITZ, NEW YORK.			
Against:	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
S. Dubois, 1862.....	5	3	1
D. Deacon, 1863.....	5	1	..
A. Mongredien, 1863.....	7	..	..
J. H. Blackburne, 1863.....	7	1	2
R. F. Green, 1863.....	7	..	2
C. De Vere, 1865.....	7	3	3
A. Andersen, 1866.....	8	6	..
H. E. Bird, 1866.....	7	5	5
J. B. Frazer, 1867.....	3	1	3
J. H. Blackburne, 1870.....	5	..	1
J. H. Zukertort, 1872.....	7	1	4
J. H. Blackburne, 1876.....	7	..	..
Martinez, 1882.....	7	..	..
Martinez, 1882.....	3	1	3
A. G. Sellman, 1883.....	3	..	2
G. H. Mackenzie, 1883.....	3	1	2
C. Golmajo, 1883.....	8	1	2
Martinez, 1883.....	9	..	2
A. G. Sellman, 1885.....	3	..	..
J. H. Zukertort, 1886.....	10	5	5
C. Golmajo, 1888.....	5	..	..
A. C. Vasquez, 1888.....	5	..	..
M. Tschigorin, 1889.....	10	6	1
Carvajal, 1889.....	4	1	..
J. Gunsberg, 1891.....	6	4	9
M. Tschigorin, 1892.....	10	8	5
M. Tschigorin, 1892.....	..	2	..
E. Lasker, 1894.....	5	10	4
E. Schiffers, 1896.....	6	4	1
Totals.....	172	64	57
Results in tournaments.....	132	46	41
Grand totals.....	304	110	98

It will thus be seen that Lasker won 64.47 per cent., drew 23.08 per cent., and lost 12.43 per cent. out of 169 games played, while Steinitz, out of 512 games, won 59.37 per cent., drew 19.13 per cent., and lost 21.48 per cent.

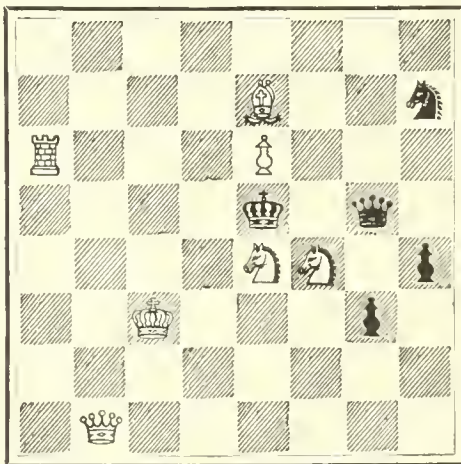
Problem 175.

By A. G. FELLOWS.

(First Prize Irish Weekly Times Tourney.)

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K 4; Q on K Kt 4; Kt on K R 2; Ps on K Kt 6 and K R 5.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q B 3; Q on Q Kt sq; B on K 7; Kts on K 4, K B 4; R on Q R 6; P on K 6.

White mates in two moves.

(The composer of this problem is only eighteen years of age, and has won first prize in six tournaments out of nine in which he has competed.)

Solution of Problems.

No. 170.

Q—Q 7 R—Q sq Q—Q 2 ch Q—B 2, mate
1. K—K 7 P—B 6 or K—B 8, must
Kt moves
or, 2 any other results in mate next move.

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.....	R x Kt	Q—Q 2 ch	R x P mate
1. Kt x P	K—K 7	3. K—B 8, must	4.
.....	Q—Kt 5	Q—B 5 ch	Q—B 2, mate
1. Kt—B sq	P—B 6	3. K—K 7	4.
.....	Q—K Kt 5, mate	3. K—B 5	4.
.....	Q—Q 3 ch!	R x Kt, mate	4.
2. Kt—K 3	P x Q, must		
.....	Q—B sq	B—Q 2, mate	4.
2. Kt—Q 2	P—B 6		
.....	R—Q sq	R—Q 2	Q x Kt, mate
1. Kt—Kt 4	Kt—B 6	3. Kt x R	4.

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.....	Q-Q 4, mate
3. Kt x B	4. _____
.....	B-B 2, mate
3. B-Kt 8	4. _____
.....	R-K 6
1. B-Kt 8	2. B-Q 6
.....	R x P ch
3. B x R	4. Q-Q 2, mate
.....	Q-K 6, mate
3. K x R	4. _____
.....	R-Q 3 ch
1. P-B 6	2. P x R
.....	Q-K 6 ch
3. K-B 5	4. P-Kt 3, mate
.....	R-K 3 ch
2. K-K 7	3. K x R
.....	Q-Q 2, mate
4. _____	_____
.....	Q-Kt 5, mate
3. K-B 8	4. _____
.....	P-Kt 4!
2. K-B 5	3. P x R
.....	Q-Q 4, mate
4. _____	_____

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Current Events.

Monday, November 16.

Democratic legislative caucuses nominate A. S. Clay, of Georgia, and E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, for United States Senators. . . . W. S. Forman, of Illinois, is appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the President. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares the California irrigation law to be constitutional, thereby affirming the validity of about \$16,000,000 in bonds issued under it. . . . T. E. Cooper, Chief Justice of Mississippi, resigns. . . . The annual statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is made. . . . The Grand Opera season opens in New York. . . . The second trial of Marie Barberi for murder begins in New York. . . . Stocks weaken on Cuban war rumors. . . . Railroad travel is impeded by floods in the State of Washington.

The interpellation in the German Reichstag concerning Bismarck's disclosures results in depreciation of agitation. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies discusses election of Senators by universal suffrage. . . . Madrid dispatches state that Spain's popular loan has been doubly subscribed. . . . It is said that the Powers have agreed to guarantee a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000. . . . The Pan-American Medical Congress convenes in the City of Mexico.

Tuesday, November 17.

At the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce Postmaster-General Wilson, Governor Griggs of New Jersey, and Bourke Cockran made speeches on the "sound money" victory. . . . Captain A. T. Mahan is placed on the retired list of the navy at his own request. . . . Mr. Bryan is greeted by crowds on his way to hunting-grounds in southwest Missouri; he will publish a book and devote half the proceeds to the bimetallic cause. . . . The deal by which the Ryan syndicate expected to secure control of the Seaboard air-line system fails. . . . The new Reading Railway Company is organized in Philadelphia. Conventions: National Fraternal Congress of Secret Insurance Societies, Louisville; Luther League of America, Chicago; American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies, Indianapolis; National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Makers, Nashville; at St. Louis Frances E. Willard is re-elected President of the W. C. T. U. and the use of the term "Women's Bible" is deprecated; in New York the National Council of Jewish Women condemn shopping and social gatherings on the Jewish Sabbath; Grand Master Workman Sovereign is reelected by the Knights of Labor, at Rochester; Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, denies the application of Gormully & Jeffrey for an injunction against an alleged boycott by the Metal Polishers' Union. . . . The Ohio Supreme Court grants a new trial to Cobelle, murderer of the Stone family.

Madrid advices report General Weyler's advance. . . . It is officially stated that negotiations have not been settled between Italy and Brazil. . . . An interpellation in the Reichstag regarding army dueling causes lively debate. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies pass a bill to reform the mode of electing Senators.

Wednesday, November 18.

There is conflict between District Judge Meyers and United States Circuit Court Judge Foster at Topeka over appointment of a receiver for the Santa Fé Railroad. . . . Judge Jenkins, in Milwaukee, extends \$2,000,000 receivers' certificates of Central Wisconsin lines for a year. . . . United States Court at Chicago confirms master's sale of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad for \$8,000,000. . . . The Illinois Central Railroad is decreasing its working force. . . . Conventions: Episcopal Church Congress, Norfolk, Va.; New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Rochester, N. Y.; National Hardware Association, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . William E. Valentine, alleged member of an alleged syndicate of remarkable swindlers, pleads guilty to charges of forgery and abduction in Brooklyn.

The Armenian bishop in Hassekein is condemned to death. . . . The interpellation concerning Captain Dreyfus comes up in the French Chamber; General Billot explains the Government's action. . . . Decision is rendered against Major Lothaire in a breach of promise suit brought in Brussels. . . . The coroner's jury returns a verdict of suicide in the inquest over the body of Mrs. Alma Merritt, who died Saturday in London. . . . The Prime Minister of Spain is reported as saying that the relations between Spain and the United States are excellent; "the United States Government," he says, "has always observed a correct attitude, and Spain regards the Cuban question as one of internal politics."

Thursday, November 19.

The "sound money" majority in the next House of Representatives is now placed at 47. . . . The candidacy of Moses Thatcher for the United States Senate from Utah threatens trouble, since he has not obtained consent of Mormon Church authorities to his candidacy. . . . In South Dakota official returns give Fusionists electors and most state officers; in Wyoming Democrats get electors, Republicans the legislature. . . . The Maryland Court of Appeals sustains Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, against the

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City Council on the question of patronage. . . . Street-cars in Buffalo are propelled by electric power from Niagara. . . . John L. Farwell, of Claremont, N. H., is said to have invested about \$1,000,000 of his clients' money in losing Western ventures, and to have taken refuge in Europe. Frank P. Arbuckle, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Colorado, is found dying on the street, in New York City. . . . Indiana State Miners' Association votes to continue the strike for 60 cents a ton. . . . Kentucky raiders continue to destroy toll-gates. . . . First National Bank, Sioux City, Ia., closes.

The French Senate rejects a motion of urgency on the proposition of the Chamber to elect Senators by universal suffrage. . . . By the explosion of fire-damp in a colliery in Recklinghausen, Westphalia, about thirty miners are killed. . . . In the German Reichstag the debate concerning the interpellation on army outrages and the dueling code continues.

Friday, November 20.

The Interstate Commerce Commission files suits in the United States courts at Columbus, Ohio, to compel two Ohio railroads to file annual reports required by law. . . . The Supreme Court of Ohio decides that business done by traveling salesmen only is not liable to the fee required of Ohio corporations. . . . It is reported that the Standard Oil Company will back a consolidation of the leading gas companies of New York city. . . . Conventions: Chief of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and Railway Conductors' Benefit Association, Chicago, Ill.; the Knights of Labor at Rochester adopts resolutions opposing retirement of greenbacks. . . . Boston wool houses sign a petition favoring passage of the Dingley bill. . . . The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University, in Washington, to succeed Bishop Keane, is announced.

Premier Laurier of the Dominion gives out the terms of the Manitoba school question settlement. . . . The Italian Government officially confirms the signing of the Italo-Brazilian treaty. . . . The death is announced of Noël Parfait, French politician and author. . . . Insurrection in the Philippines is extending.

Saturday, November 21.

Far Northwestern towns are threatened with food famine in flooded districts where the Great Northern and Everett and Monte Christo railroads are crippled. . . . A Detroit firm receives an order for 2,000 tons of charcoal pig-iron for Budapest, Hungary. . . . President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, announces the restoration of the 6-cent rate. . . . A New York jury disagrees in the case of Colonel Emilio Nunez and Captain C. B. Dickman, charged with organizing a Cuban filibustering expedition on the *Laurada*. . . . Richard Croker returns to New York. . . . The annual convention of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons opens in St. Louis. . . . The First National Bank of East Saginaw, Mich., fails. . . . Football games: Princeton, 24; Yale 6; University of Pennsylvania, 8; Harvard, 6.

M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber of Deputies, makes an explanation of the entente between France and Russia. . . . The drouth in India is broken by rains in the Deccan District. . . . Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, celebrated English physician and author of hygienic works, dies. . . . It is said that the German War Office will send an officer to Dongola to follow the operations of the Anglo-Egyptian campaign up the Valley of the Nile.

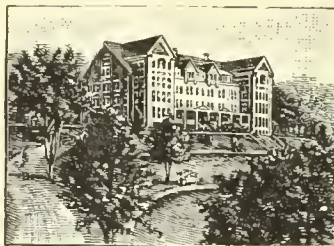
Sunday, November 20.

The Southern Pacific Railroad steamer *San Benito* goes ashore on the California coast; five of the crew reach land. . . . The report of Secretary of Agriculture Morton is made public. . . . Clara Barton issues a report of the Red Cross relief expedition in Armenia. . . . The collapse of the Wire Nail Trust is reported. . . . George W. G. Ferris, inventor and builder of the Ferris Wheel at the World's Fair, dies at Pittsburgh.

General Weyler, in camp near Cristobal, announces that he will not move against Maceo until after Christmas.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY.

As will be seen by the announcement found in another column of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Youth's Companion* offers its readers for the coming year many exceptionally brilliant features, which are calculated to make it more welcome than ever in the hundreds of thousands of homes it visits. The two hemispheres are explored by its editors and agents in search of attractive matter, and as usual, the contributors will include not only popular writers of fiction, but also some of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, travellers, and musicians. Among them will be found the Attorney-General of the United States, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, Speaker Reed, Andrew Carnegie, Ian Maclaren, Rudyard Kipling, Hall Caine, Charles Dudley Warner, F. R. Stockton, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Madame Lillian Nordica, Dean Farrar, Andrew Lang, I. Zangwill, G. W. Smalley, Theodore Roosevelt, Col. George E. Waring, Carl Schurz, Henry Cabot Lodge, Admiral Markham, Admiral Upshur, Lieutenant Perry, Dr. Austin Flint, Sir Robert Ball, Sir William H. Flower, Sir Reginald Palgrave, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Jeune, Lady Vernon Harcourt, Max O'Rell, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Clark Russell.



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VOL. XIV., No. 5

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 346

Published Weekly by

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT SHALL THE TARIFF BE?

THE consensus of press opinion since election seems to be that something is to be done with the tariff. But what? And when? No journal seems able to make any very definite answer, because, in the first place, the temper of the Senate, present and prospective, is yet in doubt. Furthermore, a division of sentiment is reported among leading Republicans, and the opinions of "sound-money" Democrats have also been taken into consideration. Republicans do not appear to be agreed upon the expediency of further attempting to pass the Dingley bill, introduced by the leaders of the House in the last session of Congress, as an "emergency measure"; there appears, however, to be less disagreement among them concerning the necessity of an extra session after McKinley's inauguration for the purpose of enacting a "protective" measure. The "sound-money" Democratic and Independent press in general reflects antagonism to protection or tariff changes of any kind, increase of internal revenue being largely favored instead.

From the mass of interviews and editorial advice on the subject of tariff legislation we select the following:

Dingley Says His Bill is an Emergency Measure.—"I see no reasonable ground for hoping that the exigency tariff bill, passed by the House last December, will be taken up by the Senate this winter. I should nevertheless be gratified to see it passed and sent to President Cleveland.

"Notwithstanding the time of its continuance is already half gone, I should be glad to see this revenue bill now enacted, because an additional income is needed by the Government and because it would serve to check importations made in anticipation of increased duties.

"But it should be borne in mind that the passage of the exigency tariff bill this winter would not make any the less necessary a revision of the tariff on protective and permanent lines. The

bill which passed the House last December was purely an emergency measure, and it would terminate by limitation in a few months [August 1, 1898]. Aside from the duty [60 per cent of McKinley-bill rates] placed on wool, woolens, and manufactured lumber it was simply a fifteen-per-cent. horizontal increase of existing entries. As the report of the Committee on Ways and Means stated, such a treatment of duties was justified only as a temporary measure to meet an exigency. No member of the Ways and Means Committee would for a moment countenance this method as a permanent arrangement. . . .

"If my assumption is correct, that the Senate will reject the House bill at the coming short session and that no measure will be passed that will restore the financial equilibrium, there is only one plan to be followed. That is for President McKinley to call an extraordinary session. . . . Protection is a principle—not a matter of rates. As the House of Representatives is the source of all revenue legislation, and as it is Republican in political complexion, it will maintain the principle of protection, but with justice and moderation."—*Nelson Dingley, Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, in The World, New York, Nov. 24.*

Conservative Protectionist Amendments.—"It may safely be assumed [owing to the composition of the present Senate] that any attempt to pass a tariff or revenue bill, or even to enter upon the serious consideration of one, at this session would be unsuccessful. . . .

"The future of the Republican Party may depend largely upon the measure of wisdom shown by the responsible majority in its treatment of this question. The details of party policy in this respect can only be decided upon and announced after the most careful consideration and fullest consultation.

"In the mean time in a general way the obligations and purposes of the party are fully understood.

"It should not be forgotten by those supporters of the President-elect who have heretofore differed from us on the tariff question, that Republicans are protectionists by the explicit pledges of platform and candidates and by the traditional policy of the party, and as such are bound by every consideration of fidelity to the American people to apply their principles to any changes which may be made in the revenue laws.

"No amendments to our tariff laws, however, should be made unless necessary to cure defects or to provide the requisite revenue. The task of amendment should be entered upon in a spirit of true conservatism, and with a determination to make the needed changes as soon as possible, and in a manner which will create the least disturbance to business interests."—*Senator Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in The World, New York, Nov. 17.*

Sacrifice for Sacrifice.—"I believe it is within the power—ay, within the scope of the abilities possessed by the Postmaster-General and the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to sit down now and agree upon a plan of reducing the schedules of the former tariff law, which would be a substantial reform of the tariff, without demanding from the successful Republicans the total sacrifice of the policy which they have been committed to and which largely contributed to their victory. This I say myself without abating one tittle of my own conviction. I believe I am more of a tariff reformer than most men. Indeed, it would not be a libel if you described me as a free-trader, for I am one. . . .

"I believe if these two representatives of the two great parties that have won this victory could meet together in that spirit of amity, liberality, and patriotism which has characterized all their movements since I have had the honor of their acquaintance a bill could be framed which would be an improvement on this measure [Wilson bill], which, while it would recognize the system that the Republican Party has always supported, would yet be so

are removed from perfidy and dishonor that the present Executive of the United States would be glad to affix his signature to it, for I know that Mr. Cleveland does not become reconciled to perfidy and dishonor."—*Ex-Congressman Bourke Cockran, at the New York Chamber of Commerce Banquet, Nov. 17.*

"Give Free Course to Tariff Legislation."—"It is the policy of wisdom for the advocates of free coinage to throw no obstacles in the way of any reasonable tariff measure that the Republicans may see proper to enact. In reference to legislation affecting the revenue, it would be proper to give the gold-standard people a free hand. Let them enact a tariff law if they will. Instead of thereby crippling the cause of bimetalism, they would reveal all the more clearly its merits. If, peradventure, by this means they restore prosperity for a time, the friends of free coinage need not scruple to gather their share of the harvest. If they fail they will not be able to attribute their failure to lack of a sufficiently high tariff.

"It is only with reference to adverse financial legislation that the advocates of free coinage should command the McKinley Administration and its supporters to withhold their hands. . . . They should not permit so foul a conspiracy against the welfare of the country and the liberties of the people [retirement of greenbacks and substitution of bank issues] to succeed. They should give a free course to tariff legislation. They should resist by all the means in their power the financial legislation through which the banks will seek to establish themselves forever in the seat of authority and power."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.), Denver.*

McKinley Not an Extremist.—"As a matter of fact, the popular identification of Mr. McKinley with what is regarded as extreme protectionism is due to a mere accident. The Republican tariff of October 1, 1890, was vehemently denounced by its enemies as embodying this extreme protectionism; Mr. McKinley happened to be chairman of the committee which framed it, and by that chance it was given his name. But Major Carson [clerk of Ways and Means Committee which framed the McKinley bill] who speaks from intimate personal knowledge, declares that Mr. McKinley's attitude toward the measure was distinctly conservative, and that many of the features which proved most obnoxious were adopted against his earnest opposition. It may be added that Mr. McKinley's public utterances before and after the passage of this bill can be searched in vain for a single paragraph which would fairly class him as an extremist on the tariff question."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

How to Handle Tariff Claimants.—"It is safe to say that a large and increasing number of Republicans are opposed to fresh tinkering with the tariff. In fact, the only section of the party likely to give trouble is the wool-growers, under the lead of the Ohio triumvirate, which has been reduced to a duumvirate by the death of Columbus Delano. We heard much during the campaign about the sufferings of the wool-growers of Colorado and Montana. Yet these two States gave such large majorities for Bryan that they can hardly have many claims upon the party now. The same may be said of the sugar-growers of Louisiana and of Nebraska. As those States have gone over to Populism, let them take the consequences. So the only irreconcilable section or element demanding the reopening of the tariff question is the very small contingent of Ohio wool-growers, who did not exactly cover themselves with glory during the campaign. When they come to Washington this winter demanding a new tariff, it will be a good answer to say that the country needs a rest, and that before reopening the question we ought to wait and to see what effect the reviving business of the country may have on the public revenues."—*The Evening Post (McKinley Ind.), New York.*

Prompt Tariff Settlement Desirable.—"For party reasons the sooner a tariff bill is passed the better. . . . If no bill could be

passed at the first regular session of the next Congress, then when the Dingley bill expired the country would be put back under the monstrous Wilson-Gorman act. The probability of such a result would hang like a pall over the nation, and go far to make the McKinley Administration a failure and renew the free-silver agitation.

"Obviously, it is important to have this matter settled at an extra session immediately after McKinley's inauguration. Senator Sherman has expressed an opinion that the Dingley bill should be passed and an extra session avoided. His experience and judgment should be given due weight. But for the reasons already mentioned it seems wise that there should be an extra session and a prompt settlement, for at least four years, of the tariff question. And to that end Mr. Dalzell's suggestion that the bill should be prepared by the Ways and Means Committee at the coming session of Congress appears to be a wise one."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

The Senate in the Way.—"The Dingley bill was by no means an ideal measure, and probably would not have been favored by any of the Republicans except as an effort to find some compromise which might be accepted in circumstances of peculiar national emergency. The conditions have now greatly changed. The certainty that a Republican Congress and President will soon have power to act makes resistance merely for the sake of delay inexcusable. It ought to be possible to enact at once a very brief measure, more satisfactory than the one offered by the House last winter, and in the line of the policy which the new Congress will adopt. But it is evident that neither this nor anything else can be done unless some of the Democratic or silver Senators stand ready to bow to the decision of the people."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

No General Revision.—"A few Congressmen and some other publicists have begun an ill-advised agitation for an extra session of Congress, for the avowed purpose of completely overthrowing the tariff and revenue laws. They indulge the sanguine expectation that such a general revision could be accomplished in two or three months, tho the past experiences of the country teach that such work is more likely to occupy six or nine months, and at the end of that time utterly fail to meet the requirements of the situation. That agitation will do harm to reviving business in proportion to the strength it obtains, which, it may be hoped, will be very little. On the other hand, if the Republicans use their power, acquired from the expression of the popular will, wisely and create a board of experts to revise such schedules as need revision, business will go forward with renewed confidence. All necessary conditions may then be met, from time to time, without general disturbance, and with the assurance that the best interests of industry and of the country will be conserved."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburg, Pa.*

Give Present Tariff a Chance.—"There are inequalities and abnormalities in the tariff act of 1894—some duties are too low and others too high—but let us give it a chance to reveal itself under normal conditions. These conditions will be here soon after President McKinley's inauguration if the people who are now demanding an extra session subside in the interval. As the gold scare has ended, and as the yellow metal is pouring into the Treasury, bond sales will not hereafter be needed, and one of the reasons for higher revenues thus disappears. Next spring and summer the country will have a chance to learn in what parts the present tariff law can be advantageously altered, and the work of alteration can be done leisurely and intelligently in the regular session which opens a little over twelve months hence. In the mean time let us give business a rest."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*

Economy and Rest.—"One good reason why the Dingley bill should not be passed is the insufficient trial given the present tariff law. Why not continue one tariff policy long enough, and under both favorable and adverse conditions, to gather the full educational value of the test, and not be trusting always to theory and economic discussion? Why do we not hear our statesmen advocating the bringing down of expenditures to meet the re-



THE GROWING NATIONAL NUISANCE. WHAT DOES MCKINLEY THINK OF IT?

—*The News, Denver.*

sources of the Government, instead of forever dilating upon the crying need of more taxation to take care of extravagant appropriations? If the present schedules are permitted to remain as they are, or are only slightly modified on a low-tariff basis, and due retrenchment is observed in providing for governmental expenses, it is not outside the range of possibilities that under the return of normal trade conditions the revenues will be ample. It is a serious question whether the tariff, like the currency, does not need rest more than anything else."—*The Free Press (Palmer Dem.)*, Detroit, Mich.

The Dingley Bill Not Wanted.—"We don't want it [the Dingley bill]. We don't want any tinkering with the tariff. . . . It is only intended to be a tentative measure, to be acted on until permanent legislation can be had. The country expects and is prepared for some high-tariff legislation. Every man who voted for McKinley—free-traders and all—knew exactly what would come to pass in the event of his election. There will be no wry faces, then, when the medicine comes to be administered. All that anybody can ask is that the pill may be no larger or more bitter than is absolutely necessary, and that if possible it may be sugar-coated a little so there may be as little friction as possible when it has to be swallowed. Meanwhile, we sincerely hope that the tariff may be allowed to remain as it is. Nothing whatever can be gained by any temporary change."—*The Commercial Journal (Fin.)*, Chicago.

"Any attempt to take up the tariff question before the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will be injudicious and contrary to the wishes of the people."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Duty on Sugar as a Remedy.—"The Republicans, when they secure complete control of the Administration, will have to materially increase the sugar duties, unless they are prepared to augment the internal revenue taxes, always a difficult and unpopular thing to attempt. There is no article which can bear a liberal tariff tax with less hardship to the masses than sugar, and no tax is more equitably distributed among the entire population. Any attempt to raise a large additional revenue by tariff taxation, without an increase in the sugar duties, is doomed to certain failure."—*The Picayune (Palmer Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

"If the Republicans wish to show good sense, to avoid the mistakes of Cleveland, Carlisle, and Wilson and assure the Government sufficient revenue they will at once return to a specific duty of 1, 1¼, or 1½ cents a pound on sugar, dependent on the amount of revenue they may wish to provide. Knowing how much sugar we consume annually, they can determine within a few dollars what revenue this duty will provide. It is the simplest way for them out of the revenue difficulty, and if they are in earnest in their desire to settle this matter in the easiest and simplest manner possible, and in the shortest time they can provide all the revenue needed by a bill of only fifty or sixty words, to which the Democrats can not possibly object, as it is distinctly on the line of the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue. This would seem to be the proper course for the Republicans to pursue if they wish to settle the revenue question first, and then take up finance."—*The Times-Democrat (Bryan Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

Dingley Bill or Extra Session?—"It is very desirable that the ultimate tariff bill should be carefully framed so as to avoid inequalities. No one wants to reenact the McKinley bill, least of all the President-elect himself, who has explained that he is not committed to schedules. Senator Sherman advises the appointment of a tariff commission, and the advice is good. But if the Democrats and silver men in the Senate do not provide revenue at once by the passage of the Dingley bill or something very similar, an extra session of Congress will be called for the enactment of a protective law such as the St. Louis platform calls for, and which, owing to Treasury exigencies, would have to be hurried through, providing, as now seems probable, that it could be. Which do the silver men prefer, a revenue bill which will postpone the day of complete tariff revision until a well-digested plan can be devised or hasty return to high protection? It is a question for them to settle, for in the present Senate they hold the

balance of power, and will be held by the American people to a firm accountability for what they may do or leave undone."—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco.

"It [the Dingley bill] would indeed be desirable to have it enacted this winter so as to provide the Government with the necessary revenues until a comprehensive protective measure could be adopted. Its acceptance, however, should not stand in the way of an extra session. The industries of the country require protection arranged on true scientific principles, and the people will be satisfied with nothing less."—*The Call (Ind. Rep.)*, San Francisco.

"No action or inaction on his [President Cleveland's] part could stay a revision of the present tariff, but he could help to limit the disturbance of business and postpone a general revision of the tariff by permitting the Dingley bill to become a law, and it is presumable that he would adopt this course. But Congress should send the bill to him at all events, and not accept responsibility for the expense and business annoyance of an extra session called to do the work that can easily be done by the Fifty-fourth Congress before the expiration of its term of service."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The sound sentiment of the country is almost unanimous against radical action. A bill to shove up duties to unduly high rates would paralyze the business of the country almost as much as the financial troubles. Business men are all right, and if they are not disturbed by the antics of the politicians they will soon have the good times back again in their full force and prosperity."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore, Md.

"We are glad to note that the tariff differences between Republicans and many Democrats are not as wide or as severe as they used to be. The Republican Party still holds to a protective tariff, but not to the extreme views of a few years ago. The most thoughtful Democrats now realize that a reasonable tariff is necessary for the support of the Government, and that such duties should be levied so as to foster American industries and maintain American wages is merely the verdict of a wide and patriotic statesmanship."—*The State Register (Rep.)*, Des Moines, Ia.

"It will be easier for the next Congress to substitute a high-tariff measure for the present revenue arrangement than it would to replace a law like the Dingley bill with such an enactment. While the deficit continues there is excuse for tariff tinkering, and President McKinley will be certain to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of providing revenue if that excuse is afforded him. It would be good policy, therefore, for the Democrats of the present Congress to forestall such action by moderate concessions to the Republicans that would stop the deficit."—*The Banner (Palmer Dem.)*, Nashville, Tenn.

"There can be no restoration of the McKinley tariff of 1890. There has been such a wide and general change in the industrial and commercial conditions of the country since that time as to require a general readjustment of the scale of duties upon lower lines. And the Republican Party is prepared to expect and to support a policy of moderate protective duties. No doubt such a policy would command the support of many Democrats."—*The Pioneer-Press (Rep.)*, St. Paul, Minn.

"THE WILSON BILL."

ONE of the cleverest speeches delivered at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on Tuesday was that of the Postmaster-General, the Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. It closed with a very clever oratorical *manœuvre impromptu*. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, in substance, "permit me to close with saying that for the faults in financial legislation of the last twenty years both parties are responsible. Indeed, the one wise and salutary measure passed in that period, I think you will all agree, was the Wilson bill."

At this there arose, of course, a murmur of good-humored sarcasm, which soon grew into a long-sustained uproar of friendly jeers and laughter. When the right moment for interrupting it had come, Mr. Wilson continued:

"Oh, I don't mean, as I must suppose you all think I mean, the Wilson Tariff bill; I refer to the Wilson bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law."

Nothing could have been more felicitous on the part of the speaker, or more happily appreciated by his most adroitly entrapped audience.—*The Sun*, New York.

HAS THE NAIL TRUST KILLED ITSELF?

THE Wire Nail Trust (National Cut and Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association) has collapsed on account of its own greed, if press reports are to be believed. A denial of dissolution has been sent out by representatives of the trust, but it is generally assumed that the end of this organization is at hand.

Judge Baker, of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, granted a temporary injunction against the trust, declaring that it is "an unlawful combination and conspiracy to raise the prices of goods and to interfere with the manufacture of wire-nail machinery, and is in direct violation of an act of Congress [Sherman Anti-Trust law], of good morals, and of the public weal." The petitioner for an injunction was L. C. Bramkamp, a nail manufacturer of Cincinnati, whose charges, not denied by the trust's attorney, in substance were:

The association has within eighteen months forced up the prices of nails 300 per cent., and thereby put the members in the way of clearing millions of dollars in profit.

The association has undertaken to control the output of nail-making machines and succeeded so well that when the complainant had made a contract for the delivery of a number of machines from an Anderson, Ind., concern, the trust bought off that company and prevented the execution of the contract.

Not only this, but when the complainant tried to buy machines of other companies, his efforts in each case were thwarted by the trust, and the association thus appears in full control of nail-making machinery as well as the manufacture and marketing of nails.

The only contention of the trust was that the court lacked jurisdiction, the argument being:

"In order that the court should have legal jurisdiction, all of the defendants should be residents of Indiana instead of being scattered throughout the country. The Sherman act does not apply to the case for the reason that arrangements to put up prices are not within the scope of Federal legislation, which is to interfere only in questions relating to interstate commerce. This interference with interstate commerce should be the main effect and not an incident in the alleged violation, and Congress has no right to regulate private contracts within a State."

Whether Judge Baker's injunction can be made permanent and effective or not, these proceedings had not long been of record before trust prices began to be cut in two by both manufacturers and jobbers, and the report gained credence that the trust had failed to withstand outside competition and the opposition in the trade. Trade opposition found expression at the recent session of the National Hardware Association in Philadelphia in resolutions amounting to a boycott of trust nails.

The rise and fall of this trust are reviewed by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York) as follows:

"This trust has had a brief but a very brilliant career. It was organized less than two years ago, and it got the benefits of the boom of 1895. When the boom subsided late in the year the Wire Nail Trust was able to maintain its prices, and last March it screwed up the figures an additional 15 cents a keg. Beginning with nails selling at the factory at 80 cents a keg it forced them up to \$3.20 in Chicago, and retailers through the West had to get four or five dollars for them. Nails were sold for export at reasonable prices, but the reimportation of these nails was punished with the boycott. It was not long after the trust started in on its career, and the price of nails soared aloft that rivalry began to be serious. Competing concerns had to be bought up. In order to prevent competition manufacturers of machinery had to be induced not to sell to concerns outside of the pool. One way of accomplishing this may have been to threaten them with boycott by all the members of the pool, but probably the most effective way was to subsidize the manufacturers of machinery. It is said that one manufacturer got \$1,700 a month for selling no nail-making machines to parties outside the pool. The buying up of competing plants, the subsidizing of machine-builders, and the employment of an army of secret service men to make sure that

the members of the pool were keeping their agreement when there was such an enormous temptation to sell at prices a little under those fixed by the trade, absorbed a great part of the profits that were being made by fixing the price of nails at utterly unreasonable figures. Of a tax of \$1.50 per keg levied by the trust upon its members to meet these expenses it is said that a good deal was lately returned to the contributors, but the business of the trust has fallen off rapidly since, and the members of the dissolving combination are said to inherit very heavy liabilities.

"In spite of all this effective organization, and the immense sums of money spent to prevent or suppress competition, the competition continued, increased, and threatened to become general. There were nail-makers who never went into the combination and kept their prices enough under those of the combination to do a heavy business. Other parties were drawn into the business by the exceptional profits to be made so long as the trust could hold up the prices. Mr. Bramkamp may have been unable to buy nail-making machinery, but there were other men who managed, in spite of boycotts and subsidies, to get machinery and to make enough nails to cut seriously into the business of the trust.

"The retail dealers were exposed on one side to the wrath of the consumers and on the other side to the arbitrary and, it is charged unjust methods of the trust, which carried things with a very high hand. The curious practise of the trust, in exacting higher prices for nails than the card rates, exposed the retailers to the suspicion of exacting far higher prices than they did, and of making extraordinary profits when, as a matter of fact, they were making barely as much as they did when nails were cheap. The feeling of the hardware trade was such that wholesalers had to give up carrying trust nails and cause it to be widely known that they bought no nails of the trust, lest they should be boycotted by the whole retail hardware trade. One of the results of this was that in July and August the trust mills made only one half of their allotment of nails; the high prices were deterring consumers from buying nails, the outside manufacturers were supplying nails at less than trust prices, and the methods of the trust were arraying the whole retail trade of the West in bitter hostility."

It is said that the organization is one of the closest combinations ever established. A check was held on the members on the one hand and on jobbers on the other, by requiring the former to file with the secretary of the association each month a specified list of his sales and the parties to whom they were made, and from the latter a similar account of his purchases, and in case of any disagreement the matter was at once investigated. The trust, it is hinted, may undertake to reorganize on a modified basis and with reduced prices, but *The Journal of Commerce* draws the following lesson from the present apparent collapse:

"The trust undertook a problem of perpetual motion. The more it advanced the price the more severe the competition was, and the sharper was the competition the more it had to advance the price in order to obtain the means of buying up its competitors and those who supplied its competitors with machinery. The process could not last long. The methods of the trust were thoroughly vicious, and they brought about their own retribution. The number of nail-makers has been increased, the combination to maintain prices has broken under its own weight, and the situation of the members of the pool is likely to be worse than it would have been if they had not attempted to violate all wholesome laws of trade and exact extortionate prices for an article of universal use and necessity. This is the tendency of all monopolistic combinations; and the end of the Nail Trust is a sample of what must sooner or later overtake every form of trust. The life of the monopolies may be longer or shorter according to the capital employed and the completeness of the organization; but, in every case, the trust is an attempt to overthrow a natural law which in the end must prove omnipotent. Natural law may be dodged for a while, and the dodgers may seem to be making wealth by their evasions; but the inevitable end is full of disaster."

NEW TERRITORY.

"How is the Cuban war progressing?" asked the Spanish official of General Weyler's representative.

"Well," was the reply, "there isn't much being done in Cuba just now; but there is some lively skirmishing going on in the State Department of the United States."—*The Star, Washington*.

IRRIGATION LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

A DECISION of prime importance to an immense area of territory in Western States is that of the United States Supreme Court (November 16) which affirms, in holding the Wright Irrigation Law constitutional, that the irrigation of arid lands is a public purpose, that the water thus used is put to a public use, and that an act providing for irrigation is a valid exercise of the legislative power. The validity of \$16,000,000 of bonds issued under this California law is established by the decision. Similar laws have been passed in seven or eight States, and the subject of irrigation law is vital to many others. The story of the California cases extends over five or six years of litigation, in brief as follows:

The principal statute, known as the Wright act, provides for the creation of irrigation districts upon the application of a majority of the owners of lands susceptible of a uniform mode of irrigation from a common source. An election is held to determine whether a proposed irrigation district shall be organized, and at least two thirds of the votes cast must be in favor of the project in order to carry it through. Upon the completion of the organization of a district, its board of directors is authorized to construct the necessary irrigation works and to acquire land for the purpose of such construction, which is declared to be a public use. The Supreme Court of California pronounced this legislation constitutional. Judge Erskine M. Ross, however, of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit, decided last year that it was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, because it assumed to authorize the taking of private property in order to furnish water to the landowners of the district only and not to the general public on equal terms. This, he said, was not such a public purpose as would justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain. In rejecting his view and adopting that of the California state tribunals, the Supreme Court holds that the existence of millions of acres of arid lands in that State makes their irrigation a public use, while in a State where the conditions were different the legislation in question might not be valid.

A Far-Reaching Decision.—"In sustaining the irrigation laws of California the Supreme Court of the United States has added another great decision to the long line of such that has made that court the guiding star of progress as well as the bulwark of conservatism. The judgment will rank with the famous decisions of Marshall and Taney, which, in conformity with modern demands, extended instead of limiting the new methods and instrumentalities of progress and the new legislation made necessary to the people by unprecedented conditions and circumstances.

"The decision establishes the principle that a State may enforce a system of taxation for public uses, even where there are many individual citizens who could not or can not receive immediate or personal benefit to themselves from such taxation. In other words, that the people of the whole State may be taxed to supply artificial irrigation to a part of the State, and thus benefit

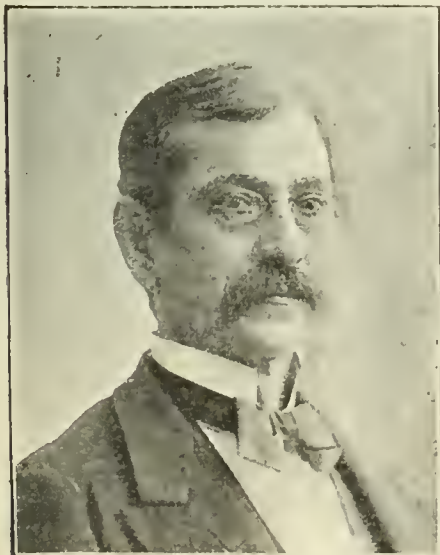
only a part of the people. The advantages that will accrue to those immediately affected will indirectly accrue to the whole State.

"This decision will stimulate similar legislation in all the arid and semi-arid region States and, be the means of ultimately reclaiming millions and millions of acres of land for the use of man. It is of immense import to western Kansas and Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and the Dakotas."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

The State in Self-Defense.—"Where the water-supply is absolutely at the command of the husbandman, the quantity and quality of the crop is a matter of almost mechanical calculation. To add to the habitable area of our country all these millions [estimated, *The Globe* says, at 600,000,000] of acres of the arid belt would be to add much more, correspondingly, to its productivity and its population.

"This is one of the cases where the State has to step in in self-defense. The work is too great for the individual. No man but a millionaire could afford to construct the great ditches and canals necessary to bring water from some distant point to his particular holding. It must not be left, either, to corporations. Too many of the few valuable water rights in the arid regions have already passed within the control of the monopolies. The first thing which a company organized to reclaim arid land does is, usually, not to provide for watering the acres of its own possession, but to gobble every water-course and water-right within its reach and hold them at extortionate prices in the strong grip of monopoly. Inasmuch as the supply is absolutely limited, and as it would take millions of dollars to contest supremacy, this amounts to putting the whole future of the arid belt into the hands of greedy corporations. It will eventually be necessary for the States within which large bodies of arid lands are situated to take possession by the right of eminent domain, with due compensation to present owners, of all water-supplies needed for irrigable lands. The State will be obliged to construct irrigation works and operate them, and to hold the fee of the land reclaimed, which it will then lease to the occupants on long time and reasonable terms. This will doubtless be the first practical step taken toward the introduction of the single-tax idea in the United States."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

Future of Irrigation Brightened.—"While the legal questions have been in suspense, the practical questions of operating the districts and their works have doubtless been satisfactorily answered, in very many cases, the economical development, distribution, and application of water to crops has been advanced and the people of many new sections have come to appreciate the advantages, and often the necessity of providing an artificial water-supply. At the same time, the small-farm idea, for many products, has developed. Altogether the future of irrigation seems to be much brightened by the decision. Some of the irrigation companies may not be pleased by it, but many will find increased markets for their water in bulk, districts buying their whole supply from a company, as is already practised, thus re-



GEO. WATKINSON (REP.),
Governor-Elect of West Virginia.

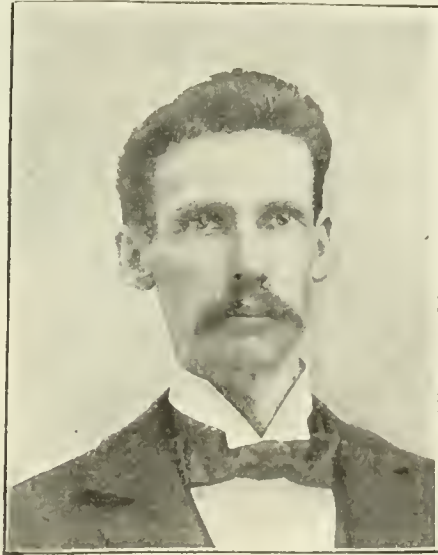
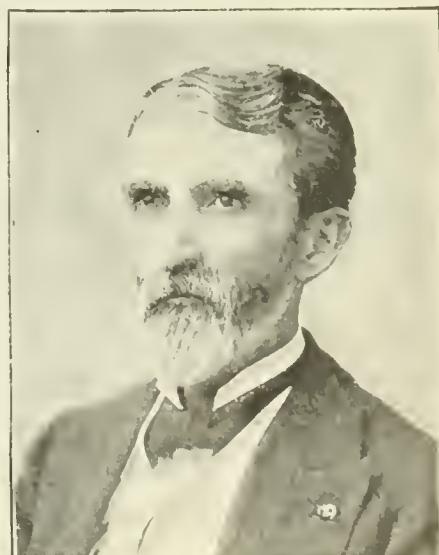


Photo by Reckling, Columbia, S. C.
WM. H. ELLERBEE (DEM.),
Governor-Elect of South Carolina.



EDWARD SCOFIELD (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Wisconsin.

(Photographs loaned by *Harper's Weekly.*)

lieving the companies from many petty details and conflicts seemingly inherent to the distribution of water by corporations. At the same time, not all sections will adopt the district system, even if they might, and the general stimulus given to irrigation will, in such sections, be wholly to the benefit of the companies."—*The Engineering News, New York.*

Public Taxation for Drainage and Irrigation.—"A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the validity of a Wisconsin drainage act is on the same lines as the recent decision in the irrigation bond cases. It is a step forward in establishing the law regarding objects of public taxation. . . . A statute of that State provided for the appointment of drainage commissioners in Dane county (containing the 'Four-lake country,' so-called in early times), who should determine whether the drainage of wet, swamp, and overflowed lands in the county would be 'beneficial to the public health and welfare.'

"If the commissioners should determine that the drainage improvement would promote the public health and welfare provision should be made to construct the necessary works. Bonds might be issued or special taxes levied and collected for the purpose.

"The Supreme Court holds that the state law providing for drainage boards and the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of drainage-works is valid. The expense incurred for the general health and welfare may be paid by a public tax or by the sale of bonds.

"These decisions establish the law. A tax may be levied or a debt created for irrigation or drainage purposes if the benefit is to be sufficiently general to make it a public improvement. This opens a vast field for public taxation and the creation of debts for irrigation and drainage objects. It should not be occupied to an unreasonable extent. The debts might become too heavy a burden, placing before the people the alternative of repudiation."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

A Blessing to California.—"The action of the Supreme Court puts the credit of the State where it was previous to Judge Ross's decision, and ought to be the means of bringing a great deal of capital to California which has been holding aloof since the summer of 1895. The only question for the irrigation bond-buyer to solve now is whether there is anything solid in the enterprise which asks his aid. There are some districts which bonding would bankrupt; but given good soil for the water, good roads and railway connection, proximity to a market, and a demand for the products which the land and climate make possible, and we see no reason why the bonds should not be sought after at a premium instead of a discount."—*The Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal.*

"Irrigation is now declared to be constitutional wherever it is necessary for the cultivation of the soil, and the legislature and the courts of each State are the judges of that necessity. There is no attempt to make one law for the whole of our diversified Union. The variation of conditions is recognized and justice is done to all. . . . Whatever may be the defects of the present act there can be no question of its general benefits to the State."—*The Call, San Francisco, Cal.*

Troubles Under the Law.—"In its intents and purposes the law is a good one, and it would have produced satisfactory results wherever it was introduced if the local authorities had exercised proper care and judgment in guiding against injustice and extravagance. The various boards of supervisors are given much power in this question, it being their duty to exclude from the operation of the act all lands which will not in their judgment be benefited by the proposed system. This they have not always done. For instance, take the case of the Fallbrook district, which is the one decided upon by the Supreme Court. Here was a case of manifest injustice, where thousands of acres of mountain land which could never be irrigated are threatened with practical confiscation by being brought into an irrigation district through the votes of property-owners, some of whom own town lots of fifty feet front.

"Then, again, some of the districts have been shamefully overstocked, while, on the other hand, they have received little or nothing for the large amount of money expended, and which is now a lien upon their land. Such is notoriously the case in those sections covered by the Bear Valley system in Riverside county, where a number of settlers are now likely to lose their homes.

"On the other hand, the confirmation of the Wright law will

undoubtedly lead to the starting up of a vast amount of promising work in the shape of reclaiming arid lands and making the desert blossom. It should be duty of the coming legislature to throw additional safeguards around this law, so that the evils complained of in the past may be averted. In addition to this, the county supervisors should exercise the greatest care in granting petitions for the formation of irrigation districts."—*The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Irrigation a Public Use.—"The effect of the United States Supreme Court's decision on the Wright law will not be as readily seen in Utah as in some other States where that law is in effect in whole or in part, and is known by that name. But if the decision had been the other way, its effect would have been as startling here as elsewhere, for some of the principles whose constitutionality was tested in the case just decided have been in force in Utah almost from the beginning of settlement here. . . . In Utah there are laws for taxing irrigation, drainage, and other districts, and they are an absolute necessity to satisfactory progress in some localities. If the Wright law had been held to be unconstitutional on that particular point, it would have upset the procedure here in a most calamitous way. But it did not do so; and in the conclusion reached by the court of last resort there is the announcement, welcome to Utah as well as other States, that irrigation is finally and conclusively determined by that court to be a public use, and as such can be maintained by the methods of public government."—*The Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

"How far the Wright law can be copied in Colorado remains to be demonstrated. If it is not copied entire there will be danger of weakening it and enacting a law which will not stand the test of the court. There is room for the law here to impound waters which now go to waste in the spring floods, and it will be in this direction that the workings of the system will be most beneficial."—*The News, Denver.*

CENSUS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

A SPECIAL report on the statistics of occupations has been made by Carroll D. Wright, of the Census Bureau, which throws some light upon the number of the unemployed in the country during an ordinarily prosperous year. The report shows:

"That there were 22,735,661 persons ten years of age and over who were engaged in gainful occupations in 1890, of whom 18,821,090 were males and 3,914,571 were females, and that of these 3,013,117 males and 510,613 females, or a total of 3,523,730 persons, were unemployed at their principal occupations during some part of the census year ending May 31, 1890. Of the whole



A BIRD THAT CAN'T BE BLUFFED.

JOHN BULL: "H't's h'a bloomin' good thing h'after h'all."

—*The Journal, Chicago.*

number of persons so unemployed, 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months, 1,368,418 from four to six months, and 336,447 from seven to twelve months, which is equivalent to, approximately, 1,139,672 persons unemployed at their principal occupations for the entire twelve months, and this number would represent 5.01 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1890. Divided as to sex, the approximate number of males unemployed at their principal occupation for the entire census year was 972,000, representing 5.16 per cent. of the whole number of males at work, while the approximate number of females unemployed at their principal occupation during the same period was 167,672, representing 4.28 per cent. of the whole number of females at work."

It is pointed out that the figures do not show the number of persons who may have been unemployed at any one time, but simply the aggregate number of persons who were unemployed for different lengths of time and, to a very considerable extent, probably, at different times during the census year, covering the twelve months from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Again, they only show the number and approximate length of time unemployed with regard to the principal occupation in which persons so reported were usually engaged, and upon which they depended chiefly for a livelihood. They do not show, therefore, the actual length of time for which such persons were unemployed in any form of remunerative labor; that is, the net period, after making allowance for the time when not engaged at their principal or usual occupation, during which their services may have been utilized at some other kind of work. But as an indication of conditions, based upon reliable data, the figures are considered significant.

The Inevitable Five Per Cent.—"The census year was a normal year, so far as industry is concerned, and hence, it may be concluded that in a normal year about five per cent. of our people are constantly unemployed. This is due to a great variety of reasons, among which are sickness, incapacity, dissipation, overproduction in certain departments of industry, necessitating a temporary cessation of work, changes in methods of production, which throw out those who had previously been employed, strikes or lockouts, restlessness and a desire to change; all of these are contributing causes. And when one takes his personal experiences into account, it does not seem that the idleness of five per cent. of the workers of this country is an extraordinary percentage, or one that any social or industrial community could materially modify. There are, no doubt, times when this number is greatly increased, as, for example, during the last fall and summer, or during the business depression of 1893. In fact, we should not be surprised if it could be shown that during these terms the number of the unemployed had been twice as large as the normal average—a fact which should be borne in mind as indicating the immense effect that want of business confidence has upon the welfare of hundreds of thousands of workers."—*The Herald, Boston*.

A Dangerous Industrial Burden.—"Such is the competition among employees and such the supply of labor that five out of every hundred workers in this country must remain idle—not in hard times, but when something like prosperity rests upon the land. The facts thus disclosed are significant and suggestive. For one reason or another there is five per cent. too much labor in this country. It may be due to the disturbances of industrial readjustment, or it may be attributable to the influx of alien immigration. Still other causes may operate in the creation of an unemployed class, but whatever be the forces at work to produce these results, they open up a big field for reflection as to the application of the proper remedies to cure the evils to which they lead.

"It is no exaggeration to say that it is from this class of unemployed that pauperism and criminality are recruited. The man without work must live upon his accumulated earnings, must starve, must steal, or must depend upon the charity of others. The alternative is a terrible one, but it is usually solved by the unfortunate becoming a persistent pauper or a criminal. In either case he is a public charge, and the problem of how to care for this five per cent. of workers and other proportionate parts of the population who fall into vice from choice is one of the greatest

problems confronting the American people to-day."—*The Herald, Baltimore*.

Women Not Crowding Out Men.—"As there are about the same number of women in this country as men, it will be seen that the proportion of the former at work at gainful occupations is smaller than is popularly supposed, only one in five being engaged at any work from which she derives a revenue, either in the form of wages and salary or profit in business. This does not mean that the other four fifths of the women are idle, for they probably work as hard as the men, but that the labor they do produces nothing in a financial way. They are the housekeepers of the country, doing the sewing, cooking, nursing, and other domestic service for most of the families. The prevalent belief that a majority of the women are typewriting, clerking, or filling other positions from which they have crowded out the men is founded on error. The great majority of them are still at home, attending to their household duties, and only a very small proportion are out in the world struggling with the other sex for a living."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans*.

Legislation Blamed.—"There are 3,523,730 unemployed men and women in the United States, and the army is still increasing at such a rapid gait that there will soon be more idle men than employed. Idleness creates discontent and discontent breeds violent remonstrance. . . . It is not the fault of the unemployed that they are not at work. It is not the fault of their starving families at home, but it is the fault of representatives in Congress who cater to nothing except the wishes of corporations and combines. It is the fault of a President who frowns upon everything calculated to uplift common humanity and who becomes an obedient servant to the venal vampires who prowl around the White House seeking what they can devour.

"One thing can be depended upon, there can possibly be no reduction of the misery and poverty now so prevalent as long as laws exist that enable corporations and combinations of capital to conspire for the exploitation of the masses. There can be no millionaires without their corresponding thousands of paupers. When one man becomes fabulously rich 10,000 must succumb to the ravages of poverty, while no less than half that number virtually become paupers, from which number originate the armies of tramps now traveling over the country, shifting from pillar to post in order to find a new field for begging food.

"Can this be remedied by issuing bonds so that the people who do own property can have their taxes increased to pay interest into the coffers of the bond clippers? Can it be done by increasing the army to further intimidate the already overawed people? Can it be done by drawing in the greenbacks and further contracting the currency? It can be done only by throttling corporations and combines, issuing money direct to the people and legislating for the general welfare of the masses instead of the wealthy classes."—*The Evening Journal (Labor), St. Louis*.

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

THE Commissioner-General of Immigration, Herman Stump, in his annual report (November 14) states his opinion that "statistics do not justify the conclusion that our alien population is growing in undue proportions." The arrivals in the last fiscal year numbered 343,267; males, 212,466; females, 130,801. This total is an increase over two preceding fiscal years, but below that of every preceding year since the year 1886, when the total was about 9,000 less than the total for the fiscal year ending June, 1896. A comparison of the total for the past year, 343,267, with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten fiscal years, 435,085, discloses a decrease of 91,818, or more than 21 per cent. The commissioner doubts, in view of data showing approximately the number of those who annually return to their own country, whether there has been any material increase in our foreign-born population since 1893.

The fact that nearly 29 per cent. of last year's immigrants were illiterates is considered evidence of weakness in the immigration laws by some commentators. The commissioner, speaking of

other characteristics of the immigration, says that he knows of no immigrant landed last year who is now a burden upon any public or private institution; that the influx consisted for the most part of hardy people, skilled and unskilled laborers; and that they brought at least \$5,000,000 with them into the country.

A Turn of the Tide.—"The main fact brought out by the report of Mr. Herman Stump, for the last fiscal year, is that the tide of immigration, which had been ebbing ever since 1892, has turned once more. How far short it yet is, with its total arrivals of 343,267, from the high-water mark, may be known from looking back through the records of former years, where we find 1892 giving us 623,084 immigrants and 20,269 'non-immigrants,' or a total of 644,353 arrivals of aliens; the year 1881, a total of 695,163, and the record-breaking year of 1882 yielding the prodigious figures of 788,992 immigrants and 816,272 total arrivals.

"Even taking the average of the last ten or the last twenty years, the present immigration is far below it. Indeed, with the exception of the previous year, we must go back to the year 1879 and the years immediately preceding to find so low an immigration as that now under review. . . . This present decade of years is far behind its predecessor, thus far, in the number of immigrants it has brought to our shores, but its final years may see a great rush hither, should war or hard times visit Europe and prosperity remain in our land."—*The Sun, New York*.

Hard-Times Immigration.—"Much ado is made by the Commissioner-General of Immigration in his annual report just out over the fact that a comparison of the figures for the last fiscal year 'with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten years discloses a decrease of 91,818, or over 21 per cent.' The annual average for the ten years in question was 435,085, against 343,267 for the year ending June 30, 1896. That this is a misleading form of comparison is shown by the following table of the immigration for the eleven years in question.

Year ending June 30—	Immigration.
1886.....	334,203
1887.....	490,109
1888.....	546,889
1889.....	444,427
1890.....	455,302
1891.....	560,319
1892.....	623,084
1893.....	502,917
1894.....	314,467
1895.....	279,948
1896.....	343,267

"The first significant fact that strikes the eye in this table is that the immigration for 1896 was 63,319 greater than for the preceding year. It was nearly 29,000 greater than for 1894.

"The next significant fact is that the average for the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896 is 250,000 less per annum than that of the three preceding years of 1891, 1892, and 1893. The student of the waves of immigration that have come to our shores is immediately reminded by these figures that he is comparing the flush times before the panic of 1893 with the three lean years that followed, when the thrifty and hardy races of Northern Europe preferred to bear the ills they were familiar with to facing the unknown possibilities of a country which was floundering in the sea of a self-sought depression.

"The low figures of the first year in the table are a reminder of the financial panic that struck the United States in 1884 and caused the immigration to drop from 518,592 in 1884 to 395,346 in 1885 and 334,203 in 1886.

"From 1820, to which our statistics run, to date, fluctuation in the tide of immigration into the United States has invariably responded to the influence of periods of prosperity and depression."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

Nationalities and Illiteracy.—"A survey of the reports running back as far as 1820 shows that Germany has sent us 5,000,000 of her citizens during that period. Ireland, taken as a single country, comes second with a total of 3,800,000, but as a nation the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland takes the first place with a total of 7,000,000. Norway and Sweden rank fourth as sources of immigration, and the influx from these countries is increasing.

"Of late years a great mass of our immigrants have come from Italy, Sicily, Austro-Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Among

these people there is a marked increase of illiteracy over those from Germany, Great Britain, and Scandinavian peninsula. It is reported that 31,374 Italians came to America this year who could neither read nor write, and illiteracy was noticeably common among the other immigrants. The various exclusion acts caused a return of 2,799 at the expense of the steamship companies which brought them over. Of these 776 were liable to the contract labor law, and the others were either physically, mentally, or morally incompetent for admission. In addition to these exclusions 238 persons were sent back across the ocean during the year because they had become public charges within that time. The total of illiterate persons was 78,130, or about 29 per cent."—*The Free Press, Detroit*.

The Republican Party Pledged to Restriction.—"The percentage of illiteracy among European peoples is excessive as compared with that of the United States, even considering the illiteracy of the immigrants and of the blacks. The United States has 13.3 per cent. of illiteracy, while Hungary has 37.69, Italy 52.93, Russia 36.42, Austria 32.70, and Portugal 67.35, and yet the current from all these peoples setting toward America is still great, and is likely to be augmented by the revival of business and the assured prosperity to occur under the incoming administration of affairs.

"The time to call an imperative halt to the advancing columns has come. To such action the Republican Party is pledged, by the resolution of its national convention, and the letter of acceptance of its nominee, now the President-elect. The pledge must be redeemed and the Congress should be urged to fulfil it, at the earliest possible moment. It is certainly to be hoped that organized labor will be heard in its favor, and that myriad-voiced. In such a movement of organized labor we are in hearty accord."—*The Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.*

The "Foreign Vote."—"The only sensible conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of immigration would seem to be that while the regulations intended to restrict or prevent the landing of dependent, defective, and criminal immigrants should be made as stringent as possible, there is no ground for the exclusion of immigrants as immigrants. It is worth while noting in this connection that the portions of the country in which there is a large infusion of the foreign element cast a large vote for sound money at the late election, while in no part of the country was the cause of unsound finance more strongly supported than in States where the so-called native American element predominated."—*Bradstreet's, New York*.

"It seems to be a safe conclusion, as the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke sang in his Princeton sesquicentennial ode, that Columbia's foes will not always and necessarily be persons of foreign birth. It is certain that he was fully justified in his invocation:

'And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are those who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.'

"On the other hand, it does not follow that the foreign-born voter is naturally and necessarily right, even on the money question. Nearly the whole of the Polish vote in Milwaukee was cast in favor of free silver. Nor does it follow that the intelligence and patriotism of Americans are to be suspected for the simple reason that they are Americans by birth. Seventh-warders who live 'on the hill,' nearly all Americans by birth, nearly all voted right on money. The question of birth is too frequently raised in American politics. The important thing is not where a man was born, but what he is."—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee*.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

TWO views of the perennial woman-suffrage question are expressed in quotations from utterances of the late David Dudley Field, a prominent leader of law reform movements, and Dr. W. K. Brooks, professor of zoology in Johns Hopkins University. The former is of the opinion that the phrase "the people" ought now to include women. Dr. Brooks believes that "so long as any considerable number of persons are convinced, from faithful study of the lessons of the past, that there are good reasons for caution and conservatism, they may fairly demand proof of their error before they approve of any far-reaching change." The political rights of women were made issues this year in only two States, California and Idaho. In the way of defining woman's

present legal rights and duties, Judge Gibbons, of Chicago, has ordered a wife, suing for divorce, to pay alimony to her husband.

Mr. Field's opinion is given in an article on "American Progress in jurisprudence" in *The Law Register*:

"What is meant by the people? At the time of the great Declaration, the people meant adult white men. After the Civil War, and for some years, the people meant adult men, white and black. What is meant now? In the State of Wyoming [also in Colorado and Utah.—*Ed.* LITERARY DIGEST] by the people is meant adult men and women, white or black. In that most advanced of all the States in this respect woman as well as a man votes for the representatives of State. Why should she not? She counts in every enumeration of the census; her name is on every tax-roll; she is the nurse and instructor of youth; she forms more than man the habits, tastes, and manners of all the living; she is as deeply interested as man in good laws well administered; she suffers as much from bad administration and profits as much by a good one. I repeat, why should she not vote as well as man? Certainly, it is not because she is not as capable to rule. In modern times, three of the greatest rulers of the world have been women—Maria Theresa of Austria, Catherine of Russia, and Victoria of England. It does not become a man to say that any one of these great personages was not, at least, his equal in the capacity and art of governing. And in these States who will pretend that it is just and decorous to give the right of voting to ignorant blacks, when it is refused to intelligent women? Political and social movements are sometimes slow in their coming; but come they will, and it is the logical sequence of our frequent saying that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that every true man should allow to the wife of his bosom and the daughter of his house the same voice in the government of their country that is allowed to his brother and his son. For us, it is enough to say, that tho in many States and nations the right of voting for holders of the less important offices has been conceded to women, yet it has been reserved to an American State to be the first in the long process of ages to place upon the head of woman as of man the crown of a free and equal suffrage."

Professor Brooks writes, under the title "Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist," in *The Forum*, from the point of view that woman surpasses man in practical intuition, but that man is superior to woman in power to abstract, compare, deliberate, suspend judgment, and reach new generalizations free from practical complications:

"Many thoughtful persons are convinced that the average woman is far more likely than the average man of the same condition in life to act upon some other motive than mature disinterested judgment, and that the enfranchisement of women might add to the number of voters, already far too numerous in our country, who are led by tradition or self-interest or emotion, rather than by intelligent zeal for the welfare of the whole nation."

"If this opinion is an erroneous one, the advocates of the enfranchisement of women must, as their first step, not only prove its error, but they must also prove that the participation of women in politics would make government distinctly better than it is now, for no change in established institutions which is not a definite advance can be considered. Nor can the plea that the votes of women would benefit women as a class be admitted; for every act of class-legislation is a national disaster, and no democratic government can recognize the existence, before the law, of any class with interests which are not those of the whole nation. The claim that the votes of women would remedy social evils from which they believe they are the chief sufferers is inadmissible for the same reason; for those who think they suffer most from an evil or would be most benefited by a reform are not competent judges of its relative importance to the community as a whole. If one who is not an expert in social science may be permitted to have an opinion, it seems clear to a zoologist that the only plea for female suffrage which can be admitted is the claim that it would benefit the community as a whole by strengthening democratic constitutional government."

"Men of our blood have never been much given to blind confidence in the disinterestedness of our leaders or the perfection of our institutions, and the reason why no branch of the Anglo-

Saxon race has made any retrograde step in popular government is to be found in its allegiance to constitutions. But a constitution is nothing more than a device to secure deliberation by a system of checks and counter-checks on hasty action, and is of no value in the absence of a judicial frame of mind."

"If the belief, that women are on the average emotional rather than judicial as compared with men, is an error, opportunities to prove it so are abundant now, and there are alarming signs that they may be still more abundant in the near future. The spread of emotionalism throughout our country gives cause for grave apprehension. The sturdy individualism which carried our forefathers through all their difficulties is commonly called a *manly* virtue. Whether it be manly or not we can never have too much of it; for the habit of looking the ills of life squarely in the face, of accepting them, and doing all we can to make the best of them, is essential to prosperity. If women can help to strengthen this habit among our people every true American man will welcome their aid, nor will he permit any old-fashioned opinions as to their mental character to hinder him from frank and generous acknowledgment of his mistake."

The New York *Evening Post* says of Judge Gibbons's decision:

"That added women's rights mean increased obligations for women was the burden of a decision recently rendered by Judge Gibbons of Chicago. The novel point calling for the decision was whether a woman of means suing for divorce from a husband poor and unable to work could be required to advance to her husband temporary alimony and a reasonable sum for solicitors' fees. No precedent was cited in the argument that covered the case, and the judge was obliged to decide it as of first impression. He consequently entered at length into the history of the status of woman from the Homeric age down, or up, showing how woman has been gradually emancipated until now she stands upon an absolute equality with man so far as property rights and individual freedom are concerned. She is equally liable with him for the support of the family, and if he has no property she must pay the bills. Carrying these principles to their logical conclusion, the Judge decided that if the husband can be obliged to pay alimony to the wife, under like circumstances the wife may be compelled to pay alimony to the husband. 'Every reason of right, justice, and morals,' he said, 'is in favor of the proposition that the duties which the husband and wife owe to each other are reciprocal.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



IS IT ALL OVER?—*The Times, Washington.*

Kansas:

First in abolition.

First in prohibition.

First in woman-suffrage.

First in populism.

First in everything that involves discussion and agitation.—*State Journal, Topeka, Kans.*

IT appears to be difficult to keep the powers up to concert pitch.—*The Press, New York.*

TOM WATSON, we believe, is the first one who ever conducted a political joint debate alone.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE man who thinks a political organ is a newspaper is first cousin to the man who thinks the sawdust in the little package can not be distinguished from Treasury notes.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

GOVERNOR ALTGELD is another politician who has a thorough dislike for newspapers. It is easy to draw the appropriate conclusion from this circumstance.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*



FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW—A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

LETTERS AND ART.

JULES LEMAITRE ON LITERARY SNOBS.

M. JULES LEMAITRE, the celebrated French critic, has been lecturing at the Académie Française on snobs. The word *snob*, he observes, is much used nowadays, and, like other fashionable words, by the snobs themselves. He uses it "in the sense in which it pleases Parisians to understand it—a sense which would have rather astonished the author of 'Vanity Fair.'" We quote from the *Revue Encyclopédique* of November 7:

"We have had [said M. Jules Lemaitre] one after the other, the snobs of the naturalistic and 'document' novel, the snobs of the art scribbler, the snobs of psychology, the snobs of pessimism, the snobs of 'symbolist' and 'mystical' poetry, the snobs of Tolstoi and the Russian evangelism, the snobs of Ibsen and Norwegian individualism, the snobs of Botticelli, of St. Francis of Assisi, and English 'estheticism,' the snobs of Nietzsche, and the snobs of the 'cult of Myself,' the snobs of intellectualism, occultism, and Satanism—to say nothing of the snobs of music and painting, and the snobs of socialism, and the snobs of dress, sport, society, and the aristocracy, who are often the same as the snobs literary, for snobisms have an invincible attraction for each other, and so are enabled to pluralize. But I would speak here only of snobbery in literature; and truly I scarcely know whether to treat it with satire or apology.

"What *is* snobbery? It is the union of docility of spirit with a touching and most ludicrous vanity. The snob can not perceive that to 'go it blind' for the art and literature of to-morrow is to put himself in line with blockheads; that there is as little originality in predeterminately taking up every new thing as in predeterminately swallowing every old tradition; and that the one requires no more effort than the other; for, as Bruyère puts it, 'Two contraries equally prejudice us, habit and change.' Precisely by the contrast between his innate triteness and his affectation of originality does the snob make us smile. The snob is one of Panurge's affected sheep. . . .

"Yet this vain docility, this sham audacity of blank and mediocre minds, this ardor for rare novelties, merely because they are novelties or believed to be such—all this is very, very human; and this is why, tho the word 'snobbery' is, in the sense in which we use it, recent, the thing itself is of all time.

"There are the snobs of the Hotel de Rambouillet, the snobs of the Precious. Cathos and Madelon are true female snobs (*snobinettes*) and the veritable grandmothers of the fantastic dames who flaunt in the lobbies of the theater in [Zola's] 'L'Œuvre.' 'To know the end of things, the grand end, the end of the end,' is a saying equally of the (literary) snob and the esthete."

M. Lemaitre declares that snobism is traceable "through all our [French?] literary history;" that it is parallel to the progress of the "innovating" writers. This means, he says, that:

"In the development of literature snobs play a blind but efficacious rôle. They are wofully self-deceived in the opinion they hold of themselves, and in the reasons they give for their preferences . . . but sometimes they must inevitably 'catch on' to some novelty or other which will become permanent, wherefore they are not by any means a neglectable quantity. They can never long sustain the false and the frivolous, nor anything lacking in the quality that endures; but their zeal, howsoever ignorant, can and does hasten the triumph of that which is bound to live. . . . They have therefore a social utility; wherefore we must treat them tenderly. If we may not honor them, at least we must absolve them.

"But why not honor them? I verily believe that some of the happiest phenomena in our literature—the purification and refinement of the language, for example—in the first half of the seventeenth century; the entry of political and natural science into the literary domain in the eighteenth; the movement of sentiment and of nature started by Jean Jacques; the romantic evolution followed by the evolution of realism which grew out of the idealist reaction (a little matter in which *we* assisted!)—had not been accomplished so swiftly but for the snobs. . . . To men who think, Ibsen and Tolstoi are contained in George Sand; all

romanticism in Corneille, all realism in 'Gil Blas'; the sentiment of naturalism is in the poets of the Renaissance and, beyond them, in the poets of antiquity; all drama, they say, is in the 'Orestes,' and all romance in the 'Odyssey.' These thinkers say to every pretended invention: 'What's the good? We have that already!' The snobs, more credulous, are really clearer-sighted without knowing why. Nearly all the snobisms I have named were the active and bewildered auxiliaries of the most interesting enterprises. A history of snobism must touch at more points than one the story of evolution in literature and wit. . . . There is in criticism a great deal of autosuggestion, and—I would almost say—of autosnobism. Man is so compacted that he sucks vanity even from his admirations; he piques himself on admiring things for reasons of his own, and he admires himself all the more for admiring with so much originality! In this way the critic, no matter how sincere he may be, is induced to exaggerate whatever beauty he feels in a writer, and, indeed, almost to invent it. . . . All criticism is more or less its own dupe; the dupe of its theories and general notions, which falsify its particular judgments without its knowing it. All criticism . . . ends by seeing in a work what none but the critic sees, who thus is able to say, with Philaminte:

'I neither know nor care if any one is like me;
But I perceive, beneath the sting, a million meanings!

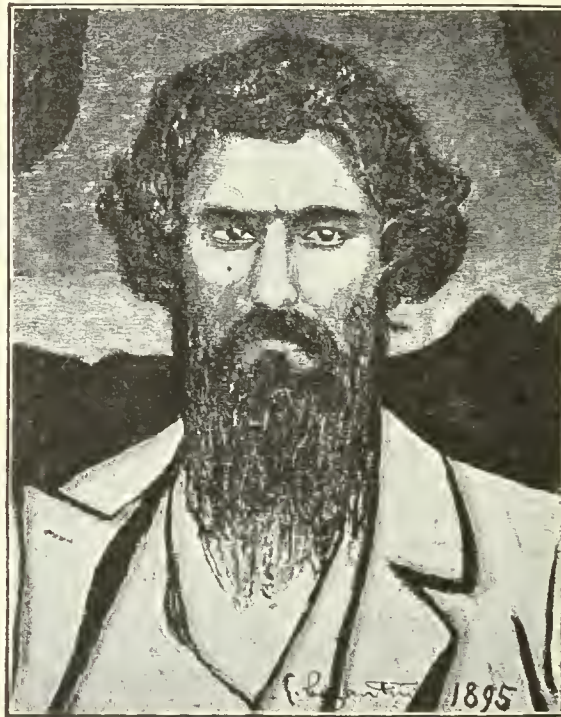
Thus the snobs common are fashion-led by the snobs inventive, and the snobs superior. . . . Snobism seems to us nothing but a particular name for the universal illusion in which humanity lives and imagines that it advances. . . . The flourishing of snobism proves, not the health, but the abundance and in a sense the intensity of literary production. And that is why I have spoken of the snob with amenity."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MILLET OF ITALY.

AN interesting person, as well as an interesting artist, is Giovanni Segantini, according to Helen Zimmern's account of him. He is just beginning to make a name for himself outside his native land; but, far from courting the personal at-

tentions of the public, he has chosen to dwell in a high and distant corner of the Alps, whence he but rarely descends to visit Milan. Of his work as artist the writer says (*Magazine of Art*, December):

"Segantini stands in the front rank of modern Italian painters; indeed, in some respects he stands at the very head of them—that is to say, in the treatment of the subjects he has made his own particular province. What Millet did for France, Gio-



GIOVANNI SEGANTINI, BY HIMSELF.

vanni Segantini has done for Italy—that is, he has devoted his art to the cause of the poor and lowly, and has faithfully depicted the life of the peasants, not dressed in their best with conventional, smiling faces, obviously sitting for their portraits, like *tableaux vivants*; but peasants in their daily existence, in work and sorrow and joy, with the unheeded tragedy and unconscious poetry of the simple peasant life. And he does not paint, moreover, as one who has studied his subject from outside, for a time, but he lived among the poor, as one of them, from his childhood, the poor of the city and the village; and when he became a man with means to do as he pleased, he chose to make his home among the

isolated dwellers in the Alpine hamlets, where life is rude and hard, and where man has not yet succeeded in enslaving and vilifying nature."

Segantino, we are told, was born in Arco in 1858. By the death of his mother and the departure soon after of his father in search of fortune, the little Giovanni was left in the care of his half-sister, who, having to go to work early each morning, left the boy alone in the attic in which they dwelt, thrown upon his own devices and forbidden to go out. Then follows this interesting account:

"At last a change came. One day the child overheard two women talking of a youth who had journeyed into France on foot and there had made his fortune; the thought struck him that if that boy found it possible to leave Milan, why should not he? So he watched his opportunity one fine morning, and, slipping out of the house, he set off on his way to France, having for sole provision a piece of bread he had obtained from the baker's on credit. He tramped on till dusk and weariness and a storm of rain overcame his childish courage, and, lying down beneath a tree, he remembered nothing more until he was awakened by two men who, passing with their cart, had noticed the drenched and sleeping boy, and these friends in need took him home to their cottage, where he was dried and fed and told his little story. On hearing he was an orphan, these poor but kindly peasants determined to keep him with them, on condition, however, that he made himself useful; and so, when barely seven years old, Giovanni Segantini began to earn his own living in the responsible position of a swineherd.

"But the long hours of idleness were not wasted; he took note of his new surroundings, and instinctively tried to reproduce them, scrawling his pictures on walls and stones, like a new Giotto. At last his occupation was noticed, it came even to the ears of the syndic, and the little swineherd was straightway looked on as an infant prodigy, and was sent back to Milan to have his talent taught and fostered. But he could not adapt himself to restrictions of domestic life; his boyish pride was wounded, there was a scene, and once more he broke away, this time for good. He began to lead a restless, roving existence, finding temporary employment and hospitality wherever he could, till at last he reached his native Arco, where he met his half-brother, who offered him the post of cashier in his bacon shop. Giovanni only stayed here till he saved a small sum of money, with which he resolved to try his fortune again. But the money was stolen on the road by a perfidious friend, and Segantini returned to his brother in despair. Touched, however, by his grief and his earnestness, the brother provided him with means of going to Milan to follow his bent, and the boy departed only too gladly. In Milan he attended the art classes at the Brera, living meanwhile in an attic, and eking out his scanty means by giving lessons, drawing portraits, painting window-blinds, church-banners, etc., and helping a friend who was house-painter by day and clown by night. In spite of unkindness and frequent injustice he worked on courageously and cheerfully; he felt his own power and knew he must conquer in the end. While studying at the Brera he was painting his first picture, which not only won for him the admiration and respect of his colleagues, but procured him the means of leaving the Academy and obtaining wider teaching and experience."

This first picture was painted, because of his poverty, on the back of an old fire-screen, with paints obtained from a friendly grocer in return for the painting of a shop-sign. He soon began to shake off the conventionality of the Brera school, and to incur thereby the scorn of art-critics. He left Milan and settled in the Brianza, where he began his study of peasant life. His "Ave Maria" gained him the gold medal at the Amsterdam exhibition in 1883. His most important work at this period was "Alla Stanga"—an evening landscape. About this time he made his acquaintance, through reproductions in a French magazine, with Millet's work, which had a lasting influence over him. Even the Brianza became at length too much in the world for him, and with his wife and children he removed to Meloja. Of late his simple pastoral style has upon several occasions given way to a symbolical style, in which ideas are embodied and details sup-

pressed, "The Punishment of Luxury" (sometimes called "Nirvana") and "The Retribution of Unnatural Mothers" being works of this kind.

THE FUTURE OF SPELLING-REFORM.

IN the case of spelling-reform, as in the case of a good many other needed reforms, it is always the "future" rather than the present or the past to which the advocates "point with pride." It is admitted with regret by many eminent champions advocates of phonetic or scientific spelling that the practical results so far achieved by them are comparatively insignificant; but their faith in the future is still strong. One of them Benjamin, E. Smith, an editor of "The Century Dictionary," concedes this in an article in *The Forum* (November), and proceeds to a consideration of the reasons for this practical failure. He has no doubt whatever about the desirability of the reform. He quotes approvingly Professor Lounsbury's words, that "there is certainly nothing more contemptible than our present spelling, unless it be the reasons usually given for clinging to it." No rational defense of it, we are told, can, on any ground, be made, scholarly opinion is now practically unanimous in favor of the reform; and yet, in "the essential matter of effecting a change in popular spelling, the reform has made almost no headway at all."

Nevertheless, Mr. Smith thinks that the chief difficulty just now is with the advocates of the reform themselves, in their failure to agree upon a plan of procedure. There is the radical plan called reform *of* the language and there is the more moderate plan of reform *in* the language. The former would at one blow sweep away the present alphabet, supplant it with the scientific alphabet, and change the entire system of spelling to the extent demanded by phonetic laws. The other would make gradual changes as rapidly as the public could be persuaded to accept them. Of the latter plan Mr. Smith is an ardent champion. He says:

"It must, in fact, be conceded that the adoption by the public of any general, radical phonetic system is one of the most improbable things that can be imagined. The reasons for this assertion are obvious and have often been stated, but their full significance has seldom, I think, been grasped by the radical reformer. They are practically all-powerful, but their force is underestimated by the phonetists because, from a scientific point of view, they are trivial and unworthy of consideration. The first is the closely knit association, in all minds, between the form of the printed word, or of the printed page, and the spiritual atmosphere which breathes through our language and literature. There is a deep-rooted feeling that the existing printed form is not only *a* symbol but the *most fitting* symbol of our mother-tongue, and that a radical change in this symbol must inevitably impair *for us* the beauty and spiritual effectiveness of that which it symbolizes. Could the literary spirit even of a Shakespeare, we feel, retain for us undiminished its delicacy and power if clothed in the spelling of the 'Fonetic Nuz?'"

This feeling, says Mr. Smith, while non-reasonable (tho not unreasonable), has struck its roots deep down into the literary consciousness and as well into the esthetic sense. To one accustomed to the English language as it is, phonetic spelling in the mass comes with the same kind of shock that attends the sight of physical deformity. But there is another and perhaps even greater obstacle which is underrated by reformers. We quote again:

"The most serious fact with which a radical reform has to deal is that the generation which is asked to adopt it has already learned the old inconsistencies and irregularities, and learned them by an effort so painful that the mere suggestion of reversing the process and unlearning them, and then learning new forms, however simple, causes a genuine chill of despair not unmingled with indignation. For the average man—that is to say, ninety-nine out of every hundred—the existing spelling is a personal possession. He has bought it with a price, and a high one.

It has become instinctive, except for an occasional reference to the dictionary. It is a tool which well serves all his ends, because he has adapted himself by long habit to its imperfections. What argument has the reformer capable of arousing him to the annoying and time-consuming, if not painful, effort to walk in the paths of phonetic rectitude?"

Another difficulty, seemingly trivial but actually formidable, is that of making a beginning in any authoritative and effective way. Experience leaves little reason to hope for an initiative from the legislatures and schools. The scientific associations have but little popular influence. Literary men can not afford to take the financial risk of being peculiar. What, then, is the way out? This:

"While it is mere childishness to assume that deep-rooted habits of the public can suddenly be torn up and the phonetic habit planted in their place, it is highly reasonable to assume that these habits will ultimately yield to a well-directed attack of the kind described. No habit is absolute, but about each there is a fringe of thoughts, feelings, and conduct which does not exactly harmonize with it; the drunkard is not always drunk or desirous of being so, nor is the thief always willing to steal; and in the same way it will be found that even the most stubborn sticklers for the 'authorized' orthography have a few words which they would not regret to see changed, and that even those who are least inclined to make the effort to relearn their spelling find it convenient to use a few of the simplified forms which the dictionaries now allow. In brief, there are, in the variations of our existing orthography allowed by the dictionaries and in the occasional innovations of influential writers which are accepted by the public without any jarring of the nerves, the beginnings of a movement which, if continued along its own lines and gradually pushed to a consistent conclusion, will result in a vast simplification and rationalizing of our language.

"This very process, tho not always well directed, has been going on for three centuries. Why not, then, fasten upon these beginnings, make them clear to the public, stimulate their use, add to them gradually as the sense of their oddness wears off and the appreciation of their utility increases, and thus in the course of years slowly eliminate at least all the gross absurdities from our written speech? Is it not entirely conceivable that, by this steady process of transformation, the sentiment which now clings to the existing orthography will gradually disappear or become attached to the newer forms? And is it not certain that the opposition of inertia and laziness, and of the other practical hindrances mentioned, will be entirely disarmed? This, at least, seems now to be the conviction of most of the wisest reformers."

As to the details of procedure, Mr. Smith does not speak, but the essence of the change, he says, lies in persuading those who are favorably disposed to use in their publications and correspondence, so far as they can, the simpler forms which have the support of any good authority.

In *The Dial* (November 16) is a rather caustic editorial inspired by Mr. Smith's article. The editor speaks scornfully of "the little systems of the phonetist" that have had their day, arousing to momentary mirth or wonder, and of the publisher here and the editor there who, allowing zeal to outrun judgment, have sought to force reform upon the public and have had their labor for their pains. Exceptions are taken to the strong language used by Professor Lounsbury, Professor Whitney, and others. The editor says:

"When we come to think of it, the wholesale ascription of 'ignorance and prejudice' to the many men who have opposed the spelling-mongers is a weapon more likely than not to recoil upon those who use it as an argument; while 'contemptible' is about as ill-fitting an epithet as could be found, whether to describe the conservative position itself, or the spelling which is the primary object of attack. Our English spelling may be irrational, and inconsistent, and difficult of mastery, but it is just as much a natural product as is a tree or a wild animal. One may prefer the order and symmetry of a French garden to a free woodland growth; but he who has a nice feeling for the meaning of words does not call the forest oak contemptible because it is gnarled."

The spirit in which Mr. Smith treats of the subject is commended, as also the course of procedure he advises. Says *The Dial*:

"If spelling-reformers in general would adopt this moderate position, there would be little serious disagreement among thinking men. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, speaking of Webster's unsuccessful effort to create a new language 'made in America,' justly says: 'Language is not a toy or a patent machine, which can be broken, thrown aside at will, and replaced with a better tool, ready-made from the lexicographer's shop. He had no conception of the enormous weight of the English language and literature, when he undertook to shovel it out of the path of American civilization. The stars in their courses fought against him.' It may safely be said that English spelling will continue to undergo the sort of modification in the direction of rationality that has marked its development in the past, and at a probably accelerated rate. And it may be said with equal safety that no other sort of change is possible."

GRUNDY'S IBSENITE PLAY.

THE spirit and even the technique of Ibsen are declared to be in every line of Sydney Grundy's last and most successful play, significantly entitled "The Greatest of These." This fact leads Mr. Arthur Wakeley, one of the leading dramatic critics of London, to offer him the following public apology in his introduction to a critical review of the play in the current *Cosmopolis*:

"'When I said I would die a bachelor,' explained Benedick, 'I did not think I should live till I were married.' It is as well to recognize that our opinions no less than our intentions are, in the language of the footnote to the music-hall programs, 'subject to revision.' When I wrote in the first number of this review that 'Mr. Sydney Grundy has been untouched by the Ibsen movement,' I did not think that a few months later he would give us a play which reveals the spirit and even the technic of Ibsen in every line. Without Ibsen, 'The Greatest of These' would have been simply impossible."

The critic proceeds to bestow high praise upon the philosophy of the play upon its "new criticism of life," and distinguishes between the Ibsen and the Dumas method of handling the problem presented. He writes:

"At first sight, no doubt, the framework of the play, that familiar, over-familiar, triangle of husband, wife, and lover, suggested quite another influence, the influence of Dumas *filis*. But when we come to examine how the framework is filled in, we find ourselves transported to a world of ideas and ideals which Dumas never entered, where his moral writ does not run. To be sure, the play seems to raise once more the very question which Dumas was so fond of considering: the treatment of the woman taken in adultery. Dumas, as we know, offered a varied assortment of solutions. Sometimes he was for forgiveness, at others for strict justice, at others for the wild justice of revenge. But in one thing he never varied; there was always a hard-and-fast line to be drawn between the offending and the aggrieved party. There was the 'sinner,' who was to be forgiven, or judged, or slaughtered, and there was the pardoner, or judge, or executioner. One was always on the bench, the other always in the dock. To examine the conduct of both parties, to show the 'sin' as possibly no less the fault of the man sinned against than of the woman sinning, that was never the Dumasian way. But it is Ibsen's way, and it is Mr. Grundy's. And it is significant that Mr. Grundy takes up the question I have indicated as the fundamental question of the play just at the point where Dumas would have dropped it. The question is not: Shall the husband forgive the wife? He has forgiven her, before the curtain rises. The question is: What is the worth of this forgiveness? what does it amount to in practise? how does it wear? It will be seen that Mr. Grundy's play is not so much a variant of the famous Dumasian subject as a sequel to it. And this sequel puts the original in an altered light, redistributes its moral values, so to speak, and revises its standards."

The story of the play is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Armitage are a middle-aged couple united in the

eyes of the world, but in spirit miles apart from one another. The woman's escapade is a matter of the past, but the memory of it lives. Armitage has "forgiven" his wife, out of the desire to avoid scandal and to convince himself that he is obeying the Christian precept of charity and forgiveness. He is egotistic and self-righteous, and accepts the wife's humble submission and self-effacement as a proper tribute to his heroism and generosity. The wife sees the pettiness and narrowness of the husband's spirit, but she lives on sufferance and does her best to accept the situation. She is, in Mr. Wakeley's opinion, another Nora, but a Nora after her awakening.

This situation is changed by an accident, but an accident that is a direct outcome of the husband's character. Armitage is an unwise and hard father, and his narrow code drives his son into dissipation and debt. The son forges a bill, and the bill is in the hands of Curzon, Mrs. Armitage's old lover. Mrs. Armitage pays a clandestine visit to Curzon to plead for her son, and learns that he got possession of the bill to save the boy rather than to press it against him. The husband hears of this visit, misconstrues it, and turns his wife out of the house without explanation. Of this part of the play Mr. Wakeley writes as follows:

"The interview between Mrs. Armitage and Philip Curzon—mere episode tho it is—reveals, to my thinking, a subtlety of observation and a knowledge of the hidden places of the heart which give Mr. Grundy a far higher position in our drama than anything else he has ever done. He has drawn a curiously fascinating picture of the meeting, after many years, of a man and woman who have wrecked each other's lives. The thing is very melancholy and very tender, and, I should say, absolutely true. The man is a failure, a loafer in shabby lodgings, with all the heart and ambition taken out of him. The woman had pictured him as splendid and successful, living up to the ideal she had formed of him; and the sense of his failure is to her an unspeakable humiliation. He had embodied for her the *joue de vivre*, as I say, and now her hero is this forlorn and dismal figure! She puts it to him that he owes it to her to succeed; his success would somehow seem to lighten her shame; and, when that is made clear to him, the old zest of life returns. As they part for the last time, we are made to feel that this momentary appeal to the dead love has done the man infinite good and left the woman at any rate less disconsolate. I remark that throughout the scene there is no tampering with the moral currency; no excuse is pleaded for man or woman; they have both blundered as well as 'sinned,' and they know it. But their fault is made to lose some of its ugliness, and we feel that the 'sinners' have, after all, a firmer hold on life than the husband they have wronged."

But Armitage discovers the object of the visit, and this, together with other evidences of his hardheartedness and narrow code of duty, suffices to work a moral transformation in him. He sees his egoism, and learns the lesson of genuine and real charity. The revolution strikes the critic as too sudden to satisfy the requirements of perfect art. But the main object is to put forgiveness on the right basis, to make it sincere and complete.

While the play advocates pardon for the erring wife, its essential difference from other plays of a similar tendency is thus pointed out by the critic:

"As the situation is usually presented, husband and wife are still in the period of passion. The peculiarity of Mr. Grundy's play is that passion has not a word to say in the matter. We have the permanent forces of character at work. The problem has become spiritualized. I admit the disadvantage from the point of view of dramatic excitement. There is a perceptible lowering of the temperature. The husband and wife and lover are able to argue out their respective cases in a curiously cold-blooded fashion—indeed, I think they are all three a little too fond of argument. But then they argue very neatly, for Mr. Grundy has a pretty forensic talent. And it is a real pleasure to find him abandoning his artificial Scribisms for a play of genuine thought."

Anachronisms in Art.—"The French artist whose picture in the Paris Salon a few years ago showed the eccentricity of presenting a cavalier of the time of Louis XIV. armed with a modern revolver was not alone in his anachronism," says Henry Granville in *The Home Journal*. "Some of the early painters were amusingly careless about such matters. Tintoretto, in a picture of the children of Israel gathering manna, represents them as having taken the precaution of arming themselves with shot-guns. When Cigoli painted the aged Simeon at the circumcision of the infant Savior, which picture is now in St. Petersburg, he remembered that aged men wear spectacles, and so placed these conveniences upon Simeon's nose."

"In a picture by Verrio of Christ healing the sick the bystanders are represented with periwigs. This ludicrous effect is equaled in Albert Dürer's picture of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by an angel wearing a flounced petticoat. The same artist, in his scene of Peter denying Christ, depicts a Roman soldier quietly enjoying a pipe of tobacco."

"Of all the artists who have sinned against propriety or probability the Dutch and Flemish have been among the most eccentric. In the Museum of Vienna there is a picture of 'Christ Bearing the Cross,' by Peter Brueghel the elder, which shows Christ carrying His burden, while a monk, crucifix in hand, exhorts the two thieves to die repentant. . . .

"Nicholas Poussin has represented the deluge with boats at hand ready for use, and on another canvas Rebecca at the Well is seen with Grecian architecture in the background. And in a picture representing 'Lobsters in the Sea, Listening to the Preaching of St. Anthony of Padua,' the lobsters are red, altho, as yet, it is fair to presume, unboiled. A French artist has depicted the Lord's Supper, the table being ornamented with tumblers filled with cigar-lighters; and the Virgin Mary, in another work of the same nationality, is helping herself to a cup of coffee from a chased coffee-pot."

"But drollest of all blunders is that which portrays the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve in all their primeval simplicity, while near them, in full costume, is seen a hunter with a gun, shooting ducks."

NOTES.

IT is reported that "Treasure Island" (which Mr. E. C. Stedman says he reads once a year regularly) was read by Mr. Gladstone when first published, and that one of his family has had to reread it two or three times since to keep up with him in discussing the different methods of the many murders.

THE New York *Tribune* has the following "dig" at "poster art": "Whenever you see a picture and are unable to tell whether it is a cloud, a butterfly, a river, a map of South America, or a woman, you should go into esthetic raptures at once: for the picture is a modern poster and high art."

ITALO CAMPANINI, the famous tenor, very well known in the United States, died in Parma, Italy, last week. Besides being the greatest tenor of his time, he was remarkable for the immense scope of his repertory, which included nearly eighty operas, the tenor rôles of which he could sing at a few hours' notice.

CONAN DOYLE recently told the following Stevenson story at the Omar Khayyam Club, London: "In response to an invitation from Stevenson to visit him in Samoa, Mr. Doyle asked the great romancer how one got there. 'Oh,' said Stevenson, 'you go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and then it's the second turning to the left.'"

IBSEN himself can not be a merry personage, at least you might judge that much from his works. *The Bookman* says that "somebody told him that in the Paris *Figaro* there was an article on 'The Influence of Ibsen on Modern Painting.' 'What in the world is my connection with that?' he cried, and burst into hearty laughter. It was the only time that I ever heard him laugh."

WHEN J. M. Barrie was invited by the Aberdeen corporation to lecture a year or so ago, he wrote in reply expressing thanks, but adding: "On the few occasions on which I have been on a platform, I wished to get beneath it. I never did lecture, and I am sure I never could." *The Chap-Book* recalls an incident in which Barrie presided with dismal results at a Burns supper at Ayr. *The National Observer* chaffed him unmercifully the next day for his gaucherie, and when his friends began to protest, it leaked out that Barrie himself had written the article.

MAX NORDAU tells the London *Sketch* that he is at work on a new book to be called "The Battle of the Drones." "I fancy," he says, "it will be more or less an exposure of that world of finance which has become one of the curses of modern life, especially in modern Paris. In it I am giving a picture of what may be called German society in Paris—for you know there is a strong Teutonic element in the financial world, and it has interested me much to note how those composing it become modified and, in a sense, transmogrified by a long residence in the French capital."

SCIENCE.

THE INFLUENCE OF MIND IN EVOLUTION.

IN an article under this heading a contributor to *Natural Science* (London, November), who signs himself "Eha," maintains that those who rely on natural selection alone to explain the development of living beings are leaning on a broken reed. In mind, and in mind alone, he says, we have the element that is needed to make this or any other assumed cause act in the right direction. He says:

"Natural selection alone has always seemed to me utterly inadequate to explain many of the phenomena which come under the notice of every naturalist. In fact, natural selection itself appears to require an antecedent cause. Look, for example, at the phenomenon known as protective resemblance or mimicry. If the likeness of an insect to a leaf, or of a twig, or another insect, often procures its escape from its enemies, then it is easy to see how natural selection may operate in maintaining and perfecting that likeness, for those in which it is least exact will be soonest discovered and killed. But it is obvious that the resemblance must be initiated and carried a certain length before natural selection can begin to operate at all; for until the likeness of an insect to some other object is sufficient to cause it sometimes to be actually mistaken for that object, no step in the direction of that likeness can be of any advantage to the insect. Natural selection in this case must follow the same course as human selection, which first put Darwin on the track of it. A breeder does not create varieties of pigeons, or fowls, or dogs; the utmost he can do is to seize upon any natural tendency to vary in a certain way, and perpetuate and accumulate it. . . .

"What then initiates the likeness which natural selection perfects into mimicry? Of course many causes may combine, of which some may be merely accidental, or many result from the conditions of the creature's life. . . . When, however, one considers some of the more striking instances of mimicry, together with the manner in which they are associated with certain peculiarities of habit necessary to render them effective, all these explanations together fail to satisfy the mind; one is forced to the conviction that there must be some special influence at work conforming the pattern to its copy."

After instancing some remarkable protective habits in certain insects, in which the behavior of the protected insect seems to indicate "the play of at least a dim kind of intelligence," the author goes on to say:

"If we could find any reason to believe that the consciousness, or volitions, of an animal may be among the influences which have worked toward the evolution of its color and form, then that is the direction in which I should look with most hope for the wanting explanation of these phenomena of mimicry and some others."

One would think that coloration, on which protective mimicry so often depends, could hardly be produced, or even modified, by any kind of intelligent action or will-power, but Darwin himself is here enlisted in favor of the author's view, as follows:

"Darwin's explanation of the phenomenon of blushing is founded on the fact that 'attention, or consciousness, concentrated on almost any part of the body produces some direct physical effect on it.' From this he goes on to argue that 'whenever we believe that others are censuring, or even considering, our personal appearance our attention is vividly directed to the outer and visible parts of our bodies, and of all such parts we are most sensitive about our faces, as no doubt has been the case during many past generations. Through force of association the same effects will tend to follow whenever we think that others are considering, or censuring, our actions or character.' 'By frequent reiteration during numberless generations the process will have become so habitual, in association with the belief that others are thinking of us, that even a suspicion of their depreciation will suffice to relax the capillaries, without any conscious thought about our faces.' We have Darwin on our side, then, if we believe that some effect may be produced on the skin of an animal's

body, not only by its attention being directed to its own appearance, but by anything which has become associated in its consciousness with its own appearance."

This is next applied ingeniously to several concrete cases of mimicry, including the well-known one of the chameleon, in whose case the suggestion is made that "a sense of the colors of surrounding objects is blended with the consciousness of conspicuousness which affects the skin, and operates through it." The instinct of the quail, which leads it to hide itself when a hawk is about, is in like manner supposed to lead to "some physical influence . . . exerted by its consciousness on its skin and . . . on the feathers growing out of it," resulting finally in a change of color to correspond with that of the stubble in which it crouches. The author acknowledges that all this is tentative and crude, but he thinks that some such factor as this must be reckoned with before we have solved the problem of evolution. He concludes as follows:

"I referred to the tendency of Darwinism to lead its devotees into a very materialistic way of regarding animals. It will be difficult for those who have succumbed to that influence to allow so much significance to the consciousness of a mere insect, or even a bird, as my suggestions imply; but is it not possible that we have been all along underrating the degree of intelligence exercised by even the lowest animals in the direction of their lives, and so turning away our attention from a factor which is certainly there and may have had an unsuspected share in the evolution of animal forms? There are two faculties which broadly distinguish animal from vegetable life, namely, perception and action consequent on perception, in other words, the exercise of *mind*; and it seems to me that it is to these that we should first look for an explanation of any phenomenon which, like mimicry, prevails widely in the animal, but scarcely, if at all, in the vegetable kingdom."

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

WE have already described several inventions having for their object the production of electrical energy directly from that contained in coal, without intervention of furnace, steam-boiler, and dynamo. It can not yet be said that experts have agreed that any one of them is what it claims to be. We now translate from *Gaea* (Leipsic, December), an account of a device newly described by a German physicist. As he claims only to have solved the problem in principle, and not to have reached the practical or commercial stage, perhaps we may place confidence in his account. At all events it seems more likely every day that some one will solve the question, and that ultimately we may get electric energy, as we now do heat-energy, direct from coal. Says the note in *Gaea*:

"In order to utilize in the form of electricity the energy contained in coal, it is now necessary to turn it first into heat. This heat is turned into mechanical energy in the steam-engine, and this runs a dynamo from which the desired electric energy is obtained. This manifold transformation gives us at the end, as electric energy, only a small part of the energy that was in the coal. The very numerous efforts to obtain the electric energy directly from the coal has thus far led to no result. In a recent paper before the Electrotechnic Association, Dr. Alfred Coehn has now described a series of investigations that have led at least to a partial solution of the question. Dr. Coehn has been studying the changes that coal undergoes in sulfuric acid under the influence of the electric current. He finds that under certain conditions there is a complete combustion of the coal within the acid, with the formation of carbonic acid. A slight change in the conditions substitutes for the gaseous combustion of the coal a solution of it in the acid. Dr. Coehn shows that in this solution we have the carbon in a form in which it is able to follow the electric current. But if this is so the carbon can be deposited from the solution by the current, like a metal. A series of experiments were described before the Association that dealt with such phenomena. After Dr. Coehn had proved that he could

treat carbon as a metal, he used the results that he had reached, in the construction of a galvanic element in which, instead of the usual zinc as the negative electrode, carbon was used. But while with zinc there are a large number of the metals that can be used as the positive electrode, with carbon we are limited to the few substances that are more electronegative than carbon. Peroxid of lead in the form of a storage-battery plate was used. By the use of such an element the problem is solved, theoretically at least. The element shows an electromotive force of 1.03 volts and gives a current directly from the carbon, which is changed in the cell into products of combustion."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GIANTS AND DWARFS.

GIANTS and dwarfs, according to a recent suggestive paper read by Hastings Gilford before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in London, are not only sufferers from diseased conditions, but from the same disease—that known as "acromegaly" or abnormal development of the extremities. Says *The Hospital*, in commenting on this paper:

"Of course every one admits that some men may be large and others small without in any way departing from the normal in regard to the relation of their different parts, and that we may thus have men who are perfect tho gigantic in every part, while also we may have dwarfs who are but men on a tiny scale. But it is pointed out that neither all giants nor all dwarfs are built with such symmetry, and that while tiny dwarfs may have big heads and an intelligence quite precocious, giants are very commonly not built on an equally large scale all through. The idea is then suggested that both dwarfism and gigantism are but diverse manifestations of one condition—disease if one likes so to call it—the dominant feature of which is not largeness nor smallness, but lack of proportion between the different parts, taking different forms according to the time of life when it occurs. Under the name of acromegaly, we know of this as a disease which shows itself as an abnormally large development of the extremities, and it is said that many so-called giants are but specimens of this disease, and that some of them are as small in some parts as they are large in others. On the other hand, in certain cases which were described by Mr. Gilford, while the frame as a whole was small, the head was large, as also were certain parts of the skeleton; and the intellectual development, altho not perhaps marked by brilliancy, was at least far more advanced than that of other children of the same age. The possibility of such disturbances of proportion being due to some such morbid condition affecting the development as to deserve the name of a disease is all the more interesting from the fact that, altho such cases as those related by Mr. Gilford are undoubtedly rare, no one can walk about in that vast pathological museum which the streets of London form to those who have an observant eye, without perceiving that in slighter degree signs of partial dwarfism or gigantism are by no means of uncommon occurrence among people who, in one way or another, succeed in earning their living in competition with normal man—if there be such an animal."

The British Medical Journal, October 31, says in criticism of the same paper:

"Mr. Gilford certainly seemed to establish his point that the two cases—the one described by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson ten years ago and the other observed recently by himself—were examples of a peculiar form of disease characterized by arrest of development and premature senility. He showed grounds for believing that certain dwarfs who have been exhibited from time to time as curiosities were probably examples of this disorder, possibly in a somewhat modified form. His speculations as to the possible relation of the condition to acromegaly raise a question of much pathological interest, but it may be doubted whether the evidence is sufficiently strong to bear the suggestion that all dwarfs belong to the same class. It seems very possible that we have to do with more than one pathological factor."

"THE Irish Gardeners' Association," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "will celebrate at Dublin on December 9 the third centenary of the introduction of the potato into Ireland. On this occasion there will be held an exhibition of the different known varieties of this useful tuber, and there will be lectures and discussions regarding its culture, its diseases, etc."

HOW AND WHY WE SHOULD WATCH THE CLOUDS DRIFT.

ONE of the most important elements in weather prediction is the direction of the wind, and by this is meant not the local currents near the surface, but the great and more steady ones high in the air. The surest way to get the trend of these is to watch the clouds that drift along with them. It would seem an easy matter to tell in what direction the clouds are moving, but M. J. R. Plumadon, the French meteorologist of the Puy-de-Dôme observatory, tells us that it is by no means what it seems. We translate below what he says on the subject in an article in *Les Sciences Populaires*, Paris;

"The direction followed by the clouds in their passage across the sky constitutes, with the height of the barometer and the temperature of the air, the three principal elements by whose aid we foretell the weather by purely local observations. The clouds do not move haphazard; they obey the general atmospheric movements, and their motion is regulated by the law of Buys-Ballot; that is, they so move that the atmospheric pressure is always less on the right than on the left of the cloudy current. This is a consequence of the earth's rotation and of the solar action in displacing the air from the equator toward the poles. When the clouds come from the south they indicate that a minimum of pressure exists in the west; when they move from the north, that proves that there is a center of low pressure toward the east, and so on. The observation of the clouds thus enables us to know: 1, the approach of centers of disturbance; 2, the relative position that we occupy in the region where these centers may cause atmospheric perturbations.

"By combining these data with the indications of the barometer and taking account of the season of the year, we may, after judicious experimentation, be able to foretell the morrow's weather with great probability of exactness. . . .

"It is, then, a matter of great interest to determine the movement of clouds exactly. The determination is effected easily and quickly when one is accustomed to it. But for persons who are not used to the process, it is troublesome and almost always somewhat inexact, because of certain illusions that one must know how to avoid.

"The first condition to fulfil is to know the orientation of the place of observation. That presents no difficulty for localities where we live or with which we are familiar; for others it is necessary to use a small compass, taking care to remember that the geographical north does not coincide exactly with the magnetic north. . . .

"To know exactly the direction of motion of the clouds it is indispensable that the observer's head should remain immovable; it is a good thing to furnish it with something to lean against. We must also have a fixed point of view situated in the direction of the visual ray, that is, directed toward the cloud to be observed; the corner of a house, the branches of a tree, the sash of a window can serve for this purpose.

"The observatories commonly employ for current observation of the clouds a special apparatus known as the 'nephoscope'; it is a mirror of black glass on which have been traced with a diamond concentric circles and also diameters 45° apart. The mirror can be turned in its own plane and about its center by the aid of a proper mounting, a vertical strip divided into millimeters is fixed on the edge; it moves with the mirror and can be raised and lowered. The observer looks at the instrument so as to see the image of a cloud reflected at its center, and at the same time, by combining the motions of the mirror and the vertical strip, the end of the latter is brought into such a position that it also is projected on the center, on the image of the cloud. If the cloud is motionless, its image will remain at the center. If the cloud moves, its reflection will leave the center and the radius that it follows will indicate the direction of motion.

"The height of the end of the vertical strip above the mirror, and the number of seconds taken by the image to move from the center to one of the concentric circles, enable us to determine the angular velocity of the observed cloud. To obtain the actual velocity—that is, the distance moved over in a given time—we must know the height of the cloud above the mirror. In using the nephoscope, a fixed position for the observer is obtained by

the necessity of looking at the end of the strip in such a way that it is always in line with the center of the mirror. . . .

"The price of the instrument is quite high; so we advise meteorologic stations and individuals who do not wish to obtain it, but who desire to determine with precision the directions of clouds, to use the following arrangement, which is both good and cheap:

"On four posts three to four yards high, fixed in the ground so as to form a square whose diagonals are respectively north and south and east and west, are fastened the four angles of a wooden frame on which wires are stretched parallel to the diagonals. The posts serve as resting-places for the observer's head, and he can thus very easily determine the direction followed by the clouds by watching them and the wires at the same time.

"As much as possible he should observe the regions of the sky that are not too far from the zenith, and choose for observation clouds that are very distinct and not too large. It is important, in fine, to prove that the whole cloud is moving in the same direction, which it is not always easy to do when the cloud is of vast dimensions. By limiting the observation to the displacement of one of the edges or of a part of the cloud, large errors may be introduced, especially in the case where the mass of the cloud has only a slight velocity. For if the cloud is increasing in size it may happen that the eastern edge may appear to move east, the southern edge south, etc.

"If we have to do with long cirrus clouds we should look at the axial region, which is also the whitest, the clearest, and keeps its shape longest.

"There is one illusion that must be carefully guarded against. It is generally produced when one is looking at the same time at very high and very low clouds. . . . The first seem to move slowly, because they are far away, while the second appear to move rapidly because they are nearer. So, even when the two are following a common direction, the higher will appear to be moving in the opposite direction to the lower. . . .

"A good point of view, and above all a nephoscope or the system of wires described above, prevent this illusion, which is very common, and which affects many persons, even when they think they can avoid it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Submarine Photography.—The most recent developments in this branch of photography, regarding whose early stages we published an illustrated article several years ago, are thus summarized in *The Photographic Times* (November) by Lieut. Albert Gleaves, following an article by Captain Boiteux, of the Brazilian navy, in the *Boletino do Club Naval*. Says Lieutenant Gleaves: "This application of photography is not new, but previous attempts have been barren of practical results. Once realized, however, the hydraulic engineer will have a sure method of estimating for any kind of submarine work. It will be useful alike to the navy and merchant marine in the inspection of under-water bottoms when docking is not possible, and in the examination of sunken wrecks. By this means the floor of the sea may be investigated, and the flora and fauna of the ocean depths photographed and studied. In naval warfare the submarine camera will establish the location of booms, torpedoes, and mines. Two essentials are requisite for the satisfactory working of the apparatus: there must be sufficient light, and the camera must be absolutely water-tight. Captain Boiteux obtains his light from an incandescent lamp of the Bernstein system, 50 volts and 5 amperes, which is secured in a box on the top of the diver's helmet. The light is projected in a cone to a reflector placed in the rear part of the box, and then passes through a glass in the front part. The lamp may be fed by a dynamo or accumulator in a steam launch. The photographic apparatus consists of a detective camera (short focus) in a hermetically sealed metallic case. The case has glass windows corresponding to the objective and view-finder, and is carried in a box attached to the diving-suit. The lens is operated by a screw passing through the water-tight case. The results of experiments with these instruments are reported to be excellent; objects at a distance of 3 meters [nearly 10 feet] could be seen as plainly as by daylight and were readily photographed."

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is so well satisfied with its test of screw-propelling ferry-boats that it is equipping its new ferry (to Twenty-third Street, New York), with them.

HOW TO DIVIDE AN ANGLE INTO ANY DESIRED NUMBER OF EQUAL PARTS.

THIS is a very old problem in geometry, over which many men, both wise and foolish, have puzzled their heads and wasted their valuable time. It is now known that it can not be solved by purely geometrical methods, except in special cases; but there are several ways of solving it mechanically, of which

one of the latest, which is described in *Cosmos*, October 31, will be very interesting to students of geometry and to draftsmen. Says this journal:

"The division of a given angle into any required number of equal parts is a problem that, as every one knows, interested the ancient geometers especially. The moderns have shown that this question can be solved only by an

equation . . . that can be constructed with rule and compass only in particular cases. We are thus led, in practise, to use a divided arc, which, it must be confessed, is not very satisfactory, when, as is commonly the case, it is small and arbitrarily graduated.

"An inventor, M. von Koppen, has recently patented a device called the 'universal-instrument,' which facilitates the process greatly and gives at a single stroke all the points of equal division of the arc included between the sides of the angle.

"To understand more easily the principle of the method, let us suppose at first that we have to do simply with the division into equal parts, not of an angle, but of the chord of the corresponding arc. We trace (see Fig. 1) on transparent paper a series of equidistant parallels $A, B, C, D, \dots$ and on another sheet of paper, another identical series $a, b, c, d, \dots$. Place one sheet over the other at the given angle MON , so that the extreme lines A and a will respectively cover the sides of this angle MO and NO .

The other lines will form a network of identical diamond-shaped figures, whose apexes will be arranged regularly in two series of straight rows, one parallel and the other perpendicular to the bisector of the angle. On the fourth in order of these rows we find in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 the points of division into four equal parts of the chord 1, 5.

"The method followed for the division of arcs is

similar, the only difference being that straight parallel lines are replaced by curved lines B, C, D, E , which intercept on arcs described from a common center O , and on one side of a straight line A , portions of the same length but otherwise arbitrary. Likewise, but in a contrary direction, we proceed [on another

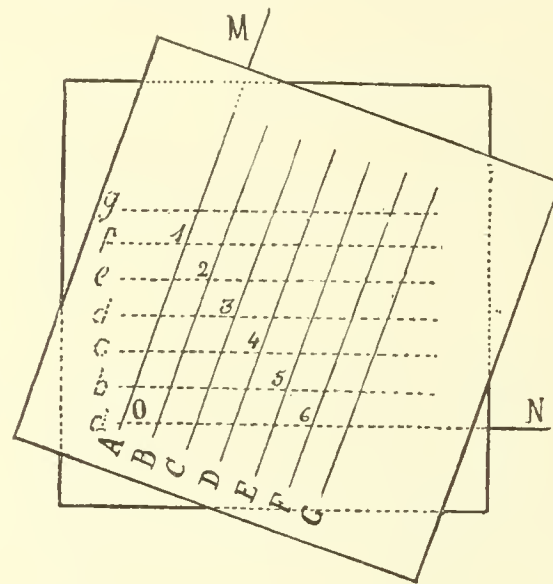


FIG. 1.

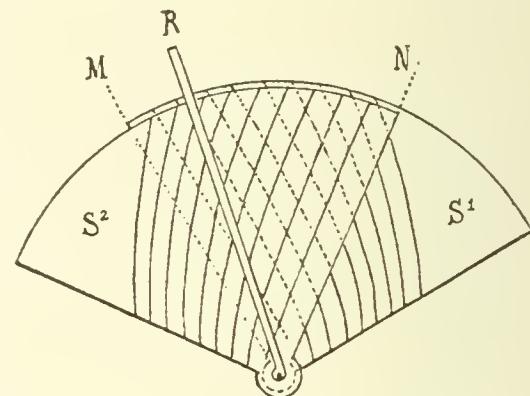


FIG. 2.

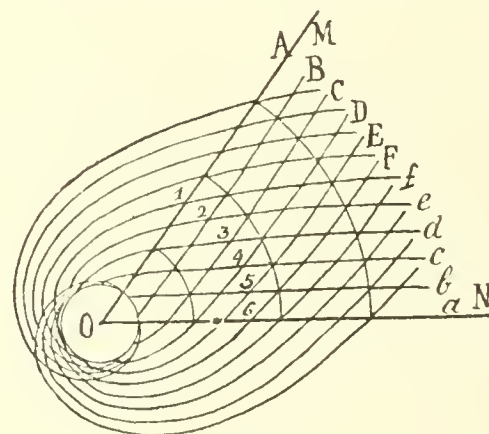


FIG. 3.

sheet] from the straight line a , with the curves b , c , d , e (Fig. 3).

"This having been done, we can divide the angle MON into equal parts, by superposing the two sheets so that the centers O , and o coincide with the apex of the angle and the straight lines A and a with its sides OM , ON . The two systems of curves form a network of curved figures whose points lie regularly on arcs whose common center is the apex of the angle. So that all that is necessary to find the points that will divide the arc into any number of given parts is to look for the row that contains the same number of these points, plus one.

"The inventor makes these curves on transparent sectors S_1S_2 , that turn on a pivot on which also turns a straight rule (Fig. 2).

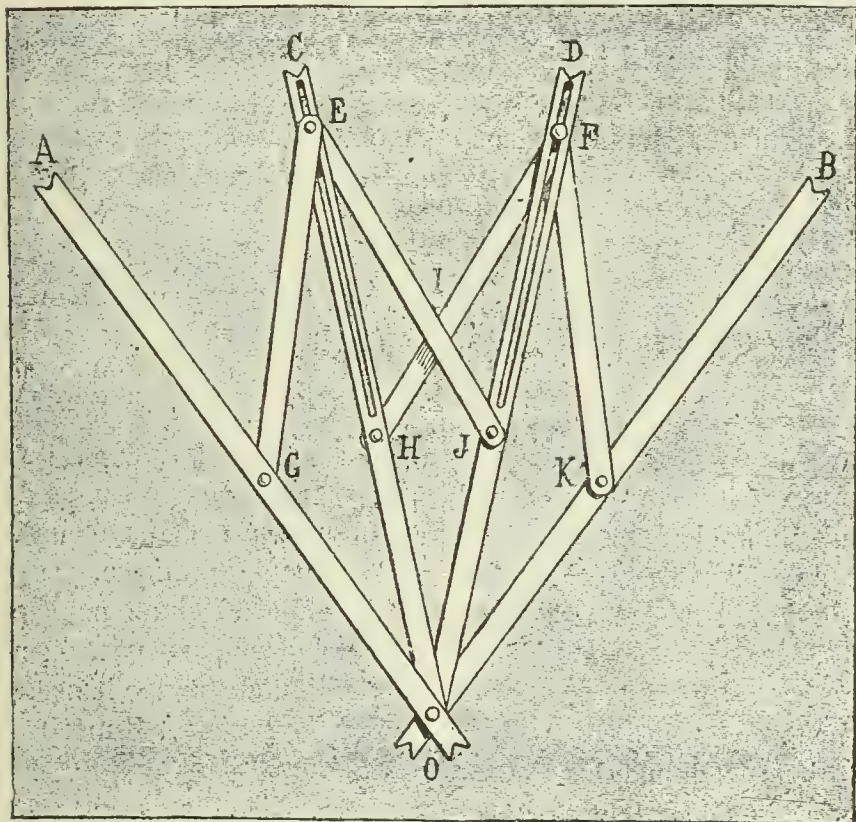


FIG. 4.—DEVICE FOR THE TRISECTION OF AN ANGLE.

But, clearly, we may adopt any other arrangement, such as that which consists in the use of simple sheets of oiled paper; it would be just as easy to make the centers coincide with the summit of the angle.

"The *Revue du Genie Militaire* reminds us, in mentioning this note, of an excessively simple mechanical process that may be employed to determine rapidly the bisector of an angle—an articulated lozenge formed of rules whose two sides are applied to the sides of the angle, when the fourth apex will give one point of the bisector.

"We profit by the occasion to notice a little device that is almost as simple, based on the same principle, and giving mechanically the trisection of an angle (Fig. 4).

"The rules OA , OD form with CE and EJ a jointed parallelogram whose apex E moves in a fifth rule OC ; OC is then always the bisector of the angle AOD , no matter what this angle may be.

"The sides of the angle COB and its bisector OD are related in the same way. The result is that, no matter how great the total angle AOB may be, the three angles at its apex are always equal. We should add that the point I —the intersection of the rules EJ and FH —is on the bisector of the total angle and can thus be used to determine its direction.

"If this little instrument be made with a little care, with flat, thin, metal rules, it can do good service.

"But it has also done some bad turns to students with more good-will than knowledge; some of these, seeing the facile play of these jointed polygons, have tried to reproduce them with compasses, without heeding the advice of their elders; . . . is it necessary to add that they have succeeded only in wasting a good deal of their time?" — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

How Much Water Should We Drink?—"According to Professor Allen," says *The Medical Times*, "we should drink from one third to two fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds there would

be required fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one half to four pints. This *The Journal of Hygiene* regards as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, tho this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is bland. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salted fish and pork, and often get along on none except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink, and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential, and that *impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks*, than to know how much of it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well-corked in an ice-chest, and, in addition, one should eat all the fruit one can, if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life."

Effects of X Rays on the Skin.—Evidence continues to accumulate that exposure to X rays has an effect on the skin resembling sunburn, altho authorities seem to differ regarding the cause, some attributing the result to the X rays themselves, and others to some accompaniment of them. Prof. W. M. Stine, of the Armour Institute, Chicago, writes to *The Electrical Review*, November 18, regarding a typical instance of this X-ray "sunburn" that has recently come under his notice. He says: "At intervals *The Electrical Review* has published accounts of burns and inflammations resulting from long exposure to Röntgen tubes. The subject is one whose importance is constantly increasing, and the experience of trustworthy investigators should receive early publication. This is more necessary since the use of Röntgen tubes for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes is becoming general, and experiments are being prosecuted by many, whose experience in physical manipulations is limited." After describing the case, which closely resembles those already reported by others, Professor Stine goes on to say: "Enough has been so far developed in such connection to conclude that the effects are not due to the X rays, but rather to ultra-violet rays, which are always present to a greater or less extent. It is noteworthy that such effects only result from exposure to the focusing-tubes, when, owing to the concentration of energy, ultra-violet rays of considerable intensity must be produced."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AFTER relating several anecdotes of cases where flowers have proved injurious when kept in the bedroom of invalids, *The Hospital* says: "It is not necessary to comment at length upon cases like these. They tell their own story, and point their own moral. The rule should be that, where flowers are kept in bedrooms, they should be changed frequently, and those which yield a heavy odor should not be preserved after the day is over. In sitting-rooms the case is somewhat different; but even in them flowers should not be kept for more than a few days, and the vases in which they are placed should be well washed out with hot water once or twice a week."

DORMANN, a German experimenter, states in the *Elektrische Anzeiger*, as abstracted in *The Electrical World*, that he has exposed dry plates in an enclosed holder to the sun's rays and obtained no effect, but when exposed to the rays of the moon during a night they were completely blackened. Pieces of metal produced no shadows, showing that they did not absorb these rays, which therefore traverse materials opaque to X rays; masonry was the only material found which was opaque to them. When the moon was near the horizon shadows similar to those produced by X rays were obtained. Black materials near the plate, especially when they touch it, produced stronger light effects and in some cases the structure of the wooden case was shown on the plate; the rays seemed to pass more readily through the densest bodies. The author suggests that the rate of oscillations of these rays is still greater than that of the X rays. His results have apparently been confirmed by no other investigator, and have not attracted much attention.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. STORRS'S FIFTY YEARS.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., over the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, was made notable by tributes of esteem to the eminent divine and pulpit orator from many quarters. In Brooklyn the event was celebrated by a series of meetings and services of various kinds, beginning with a service in the Church of the Pilgrims itself on Sunday, November 15, with an anniversary sermon by Dr. Storrs, in which he reviewed the history of the church for the last half-century. Other gatherings to do honor to Dr. Storrs included a dinner by the Manhattan Congregational Association, a dinner by the Hamilton Club, a reception by the Congregational Club, and a popular meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In addition to all this, Dr. Storrs was the recipient of congratulatory resolutions from many civic and religious bodies in various parts of the country. Among the editorial felicitations brought out by the event in the religious press, the following have been selected:

In the course of a leading editorial on Dr. Storrs and his ministry, *The Outlook* (Congregational, New York), has this to say:

"In his ministry Dr. Storrs has emphasized the pulpit; personal visitation and ecclesiastical administration have taken a second place. In our judgment, the length of his pastorate and the success which has attended it bear witness to the wisdom of this course. We do not disesteem personal and pastoral work; but the first duty of the minister is to preach, and to pursue such systematic courses of study on vital themes as will enable him in his preaching to be always an intellectual as well as a spiritual leader of his people. He who neglects his pulpit to become a mere social factor in the community, whatever spiritual force he may carry into his social intercourse, or to become a mere administrator of the energies of his church, however efficient he may be as a captain of spiritual industry, will be liable to find his pastorates short ones, and very probably himself at fifty years of age without a pastorate."

The following is from an editorial note in *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago):

Asked at one of the meetings what had been the principal aim of his ministry, Dr. Storrs replied (we quote from *The Outlook's* condensation) that—

"he had not given up his pulpit to the discussion of political or ecclesiastical disputes. When he had had something to say on these subjects he had said them outside of his pulpit. Nor had he dwelt largely on subjects of social reform. His conviction was that the biblical way was the best, and that systems of theology, tho they must be at the base of every victorious church, need not be so much used in the pulpit. He perhaps had erred, but he felt that this method was correct, and he would follow it to the end. His controlling aim had been to act on the minds, hearts, and spirit of his congregation, and to preach according to the Gospel."

"The city of Brooklyn has no other citizen to whom it owes so much. His interest in the higher education of the people, as in the Packer Institute, historical societies, and other educational agencies, has been of the highest value. His impassioned interest in great causes and personages affecting human affairs has engendered a life-long enthusiasm for historical studies, but, above all, the study of the vital forces and conditions affecting the ever-forming history of the world. Among the half dozen greatest preachers of the last half-century in America, the common consent of intelligent people will unhesitatingly and with loving heartiness, place the name of Dr. Storrs."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) gives its estimate of the Brooklyn preacher in the following words:

"For twenty years he has stood at the head of the American pulpit. Other ministers have preached regularly to larger audiences, and filled a far larger place in the newspapers, but from no single pulpit in America have there radiated such wholesome and inspiring influences. Dr. Storrs is one of the most cultivated and

eloquent men in the country, but his unique power does not reside wholly in these things. The supreme quality in his career is his symmetrical character, his poise of mind, his spiritual insight, his steadfastness of purpose, his large conception of the Gospel, and his unswerving loyalty to its spirit."

Under the heading "Fifty Fruitful Years," the New York *Observer* has a long and highly appreciative editorial on Dr. Storrs and his work. On one point it says:

"As a theologian, Dr. Storrs, tho living in Brooklyn, has been representative of the best conservative and yet constructive thought of the New England from which he came. He has found no new Gospel in Brooklyn during these fifty years, if he has found new brilliancies and beauties in the old Gospel of which his father was for a like period of fifty years an honored preacher in Braintree, Mass. It is difficult to see how any one could quarrel with Dr. Storrs's orthodoxy, either as being insufficient or too insistent. He has always stood as a staunch defender of the faith once delivered to the saints, and the Manhattan Congregational Association, of which he is such a conspicuous and honored member, is noted for its conservatism and caution; but it should also be added that Dr. Storrs has never stood forth in any such disagreeably defiant way as would be calculated to needlessly stir up the hosts of liberalism so-called into a frenzy of excited attack. He has been a defender of the faith rather than an offender of the faithful."

Dr. Storrs—whose full name is Richard Salter Storrs—comes of a ministerial ancestry. His father, of the same name, was pastor in Braintree, Mass., for almost, if not quite, as long a period as that of his son's pastorate in Brooklyn, and the grandfather, also of the same name, was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and afterward pastor in Longmeadow church. The present Dr. Storrs was educated in Neonson Academy and Amherst College, in which he did not especially distinguish himself, being, according to Dr. Edward Hitchcock, "physically lazy," but showing signs of latent brilliancy. Bishop F. D. Huntington, a classmate, says the same thing in softer phrase: "His health was never greatly endangered by too diligent application to his studies." Dr. Storrs was, however, the youngest member of his class, graduating in 1839 at the age of eighteen. He studied law for a few months in Rufus Choate's office, then decided on the ministry, and went to Andover. His wife, whom he met here, was a niece of Wendell Phillips. His first charge was in Brookline, his second, in 1846, the church he now ministers to, then newly formed, being the first Congregational church in Brooklyn. Of his course during the troublous times preceding and during the late war, Dr. John Hall spoke in one of the anniversary meetings as follows:

"Dr. Storrs has represented here the principles of New England. In the long conflict between the forces on the side of freedom and those on the opposite side, which terminated in the Civil War, and to the end of that contest on which the destiny of the nation hung, as well as since, he was never intemperate, but the always ardent, courageous, steadfast advocate of the good cause. He has never been of those who would sever the duty of patriotism from the obligations of religion. Partaking of the Puritan concern for the reform of society, he has never permitted a righteous zeal to betray him into the maintenance of untenable principles and unreasonable measures, which, by their extravagance, defeat the prime objects which their promoters really have at heart."

We quote also what the Springfield *Republican* has to say in a comparison of Dr. Storrs with Henry Ward Beecher:

"For many years he and Henry Ward Beecher were friendly rivals; in the later years of Mr. Beecher's remarkable career they were not friends, for reasons it is unnecessary to recall more particularly; perhaps there was some jealousy as well as rivalry between them in their prime; but the two men were radically different—for where Beecher was impulsive, ardent, passionate, and superabundant in humor, Storrs was calm, reasoning, considerate, and devoid of humor, tho often manifesting a brilliant wit. Both

these orators were poetical, but while Storrs swept over vast fields with a lofty imagination, and his greatest orations have an epical quality—Beecher adorned his speech with a fine flow of fancy, and many a lyric passage, needing but small changes to make it verse, may be found in his pulpit discourses and his occasional speeches. Beecher had the more immediate inspiration; Storrs the deeper and stronger flow of thought. This hasty comparison is an aside in the story of Dr. Storrs's jubilee, but it is such a comparison as is irresistible to any one contemplating the long years of labor side by side of two men so extraordinary as these."

In the anniversary meeting held in Dr. Storrs's own church, he was presented with a check for \$5,000. In the closing meeting in the Academy he was presented by the citizens with a gold medal, on one side of which is the motto "*Merito viget honore*," on the other a likeness of the Church of the Pilgrims.

NEW FINDS IN EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

THE days of literary discoveries are by no means over. New finds from the department of the literature of the early church are again reported from Egypt, that seemingly boundless storehouse of antiquities. A German archeologist, Dr. Reinhardt, purchased a Coptic papyrus in Cairo and submitted it to the critical examination of Dr. Carl Schmidt, recognized as the leading specialist in the Fatherland on the subject of the church history of Egypt. The latter at once discovered that the new document contained the translations of three Gnostic works dating from the earliest Christian centuries. They are entitled: "The Gospel According to Mary, or the Apocrypha of John," "The Wisdom of Jesus Christ," and, "The Acts of Peter." The first of these three was known from a citation given by Irenæus in his work "Against the Heretics" (I. 29 *sqq.*), and used as basis of his characterization of the gnostic teachings and teachers. This is the first case in which we have the Gnostic system in its original form and not through the secondary sources of its opponents, the church fathers. In this respect the find is of a unique character. The new document is now in the possession of the Egyptian Museum in Berlin, and the famous church historian of the Berlin University, Professor Harnack, recently delivered an address in the Royal Academy of Sciences in the German capital on the importance of these new sources of our knowledge of the ups and downs of primitive Christianity.

Another new find of this sort has just been published by the famous Armenian publication house in Vienna managed by the Mechithorist Brothers, namely, "The Doctrine of the Apostles, an Apocryphal Book of the Canons, the Letter of James to Quadratus and the Canons of Thaddeus." It is a work of 442 pages and is edited by Dr. Darshean, a member of the order. The volume itself brings only the Armenian originals, but Professor Vetter, of Tübingen, in the *Literarische Rundschau*, No. 9, gives detailed and extended translations. The Doctrine of the Apostles begins with these words:

"Doctrine of the Apostles after Christ had been taken up to His Father in heaven, how He gave them grace to do signs and wonders, and how the apostles received the gift of the Holy Ghost and the ordinances and the canons and the doctrine of the holy church."

The first canon reads as follows:

"The apostles have ordained and determined that when one begins to pray and to worship the Divinity, he shall turn his face to the East, in accordance with the words of the Savior, who said, 'As the lightning shines from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, thus, too, shall the coming of the Son of Man be.'"

Then, too, an account is given of the establishment of the dif-

ferent apostolic churches. The Letter of James, here called "the Bishop of Jerusalem," has as its purpose to inquire, through Aristedes of Quadratus, who has been at Rome, what punishment the Emperor Tiberius had inflicted on the deceiving Jews, who, as even Annas and Caiaphas now confess to Pontius Pilate, had bribed the watchmen at the sepulchre of Christ, so that they should deny that Jesus had risen from the dead. Quadratus is told to send a copy of his reply to the Apostle John at Ephesus, to Simon the Rock at Antiochia, to Mark at Alexandria, and to St. Paul at Thessalonica. Then too the letter speaks of the conversion of a number of prominent Jews to Christianity and of the attitude of Gamaliel awaiting the outcome of the Christian cause. The Canons of Thaddeus were intended for the city of Urha. The bishops of that city had addressed some questions to James concerning the management of the bishop's office. These the apostle answers in agreement with the statements of "Brother Paul" in his Epistles.

Dashean's book is written in modern Armenian.

MR. MOODY IN NEW YORK.

THE recent meetings in New York, conducted by the evangelist Dwight L. Moody, were a notable success so far at least as the numbers in attendance were concerned. For three weeks meetings were held each week-day, except Saturday, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, and at each service the hall was crowded to the doors. On Sunday the meetings were held in the great auditorium of Carnegie Hall, and this too was filled to overflowing. During all this series of meetings, Mr. Moody addressed himself chiefly to professed Christian believers and members of the churches, his avowed object being to arouse this class of people to more earnest and devoted Christian service.

In an editorial note on these meetings, *The Outlook* has this characterization of the evangelist:

"Mr. Moody himself offers a unique illustration of the power of a consecrated personality. Much that he says in the way of literalistic interpretation of the Bible carries no weight with many of his hearers, and yet he is a power among all classes of people. His power is in his personal nearness to God. That can not be concealed. Those who hear him are conscious that they are in the presence of a man of God, who knows by experience the great and vital truths of the Christian revelation. This is the secret of his power. The world cares little whether a man is liberal or conservative; whether he believes in literal interpretations of the Bible or is an extreme high critic; whether he is a new theologian or an old theologian; it asks first, Is he a genuine man, full of the spirit of God, and one who is devoted to the advancement of the kingdom of God? Mr. Moody's power lies in the fact that no one can doubt his genuineness or his consecration."

In an editorial on the meetings *The Christian Work* expresses the opinion that Mr. Moody has changed in several marked respects since 1876 when he conducted a similar campaign in New York. It says:

"Not only has his style of preaching changed—his addresses are replete with a sententious wit and an aggressiveness which were absent from his preaching of twenty years ago when conducting meetings in this city—but he appears to have espoused the cause of the common people more specifically than he did in former years. Some may impute to Mr. Moody's utterances a Socialistic spirit; but so far as they concern the poor and the lowly, what is this but following the example of the Master, who chose His followers from such men, and Himself sought the company of the poorer, as He delighted to preach to them? Are we, after all, getting too much under the influence of wealth and class, and is this true of many of our ministers, who are under these repressive influences, however unconsciously? Mr. Moody evidently thinks so; and while we would not make too much of it, the fact is to be noted that the ministers of some of our wealthier churches have been conspicuously absent from his meetings, whereas twenty years ago they were present in force."

In a reference to Mr. Moody and some of his utterances during the recent meetings, *The Universalist* (Chicago) says:

"Mr. Moody has outlined a big campaign in warring against negatives and in arraigning ministers themselves. But then Mr. Moody is a big man and has both the courage and the language of his convictions. One of the results of his effective work is that money is constantly flowing in to him from liberal-hearted Christian people from all over the world. He handles, it is said, and pays out as much as \$10,000 a week in works of charity, his latest donation being the sum of \$100,000 received from a banker of New London, Conn., the money to be spent under the advice and direction of Mr. Moody in his educational work in this city and at Northfield, Mass. Mr. Moody is an excellent illustration of what zeal and earnestness even without more than ordinary education can accomplish, once the whole man is given to the work."

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN ON THE BIBLE.

PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, recently delivered an address on the Bible before a university audience, for which *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) takes him severely to task. It declares that his address was full of "glaring falsifications and mistakes" and not a few amusing and amazing blunders, which it proceeds to point out. Among other things, it appears that Dr. Schurman made several references to the new Archbishop of Canterbury, and laid special emphasis on the changed attitude of Dr. Temple and of theologians generally since the time when the Bishop contributed his celebrated article to the volume "Essays and Reviews." Referring to this, Dr. Schurman called the attention of his auditors to the "great advances which had been made since 1860 in men's ideas of the Bible." On this utterance *The Churchman* thus comments:

"If there were any graduates of the Union Theological Seminary present, they must have smiled or started at the amazing revelation that 'Thirty years ago the Bible was conceived of as one book, made up, it is true, of parts; . . . but essentially one book.' The speaker considered 'that one of the best lights which has been turned upon the Bible is the simple statement that the Bible is not one book "like" the works of single men like Milton or Shakespeare.' Shades of Origen and Jerome—to announce this fact as a recent discovery, when the very word Bible means books, and not book! Was it necessary really to tell a university audience what has been an elementary fact in biblical study since the day of Ezra?"

Later in his address, Dr. Schurman goes on to say that when the "Essays and Reviews" were attacked in 1860, it was supposed by the Christian world in general that "the true and only satisfactory guaranty of the Christian religion was the miracles of which we have records in the Bible." On this *The Churchman* remarks:

"This is a very rash and inaccurate statement. Christian evidences neither begin nor end in the record of miracles. The evidential force of miracles was primarily and principally realized by those who saw the miracles performed. These 'signs' were of true significance to the eye-witnesses of them. Belief, confidence, faith, were the results in the minds and consciences of those who saw the sick healed and the dead raised. Dr. Schurman thinks that convictions founded on the witnessing of miracles are 'illogical.' But religious belief is sometimes superior to logic. These convictions were real and potent. On these convictions the church was built, and in the power of these convictions heathenism was swept away and abolished."

In the conclusion of its editorial consideration of Dr. Schurman's utterances, *The Churchman* says:

"It is very disappointing to those who belong to the church that points to the Bible as a book containing the Word of God, to see the head of a large and influential American university speaking so loosely and recklessly about this venerated volume. Much of what Dr. Schurman has said about the oracles of God seems to

be merely the outcome of irresponsible garrulity, redeemed by a somewhat sanctimonious tone from rank irreverence. . . .

"We utterly condemn the way in which the president of Cornell undertakes to handle questions with which he shows so slight an acquaintance; and we ask the Christian parents of New York State whether they consider such addresses as the one recently delivered in Barnes Hall likely to serve the end of sound learning and reverence for religion among the young people who formed no small part of that 'university audience'?"

ARE MISSIONARIES TOO HAUGHTY?

WHETHER our foreign missions are a "lamentable failure or a "glorious success" seems to depend upon one's point of view. Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court* (Chicago), a paper devoted chiefly to the study of philosophy and comparative religion, adopts the "lamentable-failure" view, and in an article (November 12) endeavors to give a reason for the "failure," which is due, mainly, so he thinks, to the haughtiness with which the missionary presents his message. As an illustration of this haughtiness he quotes stanzas from the well-known hymn beginning

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

The first stanza he commends for its praiseworthy spirit; but the next he finds very offensive:

"What tho the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Tho every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown,
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone."

On this he comments as follows:

"The Singhalese people are neither vile nor idolatrous; they are famed as the gentlest race on earth, and their religion is Buddhism. Their worship consists in flower-offerings at Buddha-shrines, but even the most ignorant of them are aware of the fact that a Buddha statue is not the Buddha himself. Protestants make similar accusations against the Roman Catholics, when they ought to distinguish between practises resembling idolatry and idolatry itself.

"If Buddhists sent missionaries to our country who sang such stanzas to us, how should we like it? It is certain that missionary hymns which denounce the people of Ceylon as 'vile' do not help Christians to make converts among them.

"The hymn continues:

"Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

"The poet intends to glorify 'the light from on high,' but he exalts himself as belonging to those 'whose souls are enlightened with wisdom from on high'—which makes a great difference! His noble zeal for spreading the truth appears as pharisaical self-conceit, and can only give offense to those whom he wishes to convert. Thus it is natural that when Christian missionaries speak of love, Buddhists accuse them of haughtiness and pride."

Another needless cause of offense, Dr. Carus thinks, is the requirement on the part of the converts of "a surrender of habits and customs which they can not give up without cutting themselves loose from their traditions which necessarily and naturally have become most sacred to them." "If missionaries can not find a *modus vivendi* for [Chinese] converts by which they can preserve their hallowed family relations and continue to hold their ancestors dear, we can not blame the Chinese Government for regarding Christian missionaries as a public nuisance." The spirit which should animate us, the writer thinks, is admirably expressed by Rev. George T. Candlin, a Christian missionary of Tien-tsin, as follows:

"We must begin by giving one another credit for good intentions. I do not see why we may not commence at once by the

leading representatives of the various faiths who were present at Chicago, including all the distinguished representatives of Christianity, with Mr. Mozoomdar, Mr. Dharmapála, Mr. Vivekananda, Mr. Ghandi, the Buddhists of Japan, the high priest of Shintoism, and our friend Mr. Pung, entering into direct covenant with each other:

"1. Personally never to speak slightly of the religious faith of one another. This I understand does not debar the kindly and reverential discussion of differences which exist, or the frank utterance of individual belief.

"2. Officially to promote among their partizans, by all means in their power, by oral teaching through the press, and by whatever opportunity God may give them, a like spirit of brotherly regard and honest respect for the beliefs of others.

"3. To discourage among the various peoples they serve as religious guides, all such practises and ceremonies as, not constituting an essential part of their faith, are inimical to its purity and are the strongest barriers to union.

"4. To promote all such measures as will advance reform, progress and enlightenment, political liberty and social improvement among the people of their own faith and nationality.

"5. To regard it as part of their holiest work on earth to enlist all men of ability and influence with whom they are brought into contact in the same noble cause.

"To these articles I heartily subscribe myself. I do not see why others may not."

DID LUKE PUBLISH TWO EDITIONS OF THE ACTS?

PROBABLY the most interesting question that has been raised in recent years in the department of biblical literature is one with reference to the literary history of the Book of the Acts. It has been known all along that there were two types or kinds of manuscripts, not only of this book, but also of the Gospel according to Luke. These two types presented regular agreements and disagreements, and these latter were so marked that it was impossible to conceive that the readings of the one class should, by the ordinary processes known to the student of manuscripts, have been derived from the other. Recently a new theory has been advanced and advocated in a Latin work by the philologist Frederick Blass, of the University of Halle, who maintains that these disagreements do not find their explanation in text corruption or in the theory that the book is a composite from different sources, but in the fact that the author himself, St. Luke, issued the book first in a rough shape and afterward in a revised form, and that the two classes of manuscripts, called respectively the Eastern and the Western, simply represents these two editions of the text.

This new solution of an old problem has been steadily gaining in favor ever since its announcement, while few if any scholars directly antagonize it. Probably its most pronounced protagonist among theologians is the veteran and versatile Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald. In the "Greifswalder Studien," a collection of scientific theological researches published in honor of the twenty-fifth academic anniversary of Professor Cremer, the New-Testament specialist, his colleague, Zöckler, discusses in detail the Blass theory and warmly approves of it. It appears from this essay that the older and rougher text is found chiefly in the famous "Codex Bezae" of the University of Cambridge, which agrees with a number of Syriac and other manuscripts, but as a group are called the "Occidental" or "Western" text, while the text of the Acts as found in our ordinary Bibles, reproduced from the great manuscripts of the Vatican, Mt. Sinai, and elsewhere, is the more polished and finished text, called the "Oriental" or "Eastern." Zöckler also draws attention to two other important facts, namely, that Blass's discovery is only relatively and not absolutely new, and that the famous Dutch scholar and critic, Clericus, more than a hundred years ago, had proposed an explanation not differing materially from that of the Halle savant. He further shows how easy the idea of revising his text might have occurred to St. Luke, from the fact that it was not a rare thing for authors of that and of earlier times, both among the Jews and among the Greeks, to publish two and more editions of their own works, often in revised shape, and that this custom was continued by the fathers of the Christian church. Examples among the Greeks from the writings of Demosthenes, among the

Jews from the writings of Philo, among Christians from the writings of Tertullian and Lactantius, are furnished in corroboration of this theory. It would thus not have been an unusual thing for Luke to have issued a twofold edition of his record of the doings of the apostles.

In *The Sunday School Times* (November 14) there is a discussion of this question, in which a number of the divergencies of the two editions are given. Thus in chap. v. 15, the older or "Codex Bezae" form adds the words: "And they were delivered from every sickness which each one had." To the eighteenth verse of the same chapter this addition is made: "And each one went to his house." To the words of Gamaliel, v. 39, the addition is made: "Nor can kings and tyrants therefore refrain from these men." In vi. 1 this "Codex Bezae," otherwise also called "Codex D," adds to the close: "By the deacons of the Hebrews." In v. 11 this addition is found: "Since now they could no longer resist the truth." Concerning Simon the sorcerer, that codex reports: "that he did not cease to weep continually." In chap. ix. 30 it reports that the brethren had brought Saul to Cesarea "during the night." In some cases the codex betrays the closest knowledge of details; as, for example, in the report of Peter's release from prison the current account states that he passed out of prison, and went upon the street; but Codex D inserts here the words "they descended the seven steps." And again in xix. 9 we are informed that this reasoning of Paul in the school of Tyrannus took place "from the fifth to the tenth hour."

A close examination of these differences have convinced Blass and Zöckler and others that the two classes of readings must be the independent work of one and the same man. As the older type of variants presents on the whole a *plus*, and this *plus* is of a kind that shows the author knew what he was writing about from personal information, the two-edition theory is regarded as the only satisfactory explanation of the old literary enigma in biblical literature.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROFESSOR HEADLAND, of the Peking University, is authority for the statement that the Emperor of China is now systematically studying the New Testament and is at present reading the Gospel of St. Luke.

AT the beginning of the present century the Bible could be studied by only one fifth of the earth's population. Now it is translated into languages which make it accessible to nine tenths of the world's inhabitants.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND's pupils in the Free Church College, Glasgow, were told by one of his colleagues at the opening of the fall term that since midsummer there had been marked progress in Professor Drummond's condition, visible not only to his friends, but certified to by his doctors.

THE Secretary of State for India has made this strong statement: "The Government of India can not but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by missionaries, whose blameless example and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the stereotyped life of the great population placed under English rule."

THE Episcopal Church in Boston has arrived at the conclusion that the older ways of carrying on missionary work in the larger cities are not productive of the desired results. It has consequently decided to make a trial of the church army system, which is commended, after experience, by Episcopalians in New York. Two posts are to be established.

ABOUT £400,000 was bequeathed to the Church of England and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the late Alfred Marriott, of Grange Hopton, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England. The testator directs that the money shall be devoted toward the erection of churches in the poorest and most thickly populated districts in the metropolis or in foreign parts, or in endowing and enlarging hospitals or refuges for orphan children or fallen women.

AN unusual amount of ecclesiastical patronage has fallen to Lord Salisbury. Within fifteen months he has, with translations from one diocese to another, appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Winchester, Rochester, Chichester, Newcastle, and London, and Peterborough—seven in all. As there are thirty-four bishops, it follows that in a year and a quarter Lord Salisbury has appointed more than a fifth of the whole bench. During his present and preceding terms of office combined, he has appointed twenty-four of the bishops—practically three fourths of the whole number.

"THE plan for church unity proposed by the Bishop of Western New York in his conference sermon is one of the most exquisite pieces of humor in theological literature," remarks *The Christian Leader* (Univ.) of Boston. "It was not intended to be facetious, for in all seriousness the Bishop proclaimed the generous whole-heartedness of his church—or the church—toward all others, saying: 'We do not ask other churches to come to us; we only ask that they become like us; assume the position we hold, and we will come to them.' In the interest of church unity, the Episcopal Church is ready and willing to take a progressive step from where it now is to where it now is."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

LORD SALISBURY having definitely put an end to all talk of isolated action on the part of England against Turkey by the admission that Great Britain is not strong enough, from a military point of view, to attempt such a task, the European governments once more apply themselves to the task of devising some means of concerted action. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that the Sultan will be forced to give better treatment to the Armenians. The attitude of France, assisted no doubt by Russia, caused the Sultan much uneasiness, and he lost no time in informing the French ambassador that reforms had already begun. The special courts formed for the trial of Armenian insurgents have been disbanded, and the Armenians who had been arrested on suspicion only have been discharged. The British press, on the whole, is pleased to see that something is done to solve the Armenian question. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"We have no wish to underrate the importance of these recent events. France is undoubtedly at the present moment speaking for Russia, and possibly for the whole of Europe; and it may be that the exchange of views between the Emperor of Russia and his ally elicited not only a general accord in policy, but a determination henceforth to adopt more rigorous and imperative measures in dealing with the Sultan. We hope this is so, and that, if the new arrangement be definitely settled, the powers will decline once more to be the dupes of a broken promise and a perjured faith."

The Westminster Gazette hopes that France will watch the Sultan closely, as all the world knows his promises are not to be relied upon. The paper adds:

"Nevertheless it may be said at once that no one in this country will in the least degree grudge France the honor and glory of procuring a settlement, if it can be procured, and that, on the contrary, we all welcome this proof that she and Russia—for in this matter the two are one—are willing to move themselves even if they are not willing to see any one else move without their consent."

The St. James's Gazette is inclined to think that British diplomacy has not been attended by its wonted success in the matter. "We hope it is not profane or unpatriotic," says the paper, "to point out that it is neither the wrath of God nor the wrath of England which has produced this bounteous crop of promises. The Sultan declined to be frightened either by Providence or Lord Salisbury. He has given way when Russia and France took up the matter in earnest." *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Never has the European concert been more clearly manifested. The difficulties which stood in its way have been surmounted. Every nation has had a share in bringing about this result, and our share has neither been the last nor the least prominent. The Sultan certainly knows this, for he sent for M. Cambon to tell him of the decisions he had come to, and it would certainly be unjust not to acknowledge that he has acted spontaneously. The Armenian question is not settled, but it is in a fair way to a solution."

The Sultan, who is a little afraid of the press just now, has sent one of his adjutants to the correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyd*, Budapest, to explain why he is unable to carry out reforms in a thorough manner. His emissary spoke, in substance, as follows:

The Sultan can not but acknowledge that he has not followed very closely in the lines laid down by the Berlin convention, and that Europe has a right to complain. But the reason is that he is short of cash. The Balkan states and other countries that owe him tribute have never paid up. Why does not Europe see that

he gets his money if Europe wants him to carry on expensive reforms? How is he to pay his debts if he can not realize on his credit?

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* thinks this is very funny, and hopes the Armenian committee in London will drop a penny in the poor Sultan's hat. Abdul Hamid will then change Armenia into a veritable paradise. As a matter of fact the Sultan has opened a subscription list among his faithful subjects. Christians, too, are permitted to contribute. But the wicked newspapers are informed that this "voluntary" tax is collected at the sword's point. The need of financial reforms as a basis for all others is nevertheless admitted. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Turkey can not help herself, the powers must therefore give guaranties to such financiers as may be willing to assist the Sultan. Without financial assistance the Sultan can not fulfil the demands of Europe. Nor is it impossible to extend the credit of Turkey. The country possesses immense natural wealth, which is only waiting development. Its economical condition is full of vitality. If Turkey were set on her legs in a fair way, she would use all her strength to restore her credit."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, believes that a European conference will speedily be called together at the instance of Russia, and that the financial affairs of Turkey will form the first subject for discussion. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Such a conference could not but lead to the desired result—the safety of the Sultan's Christian subjects. Already the hint conveyed to Constantinople through the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has had a beneficial effect. Europe has ceased to be moved by the jealousy of her diplomats, and reform has begun in earnest in Turkey. If it is not carried out according to the wishes of the powers, if friendly advice fails to impress the Sultan, then coercion must be resorted to on the part of Russia and France."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA THE PEACE-MAKER.

THE Russian official press has indorsed Prince Bismarck's latest revelations in a most peculiar manner. France is informed by the Russian papers that Russia will not encourage a breach of the peace for the purpose of giving back to France her lost provinces. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, thinks that, as there must be victor and vanquished in every struggle, the wisest thing for the defeated is to forget their losses. Other papers point out that France and Germany both have a golden opportunity to become friends as mutual friends of the third party, Russia. The *Grashdanin* asserts that all Europe should take greater interest in colonial affairs, since the boundaries of Europe can not be changed except at an immense expenditure. The *Gazzeta*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The idea of a war of revenge must be given up by the more chauvinistic of our French friends. Russia has forgotten the harm France did to her in the war of 1812. She has also forgiven the bombardment of Sebastopol. Austria has forgotten the war of 1866, in which Prussia defeated her, and is now the firm ally of Germany. Germany has often suffered defeat at the hands of France, but she has forgiven it. France and Germany must become friends, and the time is auspicious for their better understanding, for the Emperor of Russia is anxious to see the hatchet buried for good between the two great Western nations. For the sake of a common friend Frenchmen and Germans alike can take a step which their pride alone prevents."

The French papers have taken up the cue, with the exception of a few extreme Chauvinists and the Socialists. The latter oppose a better understanding with Germany on the supposition that the influence of the "Prussian tyrant" would retard the social revolution. The government organs, notably the *Temps*, believes

that an *entente* with Germany would be advantageous to the colonial aspirations of France. The Germans, altho doubting that France is prepared to forget the war of 1870, on the whole agree with Prince Bismarck's organ which says that the Continental powers must give Russia a free hand against England.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AMERICA'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

THE assent of Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan difficulty to arbitration is not regarded as a "complete back-down" by the American press alone. The whole civilized world, outside of the British Empire, takes that view. In the smaller European countries the settlement is viewed with considerable distrust, because one of the principal partners in the game, Venezuela, is not asked to appoint arbitrators. The official press of the great powers is unanimous in declaring that England does not represent Europe if she acknowledges the Monroe doctrine. Many English papers, however, assert that England has got exactly what she wanted all along, and that her attitude determines the future aspect of international law with regard to all American questions. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"The essential point which British Ministers from first to last kept in view was the case of actual British colonists settled on territory in dispute between the two governments. With regard to such parts of the territory as is not actually settled—no matter how valuable and productive it may turn out to be—Lord Salisbury has been ready to submit it all to the hazard of arbitration. But what he has declined to do is what Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley, even more emphatically, declined to do before him—namely, to submit to such hazard the fortunes of British subjects in actual occupation of soil under the British flag."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, which is censured severely because it followed the American custom of claiming to exercise influence over the destinies of the country, still insists that England and the United States would have gone to war if its own energetic efforts had not prevented such a calamity. For the actual settlement, however, this paper has some misgivings. It thinks England may have come out of the affair second-best. It says:

"Apparently (tho it is not very plain) there is to be arbitration, limited only by certain rights of settlement on the part of our colonists. These are, we gather, to be indefeasible in certain circumstances, and for shorter terms, we suppose, they are to convey certain claims, presumably of compensation, and are to be subject to examination of title. This seems a rather puzzling statement, and we doubt whether the 'settled' colonists, who are mostly natives or half-castes, exist in any great numbers. But we suppose that it is all right."

The Speaker, London, finds some comfort in the manner of appointment of the arbitrators. It says:

"If it be true that the commission is to consist of two persons chosen by the Lord Chief Justice of England and two chosen by the Chief Justice of the American Supreme Court, together with an umpire, we shall have to chronicle another very desirable innovation, for hitherto arbitrators have always been appointed by the executives of their respective countries. Nor is it meet to omit a word of praise for the courtesy and discretion shown by the commission now sitting at Washington in announcing that under the circumstances they would not feel it their duty to report. On the whole, Lord Salisbury is to be heartily congratulated on getting so well out of a very awkward situation."

The Chronicle, Newcastle, thinks it necessary to remind America that England assented to arbitration from sheer good-nature, and adds: "All the same, it is as well to keep in mind that the lion can not always be depended upon to take the twistings kindly. England, when occasion arises, will know as well how to maintain her dignity and defend her possessions as any nation

in the world." *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, acknowledges that the United States has now become the guardian and champion of the South American republics, and continues:

"The arrangement concluded by the two governments applies not alone to the Venezuelan boundary, but to other matters of dispute which may arise between the great English-speaking peoples. . . . In the face of this far-reaching arrangement, the original question in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela sinks into utter insignificance. Out of the heart of the great peril which the closing months of last year brought forward, threatening nothing less than war between the two kindred peoples who have more than others the peace and progress of the world in their hands, the British and American diplomatists have drawn a fresh and close pledge of friendship and cooperation. Of Lord Salisbury especially it may be said that 'from the nettle Danger he has plucked the flower Safety.'"

The number of British publications that regard this ending to the Venezuelan difficulty as absolutely humiliating to England is nevertheless very considerable. *The Times* says:

"From the point of view of the United States the arrangement is a concession by Great Britain of the most far-reaching kind. It admits the principle that in respect of South American republics the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"It is, we suppose, hopeless to expect a full and precise statement of the actual terms of the Venezuela 'settlement.' Hopeless because we imagine that the great point of this arrangement is that neither of the parties concerned should for the present know exactly what is done. Possibly Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana, whose interests are directly touched by the question, will find out in due course where the balance of gain and loss lies. In the mean while, for the people of Great Britain and the United States, the whole affair is to be involved in a fog of confusion, under cover of which it may gradually drift out of sight, amid shouts of triumph from either side of the ocean. What is the use of diplomacy if it can not make a muddle and call it victory?"

United Ireland, Dublin, which still voices the opinion of the Parnellite Home-Rulers, expresses its delight at the settlement in the following terms:

"Some time ago the Britishers were aghast at the thought of arbitration on this subject. With what characteristic celerity have they come down! That Monroe doctrine is an excellent remedy for obese audacity and the blustering froth of the bully."

The Week, Toronto, says:

"In fact, the United States will henceforth be responsible for the way in which all the central and southern states of this continent behave themselves toward all the great powers of Europe. She must see that they keep the peace unless she is prepared to pay the damages. Whether this sudden and tremendous extension of the Monroe doctrine is or is not a good thing for the United States, it certainly is very advantageous to Great Britain. She has had chronic trouble with half-civilized and turbulent neighbors whom this self-constituted protector will now be forced to police in her interest."

The *Temps*, Paris, is convinced that "Britain's retreat" authorizes the United States to interfere in any trouble likely to arise in future between Great Britain and an American country, and wonders "how John Bull feels after swallowing the pill." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"At first it seemed as if Great Britain would not brook the interference of the United States any more than other countries. But this ending to the matter shows that appearances are deceptive. Altho both parties may have been anxious to settle the business peacefully, there can be no doubt that the will of the United States has prevailed. The litigation is now to be submitted to arbitration, which is all the United States demanded from the first. In spite of all opposition on the part of Great Britain, the Monroe doctrine has been applied. This fact should

not be lost sight of by the powers which possess colonies on the American Continent."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"The most curious phase of the whole matter is that a settlement has been arrived at without consulting the state most interested. The question now remains: Will Venezuela abide by the decision of the arbitrators? If not, then will the United States force Venezuela to submit? It is very likely that the South American republics will be less anxious to pick a quarrel after this, and also less willing to trust their affairs to Uncle Sam."

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, also believes that the most important point gained by the United States is that England must, in future, settle all similar differences with the United States Government, the South American states having no voice in the matter. The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that the British press, "having eaten the leek," will boast all the more of British superiority. The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* indorses fully the opinion of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, which says:

"England has not come out of the affair with much honor. The bluff of the Americans was in the first place a success, as it caused England to submit to the appointment of the Venezuela commission. And now England willingly acknowledges the Monroe doctrine. The American papers are therefore not in the wrong if they talk of a complete back-down on the part of England. We wish, however, to state right here that England stands perfectly isolated in the establishment of this precedent. Germany at least will never permit a foreign power to interfere if she finds it necessary to defend German interests in South or Central America."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MENELIK AND HIS PRISONERS.

THE Italian Government does not seem to make much headway in the endeavors to obtain the release of the Italian prisoners from the Negus of Abyssinia. The mission of Mgr. Macarius, the special envoy of Pope Leo, has been a complete failure. Menelik informed the Apostolic Delegate that he had a high regard for the Pope, but that "business is business." So the Italian Government is thrown back upon the alternative of continuing the war, for which at least 50,000 troops will be needed, since 25,000 met with such signal defeat, or to give up all hope of retaining her colonial possessions, at least at their present extent. If the war is continued there is also the danger that the prisoners will be sacrificed to the fury of the Abyssinian populace, an event which would seriously endanger the stability of the Italian Government. The prisoners number about 1,300.

The *Birshewiya Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, brings the following opinion of Colonel Leontiew, the Russian adviser of Menelik:

"The Italian prisoners are not treated badly, but the Italians are mistaken if they think that the Negus will release the prisoners ere peace has been definitely concluded. Menelik will not release the prisoners for money. He does not want money. He wants to be master in his own house, and it is likely that he will demand the retreat of Italy from their African colonies altogether. That is why the Italians are not in a hurry to come to terms. Menelik is ready for a new war. He has 200,000 men, well disciplined and fairly well armed, and ready to defend their country. A large force would be necessary to overcome the Negus."

The *Secolo*, Milan, says:

"Our Government has once more been forced to ask the good offices of Russia on behalf of the prisoners. Luckily this has not been in vain. The Czar has instructed the Holy Synod to procure through the Abyssinian clergy humane treatment for our countrymen. The release of the prisoners has not yet been obtained from the Negus. General Valles and Major Nerazzini can not make any impression upon Menelik. The latter is completely under the influence of the Swiss engineer Ilg, who represents the French capitalists whose money has enabled Abyssinia to make a successful stand against Italy. Major Nerazzini has been instructed to come to terms with Ilg, in order to facilitate the peace negotiations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY THE TRANSVAAL IS ARMING.

THE Transvaal Government is quietly but effectively adding to the defenses of the country. Rifles and ammunition have been purchased in large quantities, siege guns have been added to the artillery of the Republic, and forts are being raised around Pretoria to make the capital virtually impregnable. Altogether more than \$5,000,000 has been spent on armaments by the Boers since the Jameson raid. Their determination to meet British encroachments with an armed hand is best illustrated by the attitude of their clergy. The minister exercises an influence in the Transvaal second only to that of the Puritan preacher in the early days of our history. Rev. Van Aken, a missionary recently returned to the Transvaal from Matabeleland, expressed himself to the *Volksstem*, Pretoria, to the following effect:

The Chartered Company will be forced to do something to revive its waning fortunes. In Rhodesia its position is not at all secure. Not only the Matabele hate the English, but also the Mashonas. The latter used to be under the yoke of the Matabele, but they complain that English tyranny is far worse. 'The Matabele always left us something, but the English rob us of all our cattle and land,' cry the Mashonas. The Mashonas also relate that the Matabele were bribed to submit to Rhodes. They are well armed, and manufacture their own ammunition, and will rise again to obtain more bribes. The Chartered Company is bankrupt, its only hope is another raid into the Transvaal, and the Executive Committee of the Republic will do well to watch the chiefs who are on the side of the English.

Meanwhile the Johannesburg Englishmen continue to agitate against the Boer Government, not only in the Johannesburg press, but also in the English papers. The fact that the Boers seek to neutralize the numerical strength of the British element in the mines by encouraging immigration from other countries causes much dissatisfaction among the British, especially as the Germans and Dutch are willing to become loyal citizens of the Transvaal. A correspondent of *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, writes:

"The law provides that only burghers [citizens]—by birth or naturalization—can be enrolled as volunteers, and naturalization must be preceded by two years' residence and registration in the Veld-cornet's book. The franchise law is strictly applied when the English-speaking Uitlander applies for naturalization, which is not often; but when a Hollander or a German is found willing to bear arms and swear obedience to the Government, the residential qualification is quietly dispensed with, and he is promptly enrolled as a patriot and a defender of the powers that rule in Pretoria."

The *Express*, Bloemfontein, thinks it quite likely that the South African Republic will sooner or later renounce the shadowy suzerainty of Great Britain. "England established it by main force," says the paper. "The Transvaalers do not like it, and they can not be blamed if they remove it by main force as soon as they regard themselves equal to the task." On the other hand, the British press is searching for some cause which may serve as an excuse for England to attack the Transvaal. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"The Transvaal is at this present moment directing oppressive measures against Asiatic traders. These Asiatic traders, these Hindu merchants, are British citizens. The flag which protects us must and shall protect them. Our empire knows no distinctions of creed, race, or color. We are the rulers of India; the Hindus should be watched with the same vigilant care as our own Anglo-Saxon emigrants."

The *Volksstem*, however, declares that England must first put the Hindus on an equal footing with Englishmen in India ere she can justly censure the Transvaal for discriminating against Asiatics. Another point on which the English seek a quarrel is the new press law of the Transvaal. *The Times* writes, in substance, as follows:

This law makes criticism of the actions of Government as dangerous as the gag-laws of the Second Empire in France. The clause which provides that obnoxious foreign journalists may be banished reminds one of the most dangerous weapon of the Russian police. Probably the law is regarded as a purely domestic affair, with which England has nothing to do. But it will not do to have it applied to Englishmen, unless the Transvaal wishes to have the right to administrate her internal affairs canceled.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, replies to such sallies on the part of the English papers as follows:

"It is to be deplored that the Transvaal Government is forced to resort to such laws, but no fair-minded person will deny that



IT'S A FUNNY WORLD! THE BRITISH PRESS COMPLAINS THAT THE TRANSVAAL SPENDS MONEY ON DEFENSES.

—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

they are necessary to overcome British agitators. The reference made by *The Times* to the convention of 1884 is altogether out of place. That treaty gives to England only some shadowy authority regarding the foreign policy of the South African Republic. The new laws are directly the outcome of Jameson's raid and the agitation at Johannesburg."

The most legitimate reason for Transvaal armaments and the legislation against political agitators is, however, to be found in the fact that the British public still refuse to indorse the finding of the British court in the Jameson case. Mr. David Draper, a well-known authority on geological subjects and the Secretary of the South African Geological Society, has been asked to lecture at the Imperial Institute in London. He has lived in the South African Republic for a long time, but retained until now his British citizenship, out of deference to his father's wishes. During the Johannesburg troubles, however, he joined the law-and-order party. This fact became known before he began to lecture, and the gentlemen of the audience—the Imperial Institute is not open to the masses—would have mobbed him if he had not been protected by the attendants. In opening the way for discussion on the subject of the paper, the chairman appealed for fair play to the lecturer, but was met with the observation that "men who fought against their country deserved no fair play at the hands of true Britons." *The Home News*, London, says:

"No doubt Mr. Draper's subject—'The Auriferous Conglomerates of South Africa'—was not political. It could, however, not be expected for a moment that the personality of the lecturer would be ignored by any audience the Institute might gather together, and the result of permitting him to appear has been to confer upon the Imperial Institute the undesirable advertisement which disorderly heckling and scenes verging on riot will assuredly constitute. That such things should be risked in an institute founded as a monument to the unity of the Empire under Queen Victoria, was a mistake of the gravest character."

The Colonies and India, London, says:

"Of course, the hostility to the lecturer arose out of the reports

freely circulated that he was associated with the Boers at the time of the Jameson raid, and this really appears to be a fact, altho the statement that he fired upon his own countrymen at Krügersdorp is not as well authenticated. There seems little room for doubt, however, that Mr. Draper is a renegade Englishman, since he took his place in the Boer line of guard round Johannesburg; and altho his paper was of scientific interest only, and did not in any way introduce political matters, it is little wonder that Anglo-Africans in London who happened to be present could not restrain their feelings."

The St. James's Gazette mildly censures the chairman for protecting the guest of the Institute. It says: "And Mr. H. C. Richards, that sturdy Jingo, in the chair too!—what was he doing in that gallery, stoutly defending a Boer sympathizer against the partizans of Jameson? We should have expected to see him hoisting a Union Jack, and leading the patriotic raid rather than resisting it." It should, however, be pointed out that the majority of the British papers are not proud of this incident. Most of them passed over it in absolute silence. Some afterward censured such of their contemporaries who mentioned it. Others gave the simple facts of the case, but refrained from treating it editorially, and in *The Speaker* we even find a criticism adverse to the character of the men who attempted to mob the lecturer. The paper says:

"I know nothing about Mr. Draper, except that he opposed Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal last January. As that raid has been pronounced neither more nor less than a criminal act of filibustering by the decision of a British court of justice, one would like to know upon what grounds of honor or patriotism the men who took part in the violent exhibition of last night will attempt to justify their conduct."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE present year has been remarkable for the many convictions for *lèse majesté* in Germany. The state attorneys of the different provinces have been on the lookout for expressions of disrespect to the Emperor in the newspapers, and fines ranging from \$2.50 to \$100 have been inflicted. *The Saturday Review*, London, wonders that so intelligent a people as the Germans do not rise in open rebellion at this gagging of the press.

IT has happened in Europe that individuals have thrown themselves before an advancing train in the hope of recovering substantial damages from the railroad companies. In Japan such an attempt would be futile. The Japanese argue that, since the train can not get out of the way, men must, and the father of a child killed by an engine was fined heavily for allowing his child to cross the line while a train was approaching. In a like manner the owner of a cow was punished for allowing the bovine to commit suicide by charging an express.

WHILE King George of Greece was staying at the Park Hotel in Wiesbaden a few days ago, he noticed a window-pane upon which his father, the King of Denmark, had cut his name with a diamond. King George took off his own diamond ring and engraved his name below his father's. A few hours afterward the Czar saw the window and immediately cut his name. Then came the Kaiser, who added his name to those of the three royalties. A British diplomatist and an American millionaire are now striving to outbid each other in order to get possession of the illuminated piece of glass.

IT is not easy to see how Italy can escape another war with Abyssinia. The Negus Menelek refuses to release the Italian prisoners—some 2,000 in number—except for an exorbitant ransom, and his troops are harassing the Italian outposts of Erythrea, altho the Abyssinians have to cross a desert for the purpose of getting at the Italians. In the Italian army the conviction is rampant that a new struggle is about to begin. The French papers relate that whole companies of Italians are deserting in consequence. The German correspondents find that as many as nine men have deserted from one regiment. As the German army loses only 150 men a year on an average, out of a total of nearly 500,000, the Berlin authorities think that the discipline of the Italian army is very bad.

IN spite of the enthusiasm of the French for Nicholas of Russia, Emperor William remains to them the most interesting of European sovereigns. The wildest stories are in circulation about him. He visits Paris frequently in secret, dispenses charity, walks the streets of the mighty Babel on the Seine disguised, and endeavors in every way to steal the hearts of Frenchmen. In the Cours-la-Reine is a house where he meets the only woman he really ever loved, a French countess, of course. When he pays his visits there he is faithfully guarded by the French police, etc. The best story, however, is that the Emperor went to the palace at Versailles when the Czar was at Paris. There stood the Teuton autocrat, fuming with rage because the heart of Paris went out to his great Northern rival. He folded his arms, he knit his brows, and he gnashed his teeth, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT'S EARLY LIFE.

HAMLIN GARLAND makes a very promising beginning with his story of Grant's life (*McClure's Magazine*, December), and the interesting incidents of the boyhood period of the future great soldier are reinforced with an abundance of interesting illustrations. Grant's father, Jesse, is described as a man of marked energy, strong physically and mentally, but possessed of many idiosyncrasies, and despite a certain measure of Yankee shrewdness, credulous and guilelessly simple. "He loved to talk, to make speeches, and to argue. He held advanced ideas and he wrote rimes." The mother of Ulysses "was almost universally beloved as a Christian woman and faithful wife and mother." From her the son derived his reticence, his patience, his equable temper. She never complained, seldom laughed, and her son once said he never saw her shed a tear. "She never argued, never boasted, and never gossiped of her neighbors." Her steadiness of purpose and strength of character seem to have made a strong impression on her neighbors as well as upon her own family. "I never received a harsh word or suffered an unjust act from my father or mother," wrote Ulysses in later life.

Ten years of careful management of his tannery made the father one of the well-to-do citizens of Georgetown, Ohio. He took special pride in Ulysses, and his assurance of a great future for the boy, and his proneness to talk about it, subjected the lad to much ridicule from his playmates. The fondness of Ulysses for horses dated almost from his babyhood, and at the age of eight and a half years he had become a regular teamster, working a team all day, and day after day, hauling wood. At the age of ten he "used to drive a pair of horses, all alone, from Georgetown to Cincinnati, forty miles away, and bring home a load of passengers." The famous story of the horse-trade has been taken as an indication of the boy's stupidity; but as he was only eight years old when the incident occurred, the only thing remarkable about the event was that the father would think of trusting a lad of that age in so important a transaction.

Considerable rancor was developed against Jesse Grant among his fellow townsmen. Mr. Garland does not make the reason for this very clear, tho he intimates that the father's pride in his son had much to do with it. Perhaps, also, Jesse's pride in his ancestry, and the fact that while his neighbors in Georgetown were mainly of the South he was pronouncedly of the North, were additional reasons. Whatever the cause, the same feeling extended to the village boys in their relations to Ulysses, and they "were always laying for him." Nevertheless he commanded respect and, from the boys who knew him best, a high regard. He went with the better class of boys, generally associating with those older than himself, and was never given to pranks. "He never backed out of anything, and avoided any prominence; what he had to do he did well and promptly." The following incident is related by "an old citizen of Georgetown":

"A favorite game with the boys of John D. White's subscription school, at Georgetown, was mumble-the-peg. Grant couldn't play the game very skilfully, and the peg always got a few clandestine licks every time he was to pull it. On one occasion it was driven in so deep that the boys thought Lys could never get it out. He set to work with his forehead down in the dirt, the sun beating hot upon him, and the crowd of boys and girls shutting out every breath of fresh air. The peg would not move. The red-faced, shock-headed, thickset boy, with his face now all over mud, had forgotten his comrades and saw only one thing in the world; that was this stubborn peg. The bell rang, but the boy did not hear it. A minute later, after a final effort, he staggered to his feet with the peg in his mouth. The old schoolmaster was in the door of the schoolhouse, with his long beech switch—the only person to be seen. There was glee inside at

this new development—here was fun the boys had not counted on. Imagine their surprise when, as the boy came closer, and the stern old schoolmaster saw his face, he set down the switch inside the door and came outside. One boy slipped to the window, and reported to the rest. The old man was pouring water on Lys Grant's hands and having him wash his face. He gave him his red bandanna to wipe it dry. What the school saw a minute later was the schoolmaster coming in patting this very red and embarrassed boy on the head."

Ulysses was sent to school in Maysville, Ky., at the age of fourteen, and Mr. Garland, in searching the records of the Philomathean Debating Club for that period, finds that the boy "took a prominent part at once" in the club's proceedings. In nearly or quite every debate in which he participated he was on the winning side, but he would rather pay a fine at any time than to declaim.

The character of the boy is thus summed up by Mr. Garland:

"Some of the good people of Georgetown, Ripley, and Batavia, however, go far in their attempt to show how very ordinary Ulysses Grant was. A boy of thirteen who could drive a team six hundred miles across country and arrive safely; who could load a wagon with heavy logs by his own mechanical ingenuity; who insisted on solving all mathematical problems himself; who never whispered or lied or swore or quarreled; who could train a horse to pace or trot at will; who stood squarely upon his own knowledge of things without resorting to trick or mere verbal memory—such a boy, at this distance, does not appear 'ordinary,' stupid, dull, or commonplace. That he was not showy or easily valued was true. His unusualness was in the balance of his character, in his poise, in his native judgment, and in his knowledge of things at first hand.

"Even at sixteen years of age he had a superstition that to retreat was fatal. When he set hand to any plan or started upon any journey, he felt the necessity of going to the turn of the lane or to the end of the furrow. He was resolute and unafraid always; a boy to be trusted and counted upon—sturdy, capable of hard knocks. What he was in speech he was in grain. If he said, 'I can do that,' he not merely meant that he would try to do it, but also that he had thought his way to the successful end of the undertaking. He was, in fact, an unusually determined and resourceful boy."

STREETS MACADAMIZED WITH DIAMONDS.

THE costliest macadam on record is without doubt that which once paved the streets of Kimberley, South Africa, and which was so thickly studded with diamonds that millions of dollars' worth of gems were taken from it. How this princely road-bed came to be laid down is related in an interesting note in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 14), which we translate below:

"The South African diamond-mines were discovered thirty years ago quite accidentally. A pedler who was traveling from farm to farm on his business noticed a brilliant stone amid the pebbles with which some children were playing on a farm situated near the Vaal. The idea occurred to him that perhaps it might have some value. He sent it in an unsealed letter to Dr. Atherstone, of Grahamstown, who was something of a geologist; he recognized in the stone a fine diamond. The fame of this discovery grew, and soon the diamond-fever led many into the fields. Mines were discovered, and a camp was quickly formed, which received the name of Kimberley.

"Water was scarce near these mines, and nevertheless it was almost indispensable for washing the diamond-bearing soil and getting the precious gems out easily. Many workmen tried to do without it and to find their diamonds in the dry earth, with the result that a great number of the stones remained in the débris of the diamond-bearing soil that had been subjected to search.

"The city of Kimberly, growing rapidly, soon had a municipal council, which, among other things, undertook to macadamize its streets. The débris, that was in the miners' way, was found excellent for this purpose. The city undertook, to the great satisfaction of great numbers of workmen, to rid them of their rubbish-heaps.

"After fifteen or sixteen years, the mines became too deep to be worked by individuals; further, the almost unlimited production lowered the price of diamonds. Financiers succeeded in buying up all the mines, or rather in uniting them. The production was lessened to raise the price, machinery did the work instead of men, and many workmen were thrown out of employment. It was then remembered that the streets of Kimberly contained enormous quantities of diamonds; water brought from the river Vaal by two companies was abundant and cheap. The municipal council was petitioned by unemployed workmen for permission to wash over the macadam in the streets to recover the diamonds in it. Their request was granted, and each year a certain length of road was given over to them. These washings produced about a million francs [\$200,000] worth of diamonds yearly; magnificent stones were found, and some excessively rich places. As an example, they tell of twelve square yards of street that yielded 50,000 francs [\$10,000] worth of diamonds."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PHYSICAL PROWESS OF PAUL KRÜGER.

THE second article of Poultney Bigelow's series on "White Man's Africa" is devoted to the president of the Transvaal republic. Mr. Bigelow gives to us the most vivid and satisfactory personal sketch of the Boer chief that has yet come to our notice. Krüger is described as a sort of composite of Lincoln and Cromwell, with features of striking size and form, yet harmonious. The most amazing part of the sketch is that in which the physical feats performed by Krüger are narrated. We quote an extract from Mr. Bigelow's article (*Harper's Monthly*, December) on this subject:

"Massive oval chin, large flat ears, and strong nose are notable in Krüger. His head, however, is small in proportion—neither deep nor high. His shoulders are rather high, his chest broad and deep; he stands full six feet, and has long legs which help to make us believe the marvels told of his running powers.

"For instance, here is the story I have from an eye-witness, just as he told it: 'It is also a fact that the President could run as fast as a horse. I remember once that he had a dispute with his friend Jacobs, owing to the President stating that he could run as fast as a horse. The result was that the President ran against a horse, with a rider on it, for a length of seven or eight hundred yards, and actually outran the horse.' This would seem incredible had I not heard the tale confirmed by Krüger himself, who is most reluctant to speak of his own doings. He must have been about eighteen years old at that time.

"On another occasion he ran a foot-race against the pick of the Kaffir chiefs. There were large prizes of good cattle. It was a long whole day's run across country, past certain well-known landmarks—among others, his own father's house. Young Krüger soon distanced all his pursuers, and when he reached his father's house he was so far ahead that he went in and had some coffee. His father, however, was so angry at him for running across country without his rifle that he very nearly gave his son a flogging. But he made the boy take a light rifle with him when he left to finish his race.

"On sped young Krüger, the Kaffir braves toiling after him as well as they could. They threw away their impediments as their muscles weakened; their path became strewn with shields, spears, clubs, and even the bangles they wore on their legs and arms. But, in spite of it all, Paul Krüger kept far ahead of them; and as the day waned he found himself so completely master of the situation that he commenced to look about for an antelope which he might bring into camp by way of replenishing the larder.

"He saw through the tall grass a patch of color, which made him think that it belonged to a buck taking his ease. He aimed and pulled the trigger; but the gun missed fire; and, instead of an antelope, there bounded up a huge lion, who had been disturbed by the sound. The two faced each other, the lion glaring at Krüger, and he returning that glare by the steady gaze of his fearless eyes. The lion retreated a few steps, and Krüger made as many steps forward; then Krüger commenced slowly taking one step backward, followed by a second, and then a third. But the lion followed every move of Krüger, keeping always the same

distance. This work was getting to be very wearing, not to say dangerous, particularly so as darkness was coming on and no sign of relief. Slowly and cautiously Krüger prepared his musket for a second shot. He raised, aimed, and pulled the trigger, but again there was only the snap of the cap, and Krüger saw himself face to face with a lion, and no weapon but the stock of a useless rifle. The last snap of the lock had so infuriated the wild beast that he made a spring into the air and landed close to Krüger's feet—so close, indeed, that the earth was thrown up into his face, and he expected to be in the animal's grasp. He raised his gun to deal the animal a blow, but at this the lion retreated, glancing sullenly over his shoulder, until he was about fifty yards away; then, as tho by a sudden impulse, the beast broke into a furious gallop and disappeared over the next hill.

"Krüger joyfully resumed his race, and, in spite of all that happened, easily carried off the prize from the Kaffir chiefs.

"Krüger had no equal as a runner. He was also famous for his skill with the rifle. Indeed, he would have challenged the best of Buffalo Bill's outfit and given a good account of himself. An old friend of Krüger told me, of his own knowledge, that Krüger was once on horseback and chased by an infuriated buffalo. His horse was a good one, but on this occasion had become rather fatigued, and the buffalo commenced to gain. The unequal chase promised to end disastrously for the horse and its rider, for the buffalo kept gaining, and would soon have his horns in action. Then Krüger performed a feat which his old friend recalled to me with great pride. He turned in his saddle, raised his rifle, took deliberate aim while his own horse was in full gallop, fired, and the buffalo fell, shot straight through the forehead.

"But Krüger himself never let one suspect that he has done these things; and to look at him in church one would think that he had been trained for the post of deacon or churchwarden.

"Another story, equally strange, was told me by the same friend. It happened on the same day on which the previous adventure occurred. He had been chasing another buffalo, and his horse had brought him close up to his victim. Suddenly the huge beast put his foot into a hole, and fell head over heels into a wallow. Krüger was on top of it in a moment, horse and rider and buffalo rolling pell-mell in the same big puddle. But Krüger was the first to collect his wits. He sprang at the head of the buffalo, seized both its horns in his hands, and while the beast lay upon its side, twisted its neck so as to force its nose under water; and thus, after a struggle of sheer strength, Krüger killed the buffalo by drowning it. I had heard this story already in Cape Town, but would not believe it until I had the President's corroboration of this extraordinary feat.

"It was a superior horse which Krüger rode in those days, but, like many another excellent animal, looked rather unpromising. Two famous elephant-hunters went out with him once, and arranged that as they had the best nags they should ride ahead and turn the elephant's head, while Krüger on his inferior mount should come along as well as he could.

"When they sighted their first elephant the two well-mounted hunters sprang away and gave valiant chase. At first they heard nothing of Krüger, and thought he had been left far behind. At last the well-known tones were heard calling out, 'Why don't you head the beast off?' But they were dealing with an uncommonly active elephant, and were having all they could do to hold their own. Again came Krüger's loud call: 'But why don't you head the beast off?'

"The two fore-riders redoubled their efforts, but they could not outdistance the ever-increasing appeals of their comrade, whom they had considered as wholly unequal to the task of keeping up with them. But Krüger knew his horse well, and had waited long for this triumph. He rode beside the two men for some time, and then said, carelessly, 'Perhaps I'd better turn the beast,' and then shot ahead. He soon had this elephant far away from his former companions, and shot him dead. Then, seeing nothing of these two famous hunters, he rode off after more elephants, and when they at last overtook him he had killed five to their nothing.

"Indeed, had Krüger never entered public life, his early years in the hunting-field would alone have made him worthy to be ranked with the heroes of Fenimore Cooper."

Two more exploits are told to illustrate Krüger's courage and "nerve," that seem still more incredible:

"Krüger was shooting one day when his gun exploded and blew

away part of his thumb. The surgeon to whom Krüger finally submitted the case found that the flesh had begun to mortify, and advised amputating the arm half-way up. But Krüger said he could not afford to lose his arm, for then he would no longer be able to handle his rifle. Then the doctor said that Krüger should at least allow him to cut off his left hand. But even this was too much for Krüger. The surgeon hereupon told Krüger that he would have nothing whatever to do with the case, and left. Krüger then got his jack-knife and sharpened it carefully, so that it became as sharp as a razor. He then laid his thumb upon a stone, and himself cut off its extreme point. But, to his great chagrin, the flesh would not heal at that point, as putrefaction had gone already too far. Again he laid his hand upon the stone, and this time carefully cut away all the flesh about and above the second joint of the thumb, and this time the flesh healed and his hand was spared. He now uses his left index finger as a thumb, and seizes small objects between the first two fingers of that hand.

"Dr. Leyds almost capped this anecdote by telling me that while in Lisbon Krüger had a toothache, and paced up and down the room, seeking relief in vain. At last he quietly pulled out his penknife and cut the tooth out of his jaw by patience and persistence. What can such a man know of fear?—what can be to him such things as nerves?"

"It is gratifying to recall now that of all the stories I have heard about the Transvaal President, not one indicates that he is cruel or vindictive or untruthful. Men of all political opinions unite in acknowledging his courage, his good sense, his honesty, his patience, and a host of other estimable qualities."

SELLING A SLAVE IN PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

IT is a little over forty years since Henry Ward Beecher turned his pulpit into a slave-mart, assumed the rôle of an auctioneer, and worked up a great congregation to a pitch of frenzy that vented itself in a shower of bank-notes, checks, coin, and jewelry. The story is retold by Mr. Beecher's wife, and forms the second paper in the series of "Great Personal Events" in progress of publication by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Beecher tells of the excitement in Brooklyn preceding the occasion, the sympathy with the South being very strong in that city as in New York. A mob was formed at one time in the latter city to tear down Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher was threatened with personal violence, and at times felt compelled to walk in the middle of the street with his hand on his revolver ready for sudden assault. Amid this excitement the idea of giving an object-lesson on slave-selling occurred to him. The "auction" came off June 1, 1856. We quote Mrs. Beecher's account:

"That Sunday morning was a memorable one. Mr. Beecher's intention had been noised abroad, and at eight o'clock people began gathering by hundreds in front of the church, altho the doors were not opened until ten and service did not begin until half-past ten o'clock. When ten o'clock came the streets on both sides of the church were literally jammed with people, and carriages were compelled to discharge their occupants nearly a block distant. When Mr. Beecher and I arrived at the church, entrance seemed impossible, and for fifteen or twenty minutes several policemen were kept busy making a passageway for us through the crowd so that we could reach the doors. The church was densely crowded; every available foot of space was occupied, and thousands were outside unable to gain admission. When Mr. Beecher appeared on the platform a deathlike stillness fell upon the entire auditorium.

"For a few moments Mr. Beecher surveyed the wonderful assemblage before him, and then, closing his eyes in prayer for a single minute, he arose. Every one of that congregation was instantly the embodiment of expectancy. He began the service by reading the beautiful Scriptural story of the man who was cured of a withered hand, especially emphasizing Christ's question, 'Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day or to do evil, to save life or to kill?' Then he said: 'About two weeks ago I had a letter from Washington, informing me that a young woman had been sold by her own father to be sent South—for what purpose you

can imagine when you see her. She was bought by a slave-trader for twelve hundred dollars, and he has offered to give you the opportunity of purchasing her freedom. She has given her word of honor to return to Richmond if the money be not raised, and, slave tho she be called, she is a woman who will keep her word. Now, Sarah, come up here so that all may see you.'

"The solemn, impressive silence of that vast Plymouth assemblage was absolutely painful as a young woman slowly ascended the stairs leading to the pulpit and sank into a chair by Mr. Beecher's side. Instantly assuming the look and manner of a slave auctioneer he called for bids. 'Look,' he exclaimed, 'at this marketable commodity—human flesh and blood, like yourselves. You see the white blood of her father in her regular features and high, thoughtful brow. Who bids? You will have to pay extra for that white blood, because it is supposed to give intelligence. Stand up, Sarah! Now, look at her trim figure and her wavy hair!—how much do you bid for them? She is sound in wind and limb—I'll warrant her? Who bids? Her feet and hands—hold them out, Sarah!—are small and finely formed. What do you bid for her? She is a Christian woman—I mean, a praying nigger—and that makes her more valuable, because it insures her docility and obedience to your wishes. 'Servants, obey your masters,' you know. Well, she believes in that doctrine. How much for her? Will you allow this praying woman to be sent back to Richmond to meet the fate for which her father sold her? If not, who bids? Who bids?'

"The impression produced by these words is indescribable. As every word rang out in Mr. Beecher's clear voice it seemed to enter into the heart of each of his hearers. Every eye was fixed upon the slave woman on the platform. Mr. Beecher once told Mr. Robert Bonner that, if he had not been a preacher, he would have been an actor, and his acting as the auctioneer was perfect. His mellow voice was transformed into hard, rasping tones; he glared at the girl and at the audience as if all he cared about was the money that she might bring. The people almost held their breath from excitement as Mr. Beecher proceeded:

"'Come now! We are selling this woman, you know, and a fine specimen she is too. Look at her. See for yourselves. Don't you want her? Now, then, pass the baskets and let us see.'

"The suggestion was made none too soon. The congregation was wrought up to the very highest pitch. Tears of pity and indignation streamed from eyes unused to weeping. Women became hysterical; men were almost beside themselves. Some one near the pulpit stepped forward and laid a banknote at Mr. Beecher's feet.

"'Good,' cried Mr. Beecher. 'The first; now then!'

"For a half-hour money was heaped into the contribution-boxes, while those to whom the baskets seemed too slow in coming threw coin and bank-notes upon the pulpit. Women took off their jewelry and put it in the baskets. Rings, bracelets, brooches piled one upon the other. Men unfastened their watches and handed them to the ushers. Above all the bustle and confusion of the remarkable scene Mr. Beecher's powerful voice rang out:

"'Shall this woman go back to Richmond, or be free?'

"'Free!' said several men, as they emptied their pockets into the collection baskets.

"'In the name of Christ, men and women, how much do you bid?'

"Just at this point, when the scene was becoming hysterical in its intensity, Mr. Louis Tappen rose and shouted above the din:

"'Mr. Beecher, there need be no more anxiety, as several gentlemen have agreed to make up the deficiency, no matter what it may be.'

"'Then, Sarah, you are free!' cried Mr. Beecher, turning to the girl beside him.

"This statement inspired the almost frenzied audience to wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. . . .

"The collection left no deficiency to be made up. All of the twelve hundred dollars had been given for the purchase of Sarah's freedom, and there was money enough besides to buy for her a little home at Peekskill, N. Y., where she raised fowls and sold eggs and butter. Only two years ago I heard from her while she was visiting my daughter, Mrs. Scoville, at Stamford, Conn., and she was then well and happy."



IAN MACLAREN,
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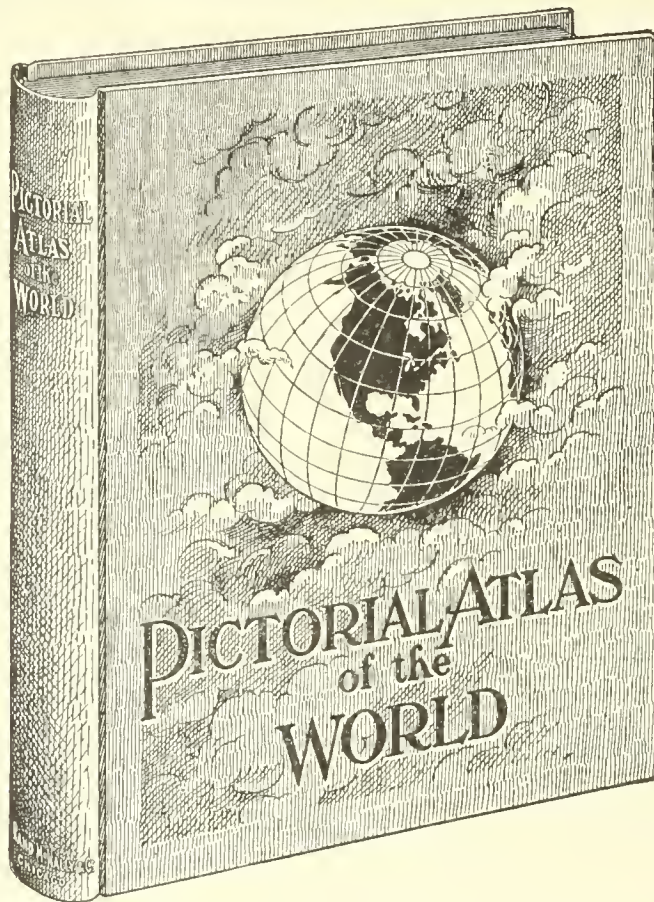
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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Disappointment in the general conditions of
trade continued during last week. That there is
an improvement seems to be generally admitted,
but the expectations that had been aroused have
not been realized.

The General Situation.—When the rush of orders
after the election slackened, many began to think
business dwindling. From one town in Illinois,
not by many the most populous, 56 train-loads of
manufactured goods went out the day after elec-
tion. But subsidence of such deferred orders is
not decrease of business. Disappointment is ob-
served in the iron and steel industry, because
various combinations have been and are still
retarding orders by prices which buyers believe
can not be maintained, and the same is true in
boots and shoes, and in a few branches of textile
goods. But business is on the whole enlarging,
and the employment of many more hands will
extend purchasing power. The settlement of the
window-glass controversy, starting many thou-
sand hands, and the collapse of some important
iron combinations with the same effect, give
promise of more business. Broadly speaking, the
gain has been greater than anybody expected, and
it is not surprising if a small part of it is in excess
of the present consuming demand. Reports from
all parts of the country show clearly the enlarge-
ment of trade, not at all points in the same
branches, but everywhere helped by a more con-
fident feeling.—*Dun's Review, November 28.*

Last week's disappointment at the lack of de-
mand in general lines continues, the intervention

of a holiday having made trade quieter and the
volume smaller. At some points of distribution
there is no change in the situation. Mild and un-
seasonable weather prevents a more active distri-
bution of clothing and heavy goods, and the volume
moving is smaller. Where business has been more
active it is due to filling-in orders and to demand
for holiday goods. Confidence in a revival of
demand, which has not yet appeared, was respon-
sible for the starting up of some mills and facto-
ries which are dissatisfied with their prospects.
The most encouraging reports are of an improved
tone of trade and a favorable outlook for 1897.—
Bradstreet's, November 28.

Decline of Bank Clearings.—Reaction in the
demand which appeared immediately after elec-
tion, together with the intervention of the Thanks-
giving holiday, accounts for the sharp reduction
in total bank clearings throughout the country,
the total for which is \$940,000,000 this week, nearly
24 per cent. smaller than last week but 7.5 per
cent. larger than in the corresponding week one
year ago. This week's increase, as contrasted
with the last week of November in 1894, when
business was unusually depressed, amounts to 16

per cent., while as compared with the correspond-
ing week in 1893 the gain this week is 18 per cent.
Carrying back the comparison to the last week of
November, 1892, a year of large volume of busi-
ness, the falling-off in bank clearings this week
amounts to 32 per cent.—*Bradstreet's, November 28.*

"America's Greatest Railroad."

Mr. J. H. Plummer, publisher of *Woman's World*
and *Jenness Miller Monthly*, offers \$150 in prizes to the
persons making the largest number of words from the
word "Industrious." See his advertisement in another
column.

The traveler who enters a New York Central train at
Grand Central Station, and keeps his eyes open, as he
speeds out across the Harlem, and along the banks of
the noble Hudson, and is whirled away toward the West
can not fail to be impressed, first, with the comfort and
elegance of his surroundings; second, with the grandeur
of the scenery viewed from the car windows; and,
finally with the physical superiority of a railroad that
can run hundreds of miles without a jolt or jar, and on
so exact a schedule that it is said the officials of a town
in Western New York have for years set their watches
every day by the time of a certain train.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the
discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the
wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product
found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The
cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really
marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years'
standing have been at once restored to health by
the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers
of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers.
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was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by
the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr.
Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of
The Farmer's Magazine, gives similar testimony,
as do many others. To prove to you beyond
doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola
Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New
York, will send a large case of the Kola Com-
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excitement. But 13 cargoes have left Tacoma in November, and 30 have left San Francisco, with 12 more loading and 40 engaged. The milling demand in the Atlantic States is also large, and at four Western cities the output of flour in five weeks has been 2,655,415 barrels against 2,613,300 in the same weeks of last year.—*Dun's Review, November 28.*

Cotton and Wool.—Northern mills are taking much less cotton than in previous years, and the demand for goods is evidently disappointing. It can not be said that prices in this department are the hindrance, for even with some recent reduction in quotations the sales of staple cottons are comparatively small.

Wool was and is still bought largely for speculation, and earlier purchasers are unloading on the later, but the mills are not yet doing much more than in October. A few more have been started, but there is scarcely more demand apparent for staple goods. Including speculative operations, the sales of wool have been for four weeks 73,814,100 pounds, of which 26,212,000 were domestic, against 24,296,050 last year, of which 13,381,750 were domestic, and 24,371,821 in 1893, of which 21,639,196 were domestic. But the producing capacity in operation does not seem to be half the capacity of the works, and the stoppage of several large carpet mills within the past ten days is of importance.—*Dun's Review, November 28.*

Failures in Business.—Failures for three weeks of November show liabilities of \$8,269,646 against \$8,819,979 last year, \$8,088,429 in 1894, and \$17,609,079 in 1893. Manufacturing were \$3,355,742 against \$1,497,030 last year, and \$2,651,431 in 1894, while trading were \$4,639,901 against \$4,555,949 last year, against \$5,351,485 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 300 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 38 in Canada against 47 last year.—*Dun's Review, November 28.*

Business in Canada.—General trade is quiet at Toronto, owing to unfavorable weather, cotton and woolen fabrics being relatively firm. The volume of business at Montreal has been about an average, orders being light. Navigation is closed, and exporters report shipping trade at that port the most profitable for several seasons. General trade at Halifax has fallen off, owing to the holiday and to unfavorable weather. A similar report is received from St. John, N. B. Weather conditions throughout the maritime provinces generally are unfavorable to business. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$17,838,000 this week, against \$22,729,000 last week, and as compared with \$23,372,000 in the week one year ago. In the preceding week one year ago, in which the Thanksgiving holiday occurred, the total was \$19,713,000.—*Bradstreet's, November 28.*

The attention of LITERARY DIGEST readers is called to the new Rand and McNally Pictorial Atlas of the World, which is offered as a premium by "The Evangelist," to any person who will send them the name and address of a bona-fide new subscriber, with three dollars.

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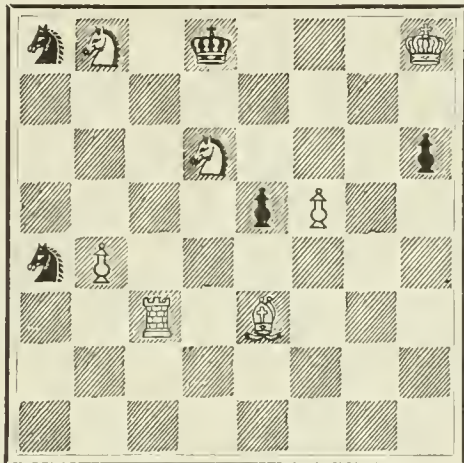
The score in the Lasker-Steinitz match for the championship of the world, at the time of going to press, is: Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; Draw, 1.

Problem 176.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q sq; Kts on Q R sq and Q R 5; Ps on K 4, K R 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 8; B on K 3; Kts on Q 6, Q Kt 8; R on Q B 3; Ps on K B 5, Q Kt 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 171.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| B—K 5 | Q—Q 6 | B—Kt 6, mate |
| 1. K—K 5 | Any | |
| ..... | Q—Q 6 ch | B—Kt 6, mate |
| 1. K—K 3 | K—B 4, must | |
| ..... | Q—R 5 ch | B—Kt 4 or 6, mate |
| 1. | 2. | 3. |

P Queens, etc. K—K 3 or 5

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; A. Chamberlain, Painsville, O.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

No. 172.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Kt—Kt 3! | Kt—Q 2, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | |
| ..... | Q—R 8, mate |
| 1. P x Kt | |
| ..... | Kt—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. Kt any | |
| ..... | Kt—B 5, mate |
| 1. B—B 8 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, W. G. Donnan, A. Chamberlain, H. J. Hutson, Dr. Frick, Nelson Hald, F. H. Johnston, C. F. Putney, W. R. Coumbe, and W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; J. R. Cox, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. J. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.; E. E. Roberts, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

What our solvers say of 172: "The problem is one of the finest"; "One of the best two-movers I ever ran across"; "a remarkably fine composition"; "a fine problem"; "the best two-er I have ever seen"; "it is a corker"; "full of traps as an egg of meat"; "the key-move, at first sight, looks to be the most absurd of any White could make"; "It is a beauty."

Current Events.

Monday, November 27.

Charles C. Nott, judge of the Court of Claims, is appointed chief justice of the tribunal, and Charles B. Howry, assistant attorney-general, is made a judge of the court. . . . It is reported

(Take notice to-day. This ad. will not appear again.)

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that Senator Blackburn will support Governor Bradley as his successor and run for governor of Kentucky. . . . The state senate investigating committee continues hearings in Philadelphia. . . . The Ohio Iron Company's furnaces and rolling-mills, in Zanesville, the largest iron-works in Eastern Ohio, shut down. . . . Captain J. H. Stickle, for years a leader in politics in Central Nebraska and president of the defunct Blue Valley Bank of Hebron, has been convicted of wrecking that institution and is sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. . . . The New Jersey monument is unveiled at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. . . . Chauncey M. Depew delivers an address at the anniversary of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in Montpelier. . . . Senator Raines charges wholesale violation of the Raines liquor law in New York. . . . If the settlers upon the lands of the Otoe and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska do not pay the amounts due the Indians in a short time, they will have to vacate the lands, according to a reported decision of the Secretary of the Interior. . . . The Dakota National Bank of Sioux Falls closes its doors.

Captain-General Weyler returns to Havana from Pinar del Rio province, where he had been conducting operations against the Cuban insurgents. . . . General Kitchener starts on his return to Cairo with orders for the Sudan expedition to advance to Khartoum in March. . . . The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their daughters, are visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim. . . . The trial of Lady Tina Scott on charges of criminal libel preferred by Earl Russell, her son-in-law, begins in London. . . . The Paris *Figaro* says that in a war between the United States and Spain the latter would have Europe behind her.

Tuesday, November 24.

W. J. Bryan receives an ovation in Denver, and makes several addresses. . . . Letters of congratulation over the Venezuelan settlement are received by the Pennsylvania Peace Society from McKinley and Hobart. . . . Senator Quay declares his opposition to John Wanamaker as Cameron's successor. . . . C. R. Crisp is nominated to fill the unexpired term of his father, ex-Speaker Crisp, by the Third Georgia Congressional district. . . . Ex-Secretary John W. Foster says that efforts to annex Hawaii will be renewed under McKinley's Administration. . . . A Concord, N. H., despatch gives a list of twenty-two savings banks of New Hampshire which have failed in the last eighteen months, with deposits of over \$17,000,000, and says that of this amount \$4,500,000 will be lost to depositors. The money, it is claimed, was lost in Western land investments.

General Weyler says that he did not find Maceo's forces in Pinar del Rio, and that his return to Havana was for the purpose of settling pressing financial and other matters. . . . The Kaiser administers the oath of office to a number of sailors and marines at Kiel.

Wednesday, November 25.

It is said that the report of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is practically ready for submission to the President. . . . The Kentucky Silver Democratic state committee takes action barring sound-money Democrats from future primaries. . . . John W. Breidenbach, chairman of the Democratic state committee, is making a canvass to succeed United States Senator Peffer from Kansas. . . . The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is appointed receiver of the Columbian Liberty bell.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo states that he entirely supports the course pursued by General Weyler; he denies the report that the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands had been defeated by the insurgents. . . . A number of Korean officers, who were plotting to seize the king and compel him to return to the palace from the Russian legation in Seoul, where he has had a refuge for some months, are arrested. . . . It is stated that the British Colonial Office has decided to send a commission to the British West Indies to examine into the critical condition of the sugar industry. . . . The Bering Sea Claims Commissions are in session at Victoria, British Columbia.

Thursday, November 26.

Secretary Lamont's annual report calls especial attention to the great progress recently made on the coast defenses of the country. . . . Extermination of the seal herd is favored in a report by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. . . . A Cleveland despatch says that a contract has been made by Andrew Carnegie, for the construction of a big ore and coal-loading plant at Conneaut, Ohio, and extensive docks will also be built there. . . . Every county office in Jefferson county, Mo., is contested on account of narrow majorities. . . . A blizzard rages in North Dakota. . . . Benj. A. Gould, astronomer, dies at Cambridge, Mass. . . . University of Pennsylvania defeats Cornell at football, 32 to 10.

Thanksgiving dinners are held by the American colonies in London, Paris, and Berlin. . . .

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Captain-General Weyler of Cuba issues two harsh decrees; Lopez Coloma is executed in Havana. . . . The dock strike in Hamburg increases, there being 12,000 men idle; Tom Mann, the English agitator, is arrested while trying to enter Hamburg. . . . A new Cabinet is formed in Chili; reports that a revolution is imminent are denied. . . . Haiti is reported as being ripe for a revolt against the administration of President Simon Sami.

Friday, November 27.

The worst blizzard of the season prevails in the Northwest, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba. . . . The President appoints ex-Congressman John H. Rodgers United States Judge for the western district of Arkansas. . . . Superintendent Skinner, of the New York State Department of Public Instruction, decides that a parochial school could not be hired for a public school, and that Sisters of religious orders acting as public-school teachers should not wear their peculiar garb. . . . The tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools opens in Philadelphia. . . . It is reported that the Grand Trunk and Wabash railroads refuse to submit to a ruling of the Joint Traffic Association managers. . . . A combination of sandstone quarry companies in northern Ohio is reported. . . . President Cleveland purchases a residence in Princeton, N. J.

Advices from Havana are that Captain-General Weyler has left Havana to take the field once more against Maceo. . . . Official statistics show that there are now 17,340 soldiers sick in the various military hospitals in Cuba; of this number 1,458 are suffering from yellow fever; the mortality is said to be 163 per thousand. . . . Miss Mathilde Blind, the well-known writer, dies.

Saturday, November 28.

Secretary of State Olney, in a published statement, denies assertion that the American flag was not respected in Turkey. . . . Governor Sheakley's annual report on the progress of Alaska is made public. . . . It is reported that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs is on his way to Washington to negotiate a new treaty of annexation. . . . The annual report of United States Treasurer Morgan is made public. . . . Henry Watterson is interviewed on the political situation. . . . The Chicago Wool Merchants' Association indorse the Dingley bill. . . . It is reported from Anderson, Ind., that the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association has gone to pieces. . . . The mills of a number of Ohio iron companies reopen. . . . Cash wheat goes above \$1, closing at 99½ cents.

The Czar is said to have possessed himself of the power of his various ministerial offices, and will in future reign as a perfect autocrat. . . . Holloway Jail physicians report that Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, is in a critical condition.

Sunday, November 29.

It is stated that Charles Gates Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., will be President-elect McKinley's private secretary. . . . Secretary Herbert makes public the decree issued by France for the control of shipping in time of war. . . . The report of the Naval Hydrographer is published.

Captain-General Weyler is said to be in the vicinity of San Cristobal looking for Maceo. . . . The strike of the dock-laborers at Hamburg still continues; Emperor William orders that a detailed report be made to him as to the cause and extent of the strike.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 6

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 347

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TRUSTS ON TRIAL.

BY common consent it would appear that the daily press of the country finds nothing since election that calls for more comment than the status of the trusts. They are defended and criticized with and without regard to political lines. The allegation that Mr. Cleveland's Administration will close with a show of attempting, before the courts of the State of New York, to prove the anti-trust law effective, meets the counter allegation that Protection has been the trust-producer. On economic grounds the trusts have strenuous defenders, as they have vigorous critics. Occasion for this remarkably general discussion has been offered by the trusts themselves of late. The collapse of the nail trust [LITERARY DIGEST, Dec. 5], a new agreement arranged by the pool of steel billet manufacturers, the dissolution of a peanut trust, the reported organization of a print-paper trust, the dissolution of a pottery trust, the reorganization of a window-glass trust, and the Supreme Court's decision that Chapman, a New York broker, must pay the penalty of refusing to answer inquiries by a Senate committee during its investigation of the sugar trust, are of very recent record. Arguments have been made, within a few days, before the Supreme Court in New York State to test anti-trust law, in the case of the American Tobacco Company. Attorney-General Harmon, it is said, will this month conduct the Government's case in the United States Supreme Court in the important hearing for an injunction against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, brought from the District Court of Kansas.

The new Secretary of the Interior, David R. Francis, of Missouri, has apparently given great impetus to press discussion by part of a letter read at a "sound-money" celebration of election results in St. Louis. Secretary Francis wrote:

"While I agree with the advocates of sound money in the fight recently made, there are many principles advocated by some of

those who have been advocates of that cause, to which I can not subscribe. If some legislation is not enacted to check the growing influence of wealth and circumscribe the power of trusts and monopolies, there will be an uprising of the people before the century closes, which will endanger our institutions."

Whereupon the New York *Sun* characterizes the utterances as "sentimental anarchy and irredeemable flubdub":

"This is the chatter of a fool. Mr. Francis happens to be a wealthy man himself, and presumably he is anxious to get wealthier. Does he think that his growing wealth and the influence of it will 'endanger our institutions?' Whose wealth and what wealth endangers those institutions? He can not tell to save his life. He can not come to particulars to save his life. He is fatuously and ignorantly repeating a silly lie which plenty of other fools have been taught to repeat by deniagogs and anarchists.

"So with the remark about legislation to circumscribe the trusts and monopolies. These again are the bugaboos of fools like Francis. Whom are the trusts and monopolies hurting? How are they endangering Republican-Democratic self-government? Francis could not say to save his poor little foolish head. He has heard trusts and monopolies denounced, and he believes that it is popular to denounce them. He might just as well say that partnerships and department-stores endanger free institutions as to say that trusts and monopolies do it. He can make no specifications and give no instances. He talks the wildest kind of nonsense, but it is dangerous nonsense, for it tends to inflame the ignorant and the shiftless with the belief that they are injured, somehow or other, by these fools' bogies of trusts and monopolies; and it tends to urge the vicious and discontented into disorder.

"Francis does not happen to be a repudiationist; but in some other respects he seems to be worthy to stand by the side of the Bryans and Tillmans, the preachers of hatred of wealth and the missionaries of anarchy. It would be unjust to blame him too much, however. In the first place he is clearly a fool, and in the second place, he is a disciple of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, the prime fomenter of social hatred and plutophobia in the United States. No doubt Francis believes that trusts are at least as fair game as Protection was; and perhaps he believes that wealth, except his own, 'mocks the hopes of toil.'"

From other editorial views of the trust problem we make the following extracts:

"What Have the Trusts Done?"—"The New York *Sun* is now posing as the champion of trusts. Having been for years the organ of that political trust, Tammany Hall, it finds it an easy matter to defend the lawless organizations which shape all things to their ends by the use of money.

"There can be no trouble about them," says *The Sun* in defense of its newer master. 'And have some trusts put up prices? It is what every man is trying to do with his labor or other commodity. Is it wrong and against public policy for every Tom, Dick, and Harry conjointly to do what either has the right to do severally?'

"There is a federal law prohibiting trusts. The fact that it is a dead letter does not prove that it is not a good law nor that trusts are not a great danger to our Government. Let us take the sugar trust, for example. Is there a man, woman, or child in all this land who can get a pound of sugar from any other source than the trust? If there is we should like to see him, her, or it. Now, the trouble about this particular trust is that it not only monopolizes every pound of sugar in the United States, but it so manipulates Congresses, legislatures, and courts that it is able to override the will of the people or prevent the will from finding expression at all. If there ever was a humiliating scene performed on this earth it was when King Havemeyer of the sugar trust in-

formed the Senatorial committee that he gave thousands of dollars to the managers of each political party for campaign purposes, with the understanding legislation favorable to the sugar trust should be made. And to rub it in, he asked what the committee was going to do about it.

"Is there no trouble about the sugar trust? Is *The Sun* so lost to all sense of decency that it sees no trouble in the sugar trust's lobbyists compelling Congress to assess the American people \$50,000,000 annually for the trust's benefit?

"Is there no trouble about the Standard Oil trust, that has ground every competitor into dust? Is there no trouble about the wall-paper trust, or the whisky trust, or different railway trusts organized in every section of the country, or the coal trust that has shoved the price of coal up to the \$8 mark? Are there no troubles about these combines that exist, thrive, and wax fat off the people in direct violation of law?

"Yet, what have the trusts done?" inquires *The Sun*, with all the suavity of a police court lawyer defending a porch-climber. They have 'done' the country, they have 'done' the people, they have 'done' the law, they have 'done' the courts, they have 'done' everything standing between themselves and their insatiable greed. And from all appearances they have 'done' *The Sun*, too."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"**The Brazen Trusts.**"—"The operations of the trusts were at the beginning carried on under cover. They represented a sort of organized trade burglary, which for the sake of decency and out of wholesome fear of public opinion it was deemed prudent to conceal. But success has emboldened the organizers of trusts and bred in them contempt for authority. Their doings have become matters of ordinary news and notoriety. Take, for example, the following paragraphs from the summary of *The Iron Age* last week relating to business in the iron and metal trades:

A good deal has been written about the billet pool which is wide of the truth. One newspaper went so far as to publish a list of the allotments. As a matter of fact, the percentages are not finally determined, being subject to verification of certain data. Billets for use in manufacturing for the export trade, which do not enter into the pool account, are being offered at \$2 less than the combination price.

Any statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the steel rail manufacturers have not established prices for next year as yet. It is held by some that this point must be settled before it will do to take any decisive steps in developing plans connected with the steel trade generally.

The beam manufacturers are still working at the organization of their association. Thus far the momentous question of allotting percentages is far from settlement. It is a difficult problem to make 100 per cent. go around when the demands aggregate nearer 150 per cent.

"Observe the candid statement that billets to be sold for export are offered at \$2 less than the combination price! Also, that business is distributed by allotment! The steel-rail combine, which is one of the oldest and most daring of all the trusts, has not yet determined the measure of plunder it will enforce for the coming year! The beam trust is also dubitating about percentages and prices!

"All of these billet and beam and rail combinations and conspiracies are managed in defiance of the laws of trade and in contempt of the public welfare. Billets, beams, and rails are heavily protected by tariff duties tho they can be as cheaply made in this country as in any other. Is it not time that the legal shelter which we have erected under which the trusts may gambol and disport themselves, and enjoy the undisturbed proceeds of their rapine, should be pulled down?"—*The Record (Sound-Money Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

One Trust's Grand Achievement.—"While trusts have few friends outside of the interested capitalists, something is to be said in favor of the iron and steel trust. By combinations of vast wealth and bold investment this trust has effected one grand achievement, for it has made the United States the leading producer of Bessemer steel in the world. In the year 1892 the world's production of this product, was 10,500,000 tons, but last year the United States alone produced 9,500,000 tons. Production of mild steel in immense quantities and by improved processes has practically driven the old-fashioned wrought iron from the market, and the demand seems to keep pace with the production. The development of this industry must presently make this country the iron and steel market of the world. The recent heavy purchases by the Chinese Government are an indication that the American furnaces and mills are able to compete with those of other nations, and when that fact is fully proved the necessity for

tariff protection for this particular industry will no longer be apparent."—*The Tribune (Silver Rep.)*, Detroit.

End or Mend, but How?—"There are laws against trusts, and now and then some feature of them has been enforced, as against the sugar trust. But the trust still stands, if not in name still in fact. The Standard Oil monster, with its unholy methods of crushing out competition, is still monarch of all it surveys; its activity and control are almost world-wide. There are combinations and trusts that can be reached to a certain extent by our tariff legislation. If all 'protection' were removed from refined sugar the sugar trust could not control the American market; if the tariff were removed from steel and other articles where trusts control, the trusts would, to a certain extent at least, be weakened. But there are other trusts, like the school-book trust, which flourish regardless of the tariff. It is a very large and a very important problem. Just how the present tendency to increasingly vast aggregations of capital to control industries is to be ended or mended, we confess we do not see. But ended or mended it must be, if civilization is to go on."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Testing Anti-Trust Laws.—"We have had anti-trust laws upon our statute-books for some time. That passed by Congress in 1890 was expected to be effective, but we know it has not been. This failure to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted has been charged as indifference or negligence against the Law Department during the administrations of both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. But it is by no means certain that the blame lies there. Mr. Miller, Attorney-General under President Harrison, writes to the *Indianapolis Journal* to vindicate his successor from the charge of not trying to enforce this law. The proceedings instituted by Mr. Miller against the sugar trust, he says, were pushed with zeal and energy after the Cleveland Administration came in, but in his judgment the failure of the attempt was due 'to the inadequacy of the statute to meet the case.' The law is derived from that clause of the Constitution which gives Congress power to 'regulate commerce among the several States,' and he is of the opinion that the head of the Department of Justice ought not to be subjected to censure for failing by proceedings in the United States courts to suppress trusts which the Supreme Court holds to be legal in their character and not amenable to the statutes of the United States.

"It is said that Congress can legislate for commerce between the States, and each State for commerce within its own limits, and thus by joint action they can reach all kinds of trusts. That may be true, but it is complicating the machinery very seriously and naturally lengthening the lease of these organizations employing the feudal system in their business. An interesting test of the grasp of the present law will be made early in December. Attorney-General Harmon has prepared, it is said, a powerful argument in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, which he will present in person before the Supreme Court. This association is a trust embracing eighteen separate and distinct railway corporations, most of them established by State, county, or municipal aid, which have now combined to prevent competition and maintain freight rates. If the present law is worth anything here would seem to be the opportunity to prove it. If it isn't, the problem is a more difficult one than was originally supposed, but, as Mr. McKinley himself has said, it is one that can not be evaded."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Regulation Rather than Extinction.—"Shortsightedness on the part of the managers [of the nail trust] coupled with greediness, have caused its ruin and relegated wire-nail making to the list of unprofitable enterprises.

"This policy is in marked contrast to that adopted by the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, and other combinations, which seek to keep prices as low as is consistent with a fair return upon invested capital. And notwithstanding oil and sugar are sold at very low prices, and both are of better quality than in years gone by, the trusts have not avoided competition. Russian oil interests have forced the Standard Oil Company to a division of territory in foreign lands. Foreign sugar-refiners and private domestic enterprises are active competitors for the sugar trade. The American Tobacco Company has its formidable competitors.

"Trusts can not escape competition any more than can the individual trader. The moment they use their power unfairly they invite disaster. The history of the nail trust is a powerful illus-

tration of the good and evil in trusts, and proof that the true issue is the regulation of trusts by law, rather than their extinction."—*The American Grocer (New York.)*

"Laissez Faire" Not to be Depended upon to Destroy Trusts.—"According to careful computations by recognized authorities on industrial combinations and monopolies, there have been organized and established in this country about six hundred distinct combinations designed to control the production and output of commodities in constant use and demand. If it could be demonstrated with any degree of certainty that these new agencies of industrial absorption and control were in constant danger of destruction, through the operation of natural laws, the quality of individual effort and the energy of private enterprise might be greatly enhanced. It has not been a matter of general observation, however, that any considerable number of the trusts have disintegrated. Their failure at times to accomplish the ends designed may be explained usually, as in the case of the nail combination, on simple and reasonable grounds which bear no essential relation to any inherent principle of decay.

"As a matter of plain industrial fact and recognized commercial practises, the multitudinous associations, agreements, and consolidations by which branches of industry have been monopolized in this and other countries were never so numerous, so strong, nor so much in evidence in the world's markets as at the present time. The rapid advances of the trust idea toward full possession of all the channels of commercial and industrial enterprise is one of the most marvelous and most significant features of material development in the last quarter of the century. It is barely twenty years since the first trust was organized in this country; yet within two decades the principle underlying this form of monopoly has been tacitly recognized and accepted as substantially permanent in every sphere of human effort. Even now the tendency is toward still more compact consolidation, and the further enlargement of the areas dominated by various forms of monopoly. The mistaken and mischievous notion that these combinations contain within themselves the seeds of self-destruction, could only be put forward in disregard of all industrial and economic experience during two-score years past."—*The News (Ind.), Newark, N. J.*

Some Way to Punish May be Found.—"It happens that no Congress and no Administration, however well disposed, can do by the exercise of the commercial power of the general Government what belongs to the police power of the States. But there being, outside of the special pleaders for the trusts, so general an agreement that something ought to be done to check the growth of monopolies in restraint of trade, it ought to be possible to find some means to put the law in execution against them. So far as this State is concerned the law is entirely adequate. To say that the difficulty is with its enforcement is to express only half the truth. To find evidence, for example, sufficient to convict the directors of the sugar trust of offenses against the conspiracy and anti-monopoly laws of New York would be a process involving such an expenditure of time, labor, and money as is not provided for in the equipment of either the law department of the State or of the offices of the district-attorneys of its various counties. So far the most effective trust prosecution has been at the instance of rivals who found their way barred by monopolistic tactics, but the public do not readily grow enthusiastic over a vindication of the law at the promptings of self-interest. When there is fairly lodged in the public mind a conviction of the dangers to be apprehended from trusts as profound and earnest as that of the President and his Secretary of the Interior, probably the difficulties in the way of punishing the monopolists' contempt for law will disappear, but hardly before that time. Meanwhile it is some consolation to reflect that the most ingeniously contrived and skilfully protected monopoly is not exempt from the operation of the inexorable laws of trade."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

A Task for the New Congress.—"The rising of trusts in the last eight years has been a great menace to our public peace. While some defense for trusts can be made on economic grounds, the impersonality of these great corporations, the lightness of the individual responsibility placed upon the members makes it questionable whether they should be permitted to go uncurbed much longer. It is freely charged that they control legislation and invade the courts. We know quite well that they crush out free

competition, and in their extremes of rapacity are merciless in seeking out for destruction the poorest shopkeeper in the smallest country town. The Fifty-fifth Congress will have to meet and fight them, and it will require great patience and patriotism to conduct the battle so that the rights of property and the rights of the individual shall be properly conserved. . . .

"We have unquestionably come upon a serious crisis in our affairs. The voice of discontent has been silenced, but discontent has not been crushed. It has ever been the part of conservative statesmanship to accept the issue presented by radicals and revolutionaries, and to cut the ground from under their feet by destroying the causes which give them a following. This has been the history of the Republican Party. The Popocrats planned the work for themselves, but it will be done according to better and more prudent patterns."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind), Chicago.*

TRADE PAPERS ON PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

ASIDE from the financial journals, which almost unanimously insist upon currency reform as a congressional duty of first importance, the trade papers appear to be chiefly interested in demanding tariff legislation. *The Manufacturer*, of Philadelphia, for instance, asks for the McKinley tariff and reciprocity, after the Dingley bill. It represents the Manufacturers' Club, which has adopted resolutions that do not touch upon currency conditions, unless reference to deficiency of revenue can be so construed. The language of the St. Louis platform is quoted, declaring protection to be "the ruling and uncompromising principle" of the Republican Party. McKinley's nomination and election, it is claimed, demonstrate the nation's desire for speedy protective legislation. The resolutions further read:

"WHEREAS, The revenues of the Government are now, because of the ill-considered legislation embodied in the existing tariff act, insufficient to meet the obligations of the Treasury, with the result that the public debt must be further enlarged unless wise revenue legislation shall be speedily enacted; be it, and by the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, it is—

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States is hereby urgently requested to respond to the demand of the nation for protective and revenue-producing legislation by approving, during the coming session, the so-called Dingley tariff bill, passed in the late session by the House of Representatives;

"Resolved, that the Manufacturers' Club, representing some of the greatest industries of the country, expresses the earnest hope that the Congress elected by the people on November 3, 1896, will prepare and enact a tariff bill which shall provide revenue enough for the Government, and shall also give to domestic industry the degree of protection demanded by the St. Louis platform and by the welfare of the wealth-producers of the United States;

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Manufacturers' Club, reenactment of the reciprocity treaties, together with the so-called McKinley tariff of 1890, with such changes as will make that measure more strongly protective while insuring larger revenue, will meet the requirements of the St. Louis platform and the reasonable expectations of the people."

Suggestive quotations from various trade journals are appended:

Adequate Protection; Not Retirement of Greenbacks.—"Already the election has been followed by a revival of business activity, due entirely to the confidence which has been inspired by the result of that election. Upon what foundation does this confidence rest? Clearly and unmistakably upon the pledged word of the Republican Party, to be found in the St. Louis platform of June last, that the policy of protection to home industry shall be resolutely maintained, and that there shall be no debasement of the currency or impairment of the country's credit. All other issues referred to in the platform are of minor importance compared with those above named. They were the controlling issues of the late campaign, and because Major McKinley was elected upon these issues the country has taken fresh courage and turned its face hopefully to the future. . . .

"The people have not voted for any such radical change as this [retirement of greenbacks] in our currency laws; the proposition was not submitted to them at the late election by the Republican

Party; and we are quite sure that if it had been submitted it would have been rejected and would have secured the election of Bryan to the Presidency. Major McKinley, as we have already shown, took a positive stand against the retirement of *any* of the paper money which now forms part of our national currency. There is a sentiment back of the greenbacks and back of silver also which *must* be respected. As for the 'endless chain' which the greenbacks have helped to make, have we not all been told by men high in the leadership of the Republican Party that it would disappear from view altogether if the revenues of the Government were only made equal to its expenditures and confidence in the maintenance of the gold standard were fully restored—both these results to follow the success of the Republican Party in the present year? . . .

"If the Dingley bill should now become a law, as a substitute for the 'adequate protection' which the Republican Party has promised, that party would simply prove recreant to the trust that has been reposed in it, and there would speedily ensue such a revulsion of opinion among those who are associated with industries which have long been under the harrow of the Wilson tariff that the McKinley Administration would be discredited on the very threshold of its existence."—*The Bulletin (American Iron and Steel Association)*, Philadelphia.

Activity of the Wool Men.—"The fact that every wool house in Boston, with but four exceptions, has signed a petition to Congress asking for the passage of the Dingley bill, indicates that the trade are alive to the possibilities of the situation. Opinions vary as to the probable outcome of the matter. . . .

"As the woolen industry is at present established in this country it needs protection. It may, of course, be claimed that an industry should not exist unless it can exist entirely by its own effort. But we are not discussing theories. Confining ourselves to facts, should the wool and woolen industries as at present established be allowed to suffer for perhaps two years longer as a result of the flooding of our markets with foreign-made goods? That they will suffer for a very long time if the tariff is revised in the spring, instead of in December, can probably be accepted as a fact.

"The whole question resolves itself into one of the balancing of probabilities. Congress and the President must determine which policy will result in the greatest good to the country—delay or immediate revision of the tariff. So far as the pecuniary interests of the wool and woolen industries are concerned, there can be but one answer. No wonder, therefore, that these interests are now anxiously waiting the opening of Congress."—*American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, Boston.

"Now for a High Tariff."—"Mr. McKinley's nomination was fully assured before the other party was committed to free coinage. It was assured solely because the high tariff of 1890 bore his name; because he was known as a staunch protectionist, and because the people had fully made up their minds to return to the policy under which the nation had taken rank as the first of the manufacturing nations of the world. The victory just won is not an inspiration to timidity, but to bold, resolute action for the fulfilment of the clearly expressed expectation of the people whose votes procured the triumph.

"The newly elected President will be just to the manufacturing interests, and we are confident that he will also have the approval of general public sentiment, if he shall arrange to call Congress in extra session, as soon as he shall be inaugurated, and shall urge upon that body the necessity for immediate restoration of protective duties. No harm would be done if Congress should reenact the McKinley tariff with a few changes (a duty upon sugar one of them) and provide that the law should go into operation upon the first day of July next. If the act shall require more patient and detailed consideration, that task may be deferred until the succeeding winter."—*The Textile Record*, Philadelphia.

Patience with Obstruction.—"Even at the last session the Senatorial proceedings and votes proved impotent for mischief. They are of still less consequence now that the people have emphasized their condemnation of anarchy and repudiation with a completeness which has secured to the Republic the perpetuation of its honor and its good name. But it can not be expected that the people should fully recover their composure and be ready for vigorous action in the affairs of life until a genuine government supersedes the chaotic medley of officials whose inharmony ob-

structs the course of proper legislation. It is gratifying to know that we are to have relief, but we can not be altogether happy until we enjoy the realization of it. There will be need of patience till the winter is over. We shall have rejoicing in the spring!"—*The Shoe and Leather Reporter*, New York.

Prospect for Southern Industrial Advancement.—"In considering how to advance the upbuilding of the South's industrial interests, we must carefully look at the situation as it exists. The South needs and must have outside capital in order to secure the fullest development of its manufacturing and railroad interests, but the South's demand for free silver caused very many moneyed people of influence to lose confidence in this section. Decry this as we may, deny as vigorously as we please that the people who favored free silver were repudiationists at heart (a claim which, we believe, did the gold side much harm), it is nevertheless true that many large financial institutions now look with disfavor upon the South as a place for investment, and are more inclined to invest at home or in such Southern and Western States as did cast their vote against free silver. *The Manufacturers' Record* absolutely knows that this is the case. It becomes, therefore, necessary to redouble our efforts in order that the South shall share to a full extent in the era of prosperity upon which the country has apparently entered."—*The Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md.

Unwise Legislation a Remote Danger.—"We would advise against over-confidence. We do not believe there will be a boom, nor do we regard booms with any favor. The future, in our view, promises something more permanent than the revival of 1895, which was killed by free-silver agitation. The country is now done with that, and will be for a long time. Business has nothing to fear, for a year and more, except from possible unwise legislation, and that is a remote danger. . . .

"*The Tradesman's* advice is to everybody: Go to work at whatever you can find to do, trust in time and chance to set legislative matters right; and try to see the bright side of the future.

"As for the agricultural condition, it is in fine shape for complete recovery from the old stagnation. The country is full of grain and cotton and fruit, big surpluses to spare and prices fair to good for all the people have to sell. Nothing is much amiss but the currency and the industries that are most sensitive to bad currency conditions."—*The Tradesman*, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Full Protection for Lumbermen.—"Our industry can not prosper when 1,000,000,000 feet of coarse Canadian lumber is pouring in upon our markets, in competition with the lumber product of the United States. Such Canadian lumber should pay a good duty for the support of our Government, or else be kept at home. . . . It is an inspiring sight to see the lumbermen of all sections joining in demand for a tariff on lumber. It is not many years since New England lumbermen stood alone in this matter. The Western men claimed their ability to take care of themselves, as did the Southern lumber manufacturers, but as they are now being swamped by enormous imports of coarse Canadian lumber, they commence to realize the necessity of protecting the American market against the coarser grades of Canadian lumber. We predict the next tariff will fully protect the lumbermen. When all sections join, North and East, as well as South and West, we may expect some action in the right direction. . . . A convention of those interested in lumber manufacture is to be held at Cincinnati, December 15, to urge a restoration of the tariff on lumber. The tariff act of 1894 is condemned by all lumber authorities, and the necessity of concerted action is apparent and important."—*The Northeastern Lumberman*, Boston.

BRYAN'S DICTUM ON THE ELECTION AND THE MONEY QUESTION.

THE battle between bimetalism and the gold standard is on, and whether the campaign just closed proves to have been a decisive engagement or but a skirmish, it will stand out conspicuously in American history. On the 3d of November, 1896, the American people sat in judgment upon the greatest issue ever submitted to them in time of peace." Thus reiterating his opinion that agitation for free coinage is to continue as a political issue, Mr. Bryan proceeds to review the grounds for that opinion, in an interesting contribution, "Has the Election Settled the Money Question?" to *The North American Review* for December. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the money question was forced to the front after a generation of old-party govern-

ment under which, "as a rule, the moneyed interests have looked after our financial policy, while the rest of the people quarreled over the tariff." In Mr. Bryan's opinion the silver question was practically the sole political topic of the campaign: "It is probable that the money question has been studied within the last four months by more people than ever before in all the history of the world simultaneously engaged in its consideration. And what was the result of that study? Temporary defeat, but permanent gain for the cause of bimetalism."

Mr. Bryan considers it a significant fact that the silver sentiment was strongest in the West and South, where the question had been longest considered. In the East the people had up to the opening of the campaign heard only one side: "In those States both parties were against free coinage; nearly all the leading newspapers were against it; the banking interests were against it; the corporations were against it; and it was also opposed by those influential members of society who live under the influence of the financial and corporate interests." But even there, in view of the task of reorganizing a party on a new issue, Mr. Bryan finds the result full of encouragement. "When before has a great cause made such rapid progress in so short a time as bimetalism made in the Eastern States?" he asks. "When men's convictions are so strong," he continues, "that they will face political defeat without flinching, defy financial despotism, and risk social ostracism in behalf of a cause, they do not surrender because they lose one battle."

Turning to the Middle States he says:

"It must be remembered further that we fought against great odds in the Middle States also. The Democratic Party in Wisconsin and Minnesota declared against silver in the conventions which sent delegates to Chicago. In Michigan the convention was nearly equally divided on the money question, and there was a bitter contest within the party in Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. In Illinois we were at a great disadvantage because the influence of the Chicago press was thrown almost entirely against free coinage, and this influence pervaded nearly all the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

"Throughout the entire Union the trusts, corporations, and banking interests were for the most part organized against silver, and these interests could act in concert on a moment's notice, while prompt cooperation was difficult, if not impossible, among the masses. The campaign did not afford sufficient time to bring clearly before the people an important truth which investigation must reveal, namely, that on the money question the interests of the money-owning classes are not identical with the interests of the wealth-producing classes. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is an advantage to those who trade in money and to those who hold fixed investments, but it is an injury to those who owe money and must purchase it with the proceeds of toil."

To those who would suppress further agitation of the money question Mr. Bryan points out that the opponents of bimetalism have always been ready to agitate whenever they desired to secure legislation. "All legislation temporarily disturbs business to a greater or less extent," he says, "and yet the Democrats (the gold Democrats included) commenced agitating for the repeal of the McKinley tariff act as soon as it became a law, and the Republicans (the gold Republicans included) commenced agitating for the repeal of the Wilson tariff act as soon as it became a law."

We quote further:

"Those who regard this election as a conclusive settlement of the question at issue should recall the recent political history of the United States. The exact vote can not be given at the time this article is written, but it is so close that a change of less than thirty thousand votes, properly distributed over several States, would overcome the Republican majority in the electoral college. The vote was so nearly even in Kentucky, South Dakota, and Wyoming that a change of one thousand votes either way would change twenty electoral votes. On the basis of the electoral vote, therefore, there is nothing to guarantee permanence in the victory for the gold standard. But even if the Republican triumph was more sweeping than the figures at present indicate, it would not settle the next campaign. In the past, parties have often recovered quickly from what seemed overwhelming defeat. In 1872 Mr. Greeley was defeated, and yet in 1876 Mr. Tilden was believed by the Democrats to have been elected. Mr. Blaine was defeated in 1884, and yet Mr. Harrison was elected in 1888. The

Republican victory of 1888 was quickly followed by the Democratic victory of 1890 and the election of President Cleveland two years later. The election of President Cleveland by a large majority in 1892 was followed two years later by an enormous Republican victory. The changes which have taken place in the past indicate the possibilities of the future. There is only one prophecy which can be made with certainty of fulfilment, and that is, that the American people will study a subject until they understand it and will then settle it. Changes of opinion will go on until the best solution of every question is found. Our form of government is based upon the theory that the people are capable of self-government. This theory is, in my judgment, well founded. The people have both the intelligence and the patriotism to select and to secure for themselves those policies which are best. They are now engaged in an effort to discover and secure a satisfactory financial policy, and it would be a reflection upon them to say that they would permanently accept an unsatisfactory policy. Experience plays an important part in the settlement of public questions. That financial and industrial conditions are unsatisfactory at this time, no one denies. The advocates of free coinage have insisted that these conditions are largely due to the gold standard. They insist that falling prices are but an evidence that gold is rising, and they assert that the rise in the purchasing power of an ounce of gold is due to legislation which has increased the demand for gold. The Republicans, on the other hand, have blamed the Wilson bill for the present hard times and have promised to restore prosperity by opening the mills. The next four years will determine whether the Republican promises can be fulfilled."

Mr. Bryan declares that the gold-standard Democrats used their party organization to mislead, while sparing no effort to secure Republican success, and that they can not do as much harm in 1900 because they can not disguise themselves again. The article concludes in these words:

"The contest for financial independence will go on. 'An American financial policy for the American people' will still be the motto of those who have in this campaign advocated the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold. We entered the contest with a disorganized army; we emerge from it a united and disciplined force without the loss of a soldier. We are ready for another contest. We shall watch legislation, discuss every movement made by the enemy, and keep before the public the principles for which we contend. We believe that we are right, and, believing that right will finally triumph, we face the future firm in the belief that bimetalism will be restored."

Popular Vote for McKinley and Bryan.—Reports of official returns from the various States show that the early estimates of McKinley's plurality by popular vote were greatly exaggerated. Tables printed a few days after election in many journals placed the plurality of the Republican candidate at about 1,500,000. A table, compiled from despatches to New York papers, was given in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, November 14, which showed a probable plurality of 1,021,202. It is not yet possible to give the exact figures from all the States; the official canvass in New York, for example, will not be made until December 15. Furthermore, press despatches, purporting to give the official returns, in many instances contain serious discrepancies in figures; but it is apparent that the current estimate of "about a million plurality" is erroneous. Corrected returns from most of the States, in a number of papers, also contradict the prevalent idea that McKinley received "the largest popular plurality ever given a candidate for President." Prior to the publication of a table of the official returns when available, it will be interesting to note that the New York *World* [anti-Bryan], from revised and corrected figures, said to have been secured from the secretaries of state, places McKinley's plurality at 708,639; his total vote at 7,053,102; Bryan's total vote at 6,344,463. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Bryan Dem.) denounces *The World's* table as "an arrant fake," and, from reports of official returns received, makes McKinley's plurality 592,668; McKinley's total vote 7,044,884; Bryan's total vote 6,452,218. The Pittsburgh *Post* (Bryan Dem.) figures McKinley's plurality at 596,419; McKinley's vote, 6,954,842; Bryan's vote, 6,358,423. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) has returns showing a plurality of 826,964; McKinley's vote, 7,050,516; Bryan's vote, 6,221,552. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) has published a table giving a plurality of 935,000; McKinley, 7,050,516; Bryan, 6,221,552. According to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), McKinley's plurality is 725,448. The New York *Herald* (Sound Money Dem.) printed a table of "official" figures, December 6, which gives McKinley 7,122,724; Bryan, 6,498,857; McKinley's plurality, 623,867.

"RETALIATION" ON GERMAN SHIPPING.

BY proclamation of President Cleveland, December 4, tonnage dues on German vessels in American ports, which were suspended by proclamation January 26, 1888, are reimposed. Reimposition is based upon evidence secured by the Commissioner of Navigation that American vessels are subjected to German taxation; by the terms of the proclamation of 1888 suspension of fees "should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the empire of Germany, and no longer." The German tonnage tax now being imposed is said to be about 6½ cents a ton; the restored American duty is 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton a year.

The American tonnage tax is applied to the maintenance of the marine hospital service, and the total amount collected from all foreign shipping last year was approximately \$523,000. The Commissioner of Navigation says that Germany has claimed that tonnage dues at Hamburg are levied for river and harbor improvements, which are purely local, and that the lighthouse dues at Bremen are for lighting the entrance and harbor, and are also local, and are not for general purposes, like our tonnage dues levied to maintain the Marine Hospital. The commissioner continues:

"No such construction of the words is possible. The improvements and lighting of the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen are certainly general purposes, purposes which had resulted in more benefit commercially to Germany probably than any which could be named. If river and harbor improvements are to be considered in Germany purely as local matters, for which American ships must be taxed, the United States might with equal reason impose taxes on German and other shipping in American ports to supply funds for our annual expenditures of over \$10,000,000 for river and harbor improvements. Men's sense of justice forbids any other construction of the arrangement between the United States and Germany than that taken by the President, and instead of retaliation, it is to be expected that the German Government will refund the tonnage taxes and lighthouse dues on the dozen or more American vessels which have entered German ports and been required to pay these taxes during the past eight years."

Because of a disposition to attribute special significance to the proclamation, in view of Germany's exclusion of American cattle and hogs which followed the imposition of a differential duty on bounty-paid German beet sugar by the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, we quote an explanation of the controversy over tonnage dues, by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"In 1884 Congress passed an act which was expected to encourage American shipping, and among other things it reduced the tonnage charges made in our ports, but it reduced the charges on vessels coming from ports in the Western Hemisphere to one-half of those on vessels coming from the rest of the world, and it provided for a reciprocal reduction or removal of the dues on vessels coming from ports in North and Central America and the West Indies. To this legislation the governments of Germany and several other European nations at once took exception, on the ground that giving lower tonnage dues to vessels coming from ports in certain American countries than to vessels coming from their ports was in conflict with the 'most-favored-nation' clause in their treaties with the United States. To this the Attorney-General advised the Department of State that the discrimination was geographical and not national; it favored German vessels coming from ports on this continent, and it discriminated against vessels not only German but of any nationality coming from German or other European ports. The German Government never assented to this construction of the matter.

"In 1886, with an amendment in 1888 which merely made the purpose of Congress clearer, Congress passed another act inviting all nations to reciprocally reduce or remit their tonnage taxes on shipping, but the discrimination in favor of American and against European ports remained, and the German Government renewed its protest that this was a violation of its treaty rights; if any American country could secure for vessels from its ports the

lower rate of tonnage dues without proving that it collected no more on vessels from the United States it was claimed that Germany should have the same advantage with the same immunity from making proof.

"It was not till 1887 that the Department of State invited foreign nations to unite with us under the broader reciprocal provisions of the act of 1886 in remitting or reducing tonnage dues on vessels coming from each other's ports, and it was another year before the remission went into effect with Germany; with the Netherlands the remission went into effect early in 1887; no other European country accepted our overtures.

"But while the German Government in 1888 presented evidence that no tonnage taxes were collected by the Imperial Government, 'nor by the German maritime states,' it claimed to have afforded the same evidence two years before and to be entitled therefore to a refund of all the tonnage dues collected from vessels from German ports since the act of 1886 was passed, and soon after the reciprocal remission was agreed on in 1888 the German Government complained that tonnage dues were still collected from the North German Lloyd steamers on the ground that they came from Southampton, their latest port of call, and not from Bremen. The administration conceded the correctness of the German contention that these steamers came from Bremen and not from Southampton, and the collection of dues ceased. For the dues paid between 1886 and 1888 the North German Lloyd Company sued the collector and was defeated in the United States Circuit Court, which held that there was no discrimination against Germany which conflicted with the 'most-favored-nation' clause in her treaty with this country. The company did not appeal the case, because the United States Government admitted the correctness of the German contention, and a refund of the dues was effected."

The Journal of Commerce points out that the legislation of 1884, instead of stimulating the American carrying trade, has operated to impose a burden on American shipping from which foreign vessels are exempted. "The steamers of the American Line, coming from a British port, pay tonnage taxes, while German steamers, coming from a German port, but touching at Southampton for cabin passengers, and to that extent competing with the American Line steamers, are exempt." It further says.

"From the President's proclamation and the accompanying explanations, it does not appear that there are any taxes levied on vessels from American ports entering German ports that were not levied eight years ago, when we had not only the official assurance of the German Government but the reports of our own consuls that no tonnage dues were levied on vessels coming from American ports. There are now, as there were then, harbor dues collected on all vessels for the use of the port, and which it is contended in behalf of Germany are perfectly analogous to port charges here, which German as well as other vessels have to pay. It is stated in the proclamation, however, that these harbor dues in German ports are higher than they are in our own, so ascertained, we believe, by our Commissioner of Navigation, and therefore the reciprocity contemplated by the act of 1886 does not exist.

"The fact that we are remitting a large amount of tonnage dues on vessels from German ports, while so few of our vessels go to German ports that the remission of tonnage dues on them is an insignificant advantage, together with the irritation of the American Line at paying dues that the North German Lloyd is exempt from, has aroused a considerable desire to repeal the reciprocal remission of dues. Such a bill was favorably reported to both houses of Congress last winter by the Committees of Commerce. The German Ambassador wrote to the Secretary of State protesting against this action, and in answer to the opinion of the Attorney-General that the discrimination in favor of vessels from ports in this hemisphere was a geographical and not a national discrimination, and therefore did not conflict with treaty rights, he suggested a case which was understood to be a threat of retaliation. He desired 'the committee to consider whether a tonnage tax by the Imperial Government on all petroleum vessels not coming through the Dardanelles could fairly be regarded as not being a discrimination contrary to the "most-favored-nation" clause in favor of vessels coming through the Dardanelles. Without in the least intimating that any such measure would

under any circumstances be contemplated, he wished it brought to the attention of the committee as an illustration and test of the principle involved.' The belief that this meant a discrimination against American petroleum as a retaliatory measure is supposed to have had a good deal to do with the inaction of the Senate on the bill."

"THE BREWING OF THE STORM."

MACAULAY'S well-known prophecy of trouble to the American republic as soon as the public lands had all been taken up, has been frequently and impressively used during the recent campaign as applying to the situation of the present and the immediate future. Goldwin Smith, of the Toronto University, however, while he sees peril in the near future, discredits the application of Macaulay's warning to existing conditions. The land, says Dr. Smith, has not yet been all taken up, much less has the limit of its productive capability been reached. "It would have been a nearer approach to prophecy to say that the crisis would come when, a fundamental change having taken place in the character of the community, the institutions should in part have lost their fitness. . . . Problems economical and social, of which the fathers hardly dreamed, have presented themselves, and are committed for their solution at the polls in a dangerous measure to growing masses of ignorance, poverty, and discontent. . . . Under the written Constitution there is a lack of power of adaptation to changed conditions, which, when conditions are greatly changed, becomes a danger."

Dr. Smith's analysis of our political-economic status (*The Forum*, December) is a searching one, perhaps the more valuable for coming from "an outsider." He says:

"That every one should have a fair start and a free career, do what he could, and get as much as he could for himself, was the principle of the American communities. It worked well so long as every man with two hands and a will to use them could be sure of getting bread enough, with good hope of getting more. That time has passed. There is now a proletariat. There are multitudes who have little hope of rising; too many who can not be sure of bread."

The factory system, education that teaches that happiness lies in rising above the station "to which it has pleased God to call you," monstrous fortunes, political corruption, changing religious beliefs, and the general influences of an age of revolution and unrest are detailed by the writer as elements of a political and social revolt in this country. The only trouble with the income-tax decision, according to Dr. Smith, was that it came at the wrong time. But he holds that great insurrections are seldom unprovoked, and he declares that "it would be idle to deny that in this case there had been provocation, both in the conduct of the party which had almost continuously held power since the Civil War, and in the conduct of the plutocracy, both commercial and social."

Against the Republican Party in power, Dr. Smith says in part:

"It is useless at this date to raise the question as to the constitutionality of protection. Long practise has decided that protection is constitutional. Yet, surely, no one looking at the Constitution in itself, or considering the spirit in which it was conceived, can think that its framers intended to give the Federal Government the power of encouraging or discouraging special manufactures and trades. With regard to Protection, as with regard to slavery, is seen the remarkable contrast between the mighty power of Webster's intellect and the weakness of his political character. No man ever stated the case more strongly or better against protectionism; tho, when it had gained the victory, which constancy and right principle might have reversed, he lowered his flag on the pretense, in effect, that the scramble having begun, he must get what he could for his own constituency. Yet experience had not then shown, as it has shown since, that the pretense of fostering infant industries would prove a snare; since the infants, when adult, would never forego their

advantage, but would form a group of privileged interests, upholding each other's privilege. . . . Under the Cabinet system of England there is a responsible Minister of Finance, who frames the budget and is bound to show that it is equitable to all interests and consistent with the requirements of the revenue. In the case of the United States there is no such initiative or controlling authority; the tariff is the resultant of a scramble among conflicting interests, success in which, if Congress is not much belied, sometimes depends, if not on bribery, on influences virtually corrupt. . . . That the state can create prosperity by legislation is the fallacy against which, when it appears in the guise of Socialism or Populism, protectionist capital fights, but upon which its own theory is in fact built."

Speaking of the panic of 1893 Dr. Smith notes that—

"The great financial crisis of three years ago, too evidently was the liquidation not only of mismanagement but of something worse, especially in the department of railroads, which was the scene of the grand crash. So we were told in the strongest possible language by the American press. How is it possible to upbraid the wretched inmates of a tenement-house with their schemes of socialistic plunder, when gigantic fortunes are being made by watering stock, wrecking, cornering, bribing municipal awarders of contracts, and all the other predatory devices the employment of which by high commerce has been revealed. It is true that these are the incidents of a preternaturally rapid development which has stimulated almost to frenzy the passion for growing suddenly rich. It is true also that gambling and fraud are the exceptions, and that American commerce in general is sound. But the effect produced by these scandals upon the mind of the people is that of being ruled commercially by rapacious dishonesty, and the revolt which ensues is natural, however misguided in its aim. Not a few of the people must have been driven from their callings and deprived of their daily bread by the collapse of the vast edifice of fraud. Confiscation of railroads and telegraphs, which is apparently a part of the socialistic program, would be barefaced robbery, so far as the innocent stockholders are concerned, and would be the signal for a general reign of legislative rapine. But the managers of the roads, or many of them, it must be owned, have surely done their best to provoke confiscation and to justify it in the eyes of the people."

It is the writer's opinion that "no internal convulsion in American history, not even the triumph of Jackson, entirely equals in gravity the capture of one of the two great organizations, into which the nation is divided, by the forces of political and social revolution. After all, there has been a large vote for Bryan."

Dr. Smith utters strong words of warning to wealth-holders, and, altho considering the election results hopeful, he thinks that stronger military organization will be required for government:

"That this was largely an uprising of the poor against the rich, appeared when the Populist committee refused to accept the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency on the single ground that he was a rich man. At the same convention the belief propagated by Mr. Henry George, that poverty has increased with progress and that all the wealth produced has gone to the capitalist, was intoned in incendiary poetry as well as proclaimed in incendiary prose. Yet the name of Peter Cooper was received with honor. Wealth can no longer rest on a supposed ordinance of the Almighty distributing the lots of men. It can no longer rest on unquestioning belief in natural right. It is called upon to justify its existence on rational grounds. It must make itself felt in beneficence. It must avoid that ostentation of luxury which is galling to the hearts of the poor. It must remain at its post of social duty. If rich Americans in the hour of peril, instead of remaining at their posts of social duty and doing according to their measure what Peter Cooper did, continue to crowd in ever-increasing numbers to the pleasure cities and haunts of Europe, or spend their money at home in selfish luxury and invidious display, a crash will come and ought to come. The French aristocracy before the Revolution left their posts of social duty in the country to live in luxury and frivolity at Versailles. The end was the burning of their *châteaux*. American plutocrats who leave their posts of social duty for the pleasure cities of Europe will have no reason to complain if their *châteaux* some day are burnt. Unfortunately warnings are seldom taken by individuals

and almost never by a class, each member of which looks to the other members to begin.

"May not sympathy also, to some extent, be claimed by the movement, so far as it is a revolt against European influence and in favor of the complete emancipation of the New World? Any idea of severing the United States commercially from the rest of the nations by means of a separate standard of value would of course be absurd, while the outburst of anti-British feeling by which this aspiration is attended has its ignoble source in false prejudice and outworn tradition. Yet there is something not unwholesome, nor untimely, in the manifestation. To the intellectual influence of Europe the New World must always be indebted. But a certain jealousy of her social influence, as alien to the principles of American civilization, and in that sense corrupting, may be not without its use. Few things in social history are more unlovely or more likely to provoke righteous indignation among the people than the matrimonial alliances of the upstart and sometimes ill-gotten wealth of New York with the needy aristocracy of Europe. What must an American workman feel when he sees the products of American labor to the extent of scores of millions sent across the Atlantic to buy nobility for the daughter of a millionaire? The thing is enhanced by the extravagant splendor of the nuptials. Nor are these marriages merely offenses against feeling and taste. They are an avowal that American wealth is disloyal to the social principles of the Republic.

"In truth there has been so much of late to stir up just feeling among the people against the legislature, the leaders of commerce, the commercial system generally, and the heads of society, that had Mr. Bryan's movement confined itself to the attack of abuses, instead of assailing national credit and the fundamental principles of the American Commonwealth, one who relied on the essential soundness and the recuperative forces of the Commonwealth might almost have looked with complacency on this insurrection as a tornado which would purify the air. Nothing less than a tornado is likely to reach the consciences of railway-wreckers and sugar trusts.

"The fears, not unreasonably entertained, of violence and bloodshed have happily proved unfounded. The campaign of education, or at least of political effort, has done without a breach of the peace what in a European monarchy threatened with revolution might have had to be done by horse, foot, and artillery. This is an improvement and full of hope, especially when we consider the large foreign element in the population. It counteravails in some degree such ominous signs of growing lawlessness as the increased number of homicides, the White Cap outrages, and the lynchings. Yet the very existence of the apprehension together with such warnings as the Pittsburg riots and the Debs riots, would seem to suggest that law, liberty, and civilization can hardly be safe without a regular force sufficiently large to be sure of putting down violence and havoc at any given point within twenty-four hours after their outbreak. Regulars are respected by the populace, and would be especially respected by a foreign populace accustomed in its European home to military repression. It is on regulars alone that in restoring order perfect reliance can be placed. The militiaman shares the passions of the local parties. If he is politically hostile to the movement which begets the riot, he is apt to fire too soon; if he is at heart in sympathy with the movement, he is apt not to fire at all. The regular fires when the word is given."

Labouchere on American Millionaires.—Henry Labouchere, the well-known English Radical and editor of London *Truth*, a veritable Ishmael, in that his hand is against every one, but who exercises much influence because he gives space in his paper to complaints which other publications dare not insert, has lent his voice to swell the outcry against the American millionaire. We condense his remarks as follows:

The victors in the late American elections will do well to note that the hatred against the holders of large fortunes is growing fast in America. Trusts, monopolies, and gambling in railroad stocks have produced a greedy plutocracy, which can not maintain itself long unless it is backed by a large armed force. America's worst product is her dollarocracy, whose members possess absolutely no qualities to recommend them. They or their

parents have amassed their enormous fortunes by extremely questionable methods. As a rule they are ignorant and vulgar. They build large houses in order to obtain notoriety by the parties they give. They purchase pictures, but value them only for their price. They will sell their souls to any one who brings them into contact with princes, and their daughters to any one willing to give them a title. The American dollarocracy despise their own country and its institutions, but they fancy that their money makes them superior to every one else. Unless the United States is to become a country ruled purely by its plutocratic oligarchy, these worthies must be reduced.

Rise and Decline of Strikes.—A record of strikes in the United States for 1881–86 from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has been supplemented by a report bringing the record down to 1894. The former record showed a great increase of strikes, culminating in 1886 with the riots and Haymarket massacre at Chicago. The following totals for the period covered by both reports are tabulated and commented upon by the Springfield *Republican*:

	Strikes.	Establishments.	No. thrown out of work.	Per cent which failed.
1881.....	471	2,928	129,521	31.63
1882.....	454	2,105	154,671	38.24
1883.....	478	2,759	149,763	25.74
1884.....	443	2,367	147,054	44.61
1885.....	645	2,284	242,705	37.70
1886.....	1,432	10,053	508,044	46.58
1887.....	1,436	6,589	379,676	47.17
1888.....	906	3,506	147,704	42.30
1889.....	1,075	3,786	249,559	34.60
1890.....	1,833	9,424	351,944	37.34
1891.....	1,717	8,116	268,939	53.83
1892.....	1,298	5,540	206,671	51.99
1893.....	1,305	4,555	265,914	38.79
1894 (6 months).....	896	5,154	482,066	60.51

"It will be observed that after 1886 strikes, taking the number of establishments involved, decreased in prevalence until 1890, when there was a sudden increase to almost the extent of 1886 over 1885, and another decline followed by the widespread disturbances of 1894 which culminated, as in 1886, in the Chicago railway riots. The two years of 1886 and 1894 stand out above all the others, both in the number of establishments involved and the number of workmen thrown out of employment; but the causes were different. The former year witnessed a revival of business activity from the depression of 1884 and the strikes were generally for increase in wages. In 1894, however, we had very hard times and strikes against wage reductions.

"But the most instructive and significant figures of the table are those exhibiting the proportion of establishments involved in which the strikes failed altogether. There is a gain on the whole in the percentage of failures which is too marked to escape notice. During the earlier part of the period represented, about two thirds of the strikes as respects establishments involved wholly or partially succeeded. But more recently the proportion has declined, until in the last four years the failures have exceeded on the average the whole and partial successes. As a weapon against capital, therefore, the strike is losing its force. Labor has been unable to keep pace with capital in forming powerful combinations. United labor, it is demonstrated, can not equal in power united capital, and labor seems to be realizing the fact. Evidences are not wanting that labor is beginning to lay more stress upon political action than upon mere unionism."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

THE shades of night were falling fast,
As toward Canton town there passed
An hundred million men or more,
And each one's flag this legend bore:
"I did it."

McKinley woke one autumn morn;
No more his eyes outstretched upon
A landscape spreading, smiling, fair,
But this inscription everywhere:
"I did it."

And as the army met his eye,
There rose aloft this swelling cry,
In tenor, bass, and treble notes,
From myriad lungs and myriad throats:
"I did it."

And as the statesman shudd'ring fled,
There came this thought into his head,
That were each blade of grass that grew
A job entailing lots of glue,
They'd not suffice to satisfy
The joiners in that mighty cry:
"I did it."

—The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE RISE OF ALMA-TADEMA.

LAURENCE TADEMA developed early in life not only marked artistic talent, but a considerable degree of worldly shrewdness as well. When his works began to appear in public exhibitions and he found them cataloged well down among the T's, he promptly resorted to a device worthy of a Yankee, and by coupling Alma to his name with a hyphen placed himself among the A's, where even the most superficial reader of catalogs would be sure to find him.

Dronrijp, in Friesland, was the artist's birthplace (1836) and the career chosen for him by his mother—his father dying when Laurence was but four—was the law. He longed from the first to study art, but the family were poor and the mother prudently refused to take chances on his possible genius. At the age of fifteen, while attending school at Leuwarden, he drew a portrait of his sister and sent it to one of the Dutch galleries, where it was received and hung. His love of art and his sense of duty to his mother gave rise to such a fierce conflict in his heart that his health gave way, and the doctors pronounced his days numbered. Then the mother, to cheer the dying boy, gave her consent to an artistic career. The joy thus awakened foiled the grim Reaper, and, not long thereafter, the lad was a student in the Art Academy of Antwerp. This was in 1852. Of all his works at the Academy, but one, "The Oracle," was allowed by the artist to escape destruction, all the others being deliberately burned by him. In the studio of Leys, the great Belgian painter, a few years later, he achieved his first success with "The Education of the Children of Clovis," which the King of Brussels purchased for his palace, for the sum of £64. His love of antiquity was developed even before this, and Egypt especially, as "the portal to the road which leads through antiquity" (his own words), became a subject of his study. In 1862 he gained the gold medal at the Antwerp Academy. The following year he went to Italy, having first developed his bent and resolved upon his line of work. Then ensued the following interesting event, as told in *The Magazine of Art*:

"Now, at that time Mr. Gambart was the great picture-dealer of the day (*il principe Gambarti*, as he is still sometimes called in Nice), and he ruled the picture-market in Western Europe, beneficently, no doubt, and, not less certainly, with the utmost advantage to himself. When the report circulated in any town which it was his custom to visit on his professional rounds that 'Gambart is coming!' plots were forthwith formed by the rising young painters of the community to lure him into their studios to view their works; and bitter was the disappointment when the great man departed straightway after visiting the one or two artists of repute whom he had come to see, and ignored the blandishments that were laid out to ensnare him.

"Young Alma-Tadema, who now had a studio of his own, had tasted of the disappointment too; but, through a kindly subterfuge of Leys, who purposely misdirected Gambart's cab-driver to his pupil's studio instead of to another's, he received the yearned-for visitor. When Gambart discovered where he had been deposited, and saw the jolly, smiling young artist at the door, he could not find it in his heart to drive away; so he entered.

"Do you mean to say," he demanded brusquely, "that you painted that picture?" And he pointed, with obvious surprise, to the 'Coming Out of Church,' which stood upon the easel. Mr. Tadema bowed assent.

"Well, then," he added, after a few words as to price, 'let me have twenty-four of the sort, at progressive prices for each half-dozen.'

"Here was a stroke of unheard-of luck! And, to make matters better, Gambart agreed, after much pleading, that the painter might go back to antiquity instead of to the Middle Ages. Thus it came about that some of the artist's most famous works were included among the pictures which had been ordered, like gloves,

at so much per dozen. There was the 'Three Thousand Years Ago;' then came 'The Egyptian Chess-Players,' with its fund of quiet humor; then 'The Pyrrhic Dance,' a fine work, in which the attitudes of the chief actors were suggested by the figures on an antique vase. It created an extraordinary sensation when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. . . .

"Phidias in the Parthenon' and 'Claudius'—the latter so splendidly etched by Rajon—are two more of the pictures painted for Mr. Gambart; and when, after four years of diligent work (that is to say, in 1869), they were all completed, the dealer called again. 'I want you to paint me twenty-four more,' he said, naming prices, on the same progressive principle, but at a much higher rate. The artist agreed, and the first picture delivered was the celebrated 'Vintage Festival.' But, as this was so much more important than any that had gone before, the dealer insisted on paying for it at once at the highest rate. He was a liberal, straightforward man; and the artist tells with generous pleasure how, when at last the second consignment of pictures was finished, Mr. Gambart gave a dinner to the artist-colony of Brussels, Mr. Tadema found himself the honored guest, and, in front of his cover, a silver jug bearing a flattering inscription, while his napkin concealed a substantial check, all over and above the bargain."

The artist's wife, a French lady, died this same year (1869), and he went to England, took out letters of denization, and has since become a Royal Academician, being a few weeks ago prominently mentioned as the possible president of the Academy to succeed Milla's. He was married again in 1871 to Miss Laura Theresa Epps, herself then and now a very clever painter, and their home, in St. Johns Wood, on the outskirts of London, is a favorite resort of artists, and—to quote from a description in *McClure's* for November—"is more like an enchanted palace than a London house."

LOCKE RICHARDSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN DISCOVERY.

THE successful Shakespearian reader, Locke Richardson, thinks he has discovered what Falstaff talked of on his death-bed, when, according to Mistress Quickly, "'A babbled of green fields.'" Moreover, W. J. Rolfe and Horace Howard Furness agree with Mr. Richardson as to his discovery, which, the latter says, "if I had lit on, I should be as proud as forty peacocks." In a letter on the subject, in *The Critic* (November 23), Mr. Richardson argues, to begin with, that it is established beyond question that Falstaff's youth was passed in a religious atmosphere, probably austere religious, in which the Scriptures and the catechism were drilled into his unwilling mind. Despite the reaction of his later years, Sir John betrays, unconsciously, a shuddering anxiety as to the hereafter, and banter on that subject is the only kind to which he fails to respond. Mr. Richardson then states the case as follows:

"Starting with the premises outlined above, no prediction can be more safe and natural than that Falstaff, when he comes to die, of all men in or out of books, will follow the custom—honored from time immemorial by 'miserable sinners,' on finding themselves face to face with their last enemy—of either repeating or of hearing repeated some favorite passage of Scripture. With this conviction, like an astronomer who eagerly scans the heavens for a star whose existence is necessary to account for apparent vagaries in a visible system, I read and re-read Mistress Quickly's quaint, pathetic description of Falstaff's death, in search of a hint that would answer my expectation.

"When, at last, I bethought me of the twenty-third Psalm, and of the countless death-beds comforted by its sweet, uplifting eloquence, it flashed upon me that in the phrase, 'and 'a babbled of green fields,' lurked the very fulfilment of my conviction, that the dear old sinner, who never 'had strength to repent,' was now, in his mortal extremity, mustering his waning powers in an effort 'to die a fair death' by repeating, in broken and half-audible accents, verses learned in childhood:

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. *He maketh me*

to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. Yea, tho I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.'

"Here at last we discover the true explanation of Mistress Quickly's words. In her 'green fields' we recognize the 'green pastures' of David, and with the recognition comes a strain of pathos in Falstaff's dying hour which no hand but Shakespeare's could have infused. Moreover, may we not here detect another Shakespearian touch, in thus making Mistress Quickly misunderstand and misquote Falstaff's words? Even at the last moment there is an intimation of the social difference in rank and intelligence between Sir John and the low-born hostess of a tavern.

"If my interpretation be accepted, many an emendation is brushed aside. The last Cambridge edition records the following substitutes which have been proposed for 'a babbled of green fields':—'upon a table of green fells;' 'on a table of green frieze;' 'as stubble on shorn fields;' 'on a table of greasy fell;' 'and the bill of a green finch.'"

GEORGE SAND AND ALFRED DE MUSSET.

THE great Musset-Sand controversy is again revived. The place of honor in *La Revue de Paris* for November is filled with eighteen hitherto unpublished letters from George Sand to Alfred de Musset, and four short poems from the poet to the novelist, the poems being communicated by Mme. Lardin de Musset, as extracts from his letters to his mistress. The poems, we are told, do not figure in de Musset's works, but they have all appeared recently in French newspapers and magazines. They breathe a genuine passion, tender and ardent to a degree; and they are instinct with an exquisite verbal music.

George Sand's letters were bequeathed by her to M. Émile Aucante, and she expressly charged him to publish them, in whole or in part, after her death. M. Aucante considers that the psychological moment has arrived, and accordingly prints them with George Sand's letter to himself.

In one sense this last is the most important of all. We translate:

"*Mon cher Émile:* You have seen all the letters which Alfred de Musset wrote to me, and all those which he has received from

me. You know that this correspondence is the best refutation of those calumnies of which I have been the victim. Among them all there is one which wounds me most deeply; one which I will reduce to naught: the accusation of *literary jealousy!* . . . All this is odious and absurd, and so foreign to my character, so contrary to my instincts, that I see no necessity to justify myself during my lifetime. It appears to me that the majority of my contemporaries will stand up for me and say that it is futile, that the work of my life is an answer to



"GEORGE SAND."

the spite of some people, and that I have nothing to justify before the public conscience. My contemporaries know that if on *his* account I have been misjudged, on *my* account he also has been accused and perforce condemned. I have therefore decided, for *his* sake as well as for my own, not to relate our history, but to present, under the guise of fiction, a true situation,

in which others also have found themselves, and which is easier to expound with logic, with downrightness, and, above all, with equity.

"This picture of a moral struggle is '*Elle et Lui*,' a story whose subject has no foundation in fact, but whose essence is profoundly true, and carries with it a moral for every one; the history of certain conditions of the soul in the century in which I have lived.

"But the appreciation of all this will probably become confused for those who shall survive us. When our present shall become their past, it will go forth as a legend; and the legend, which is nothing but a muddle of diverse versions, will be taken for the actual fact, tho in it next to nothing of truth is left. This is why I consider that, in the interest of veracity, the correspondence I confide to you should some day be published."



ALFRED DE MUSSET.

This letter in itself (we quote only a portion) is a remarkable contribution to as knotty and violent a discussion as exists in modern literary history. But what light do the letters to Musset throw upon the old scandal?—the questions, Did she treat him badly? Was she, in a literary sense, jealous?

Well, it depends upon how you take them. They are in themselves full of interest; vivid, passionate, picturesque, self-revealing. She touches off descriptions of the people about her with the skill and piquancy of the literary artist she was; she pours out affectionate pleadings and violent denunciations with equal freedom and force; she begs him to get for her books and music, cigarette-papers and—patchouli! Withal they are convincing evidence of an extraordinary combination in her of erotic passion and—yes—motherly affection. But there is no sign whatever of the literary jealousy she was charged with and so indignantly denies. Consequently from her point of view they prove her case. From a purely judicial standpoint, however, they prove very little, for they represent only one side; and it is open to remark that they are evidently a selection, have several passages excised or obliterated (in one case four whole pages are missing) and are not free from a rather obvious posturing.

They fill forty-eight pages of the *Revue*, and must be read as a whole. We can give of them only a few characteristic extracts:

" . . . I shall not be tranquil to-night—and yet how tranquil! So long a journey and thou so weak still! My God! My God! I shall pray to God from morn till night; I hope He will hear me. . . . Poor darling, how will you get through this night? I hope the fatigue will make you sleep. Be wise and prudent and good as you promised me. Write me from every town you sleep at. . . . Adieu, adieu, my angel. God protect you and bring you back here, some day, where I am. Whatever happens I shall see you in the empty places, and with what joy! How well we love each other! do we not, do we not, my little brother, my child? Ah! who will take care of you, and whom will I take care of? Who will need me and who is it I shall wish to take care of henceforth? How shall I live through the good and the evil you have done to me? Force yourself to forget the sufferings I have caused you, and remember nothing but the happy days!—the last above all, which left me a balm in the heart and eased the wound. Farewell, my little bird. Always love thy poor old George. . . "

This is from the second letter, dated March 30, 1834, and there

is plenty of the same sort. She receives a letter from him and bursts forth thus:

"Oh! that I could thank you for it, my child! How good it is, and what good it has done me! Is it really true that you are not ill, that you are strong, that you do not suffer? I always dread that, out of affection, you exaggerate this good health to me. Oh! that God would give it you, and keep you in it, my little one! It is as necessary to my life, henceforth, as thy friendship. Without the one and without the other I can not hope for a single happy hour for myself. Do not believe, do not believe, Alfred, that I can ever be happy with the thought of having lost your heart. Whether I have been your mistress or your mother matters little; whether I have inspired you with love or friendship; whether I have been happy or unhappy with you, all this changes nothing now in my soul. I know that I love you, and that is all. . . . [Three lines are here suppressed.] To watch over you, to guard you from every ill, from every annoyance, to surround you with pleasure and diversion—this is the longing I feel since I have lost you, and the regret. Why has this task—so sweet, and which I would have performed with such delight—why has it grown gradually so bitter, and at last utterly impossible? What fatality has turned to poison the remedies I offered you? Why am I, who would have given every drop of blood to secure you one night of sleep and calm, why am I become to you a torment, a scourge, a ghost? When these frightful memories assail me (and when do they leave me in peace?) I almost go mad. I cover my pillow with tears, I hear your voice calling me in the stillness of the night. Who shall call me now? Who will want my watchings? For whom shall I use the strength I have gathered for you, who now turn against me? Oh! my child! my child! how I want your tenderness and your forgiveness! Speak not of mine, never tell me that I have wronged you; do I not know it? I mind me of nothing, save that we have been most unhappy and that we are parted; but I know, I feel, that we shall love each other with heart and mind forever, that we shall strive by a holy affection mutually to cure ourselves of the ill we have suffered the one for the other. Alas, no! It was not our fault; we must follow our destiny, and our characters—more eager, more violent, than those of others—prevent us from accepting the life of ordinary lovers. But we were born to know and to love each other, that you may be sure. . . . You are right, our embracing was an incest; but we did not know it; we threw ourselves innocently and sincerely into each other's bosoms. Well, have we a single memory of those claspings which is not chaste and holy? You charged me, in a day of fever and delirium, with never having asked you for the pleasures of love. I cried at the time, and now I am glad there was some truth in the reproach. I am glad that those pleasures have been more austere, more gentle, than those you will find elsewhere. At all events you will not be reminded of me in the arms of other women. But, when you are lonely, when you have need of prayers and tears, you will think of your George, of your faithful comrade, of your nurse, of your friend, of something better than all; for the sentiment that unites us is incomparable with any other. The world will never understand it. So much the better; we will love each other, and laugh at the world.

"Apropos of that, I have written you a long letter on my Alpine journey, which I intend to publish in the *Revue*, if you do not object."

Thus does she sentimentalize and upbraid, raving, gushing, stabbing, coquetting, and then dropping incontinently into the bathos of common affairs in a way that makes one wonder again if some at least of the passion was not simulated. In the penultimate letter she writes:

"No, no, this is enough! Unhappy wretch, I loved thee as my son, 'tis a mother's love; I bleed again. I pity you, I forgive you all; but we must part. . . . Sainte-Beuve is right. Your conduct is deplorable, incredible. My God, to what a life must I leave you!—drunkenness, wine, women, again and always!"

Which gives an unflattering, but, 'tis to be feared, a true, glimpse of the great Bohemian.

MR. CHARLES WELSH has come to New York from London to assist in the management of *The Art Amateur*. He is reputed to be "the best living authority on juvenile literature."

HOWELLS'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HOLMES.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS has rarely written so charmingly as in his article in *Harper's Monthly* on Oliver Wendell Holmes. There is a tenderness of touch, a fine discrimination in phrase, a loving analysis of character, such as few writers of our day are capable of exhibiting. What, for instance, could be better than this description of Holmes in his old age—if he ever were really old,—when a certain vagueness was upon him which it required but a few words and a moment of time to dispel. "He made me think," says Mr. Howells, "of a bed of embers on which the ashes have thinly gathered, and which, when these are breathed away, sparkles and tinkles keenly up with all the freshness of a newly kindled fire." Several illustrations are given us of Holmes's fondness for Boston. "If you don't know where Washington Street is," said he once with a laugh to a stranger, "you don't know anything." In speaking of Venice, and formulating a theory that the higher civilization is, the finer the apportionment of demands and supplies becomes, he said in true "autocrat" style, that "the ideal was a civilization in which you could buy two cents' worth of beef, and a divergence from this standard was toward barbarism." His delightful consciousness of his own alertness was exhibited by his frank reply to a remark made by Henry James (father of the novelist): "Holmes," said Mr. James, "you are intellectually the most alive man I ever knew." "I am, I am," was the response; "from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot I'm alive, I'm alive!" Holmes did not like "anything that tasted or smelt of Bohemianism in the personnel of literature," and at eighty-five he remembered the offense he had found when, on a visit to New York, a brother poet had asked him to lunch in a basement restaurant.

Of his attitude toward religion Mr. Howells has this to say:

"His attitude was strictly scientific; he denied nothing, but he expected the supernatural to be at least as convincing as the natural. There was a time in his history when the popular ignorance classed him with those who were once rudely called infidels; but the world has since gone so fast and so far that the mind he was of concerning religious belief would now be thought religious by a good half of the religious world. It is true that he had and always kept a grudge against the ancestral Calvinism which afflicted his youth; and he was through all rises and lapses of opinion essentially Unitarian; but of the honest belief of any one I am sure he never felt or spoke otherwise than most tolerantly, most tenderly. As often as he spoke of religion, and his talk tended to it very often, I never heard an irreligious word from him, far less a scoff or sneer at religion; and I am certain that this was not merely because he would have thought it bad taste, tho undoubtedly he would have thought it bad taste; I think it annoyed, it hurt him, to be counted among the iconoclasts, and he would have been profoundly grieved if he could have known how widely this false notion of him once prevailed. It can do no harm at this late day to impart from the secrets of the publishing-house the fact that a supposed infidelity in the tone of his story, 'The Guardian Angel,' cost *The Atlantic Monthly* many subscribers. Now, the tone of that story would not be thought even mildly agnostic, I fancy; and long before his death the author had outlived the error concerning him."

Again Mr. Howells tells us:

"In the last talk I had with him he appeared to have no grudge left, except for the puritanic orthodoxy in which he had been bred as a child. This he was not able to forgive, tho its tradition was interwoven with what was tenderest and dearest in his recollections of childhood."

Another publishing-house secret revealed to us is the fact that the series of papers written at sixty, entitled "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," "must be confessed as near a failure as Dr. Holmes could come,"—not because the poet did not have a thousand new things to say, or did not say them with the gust and freshness of immortal youth, but because, as Mr. Howells thinks, "it was not well to disturb a form associated in the public mind

with an achievement which had become classic." Holmes himself had misgivings at the start, and was over-persuaded by Mr. Howells and Osgood, the publisher.

The poet took a pride in keeping up with the times, and exhibited his revolving book-case and his fountain-pen with the zest of a child. Here is another extract from Mr. Howells's paper:

"As I have noted, he was interested in himself only on the universal side; and he liked to find his peculiarity in you better than to keep it his own; he suffered a visible disappointment if he could not make you think or say you were so and so too. The querulous note was not in his most cheerful register; he would not dwell upon a specialized grief; tho sometimes I have known him touch very lightly and currently upon a slight annoyance, or disrelish for this or that. As he grew older, he must have had, of course, an old man's disposition to speak of his infirmities; but it was fine to see him catch himself up in this, when he became conscious of it, and stop short with an abrupt turn to something else. With a real interest, which he gave humorous excess, he would celebrate some little ingenious thing that had fallen in his way, and I have heard him expatiate with childlike delight upon the merits of a new razor he had got; a sort of mower, which he could sweep recklessly over cheek and chin without the least danger of cutting himself. The last time I saw him he asked me if he had ever shown me that miraculous razor; and I doubt if he quite liked my saying I had seen one of the same kind."

Here is another incident that occurred during a meeting of Holmes, about one year before his death, with Howells and other friends:

"I spoke among other things [says Howells] of some humble ruins on the road to Gloucester, which gave the wayside a very aged look; the tumbled foundation-stones of poor bits of houses, and 'Ah,' he said, 'the cellar and the well?' He added, to the company generally, 'Do you know what I think are the two lines of mine that go as deep as any others, in a certain direction?' and he began to repeat stragglingly certain verses from one of his earlier poems, until he came to the closing couplet. But I will give them in full, because in going to look them up I have found them so lovely, and because I can hear his voice again in every fondly accented syllable:

'Who sees, unmoved, a ruin at his feet,
The lowliest home where human hearts have beat?
The hearth stone, shaded with the bistre stain,
A century's showery torrents wash in vain;
Its starving orchard where the thistle blows,
And mossy trunks still mark the broken rows;
Its chimney-loving poplar, oftenest seen
Next an old roof, or where a roof has been;
Its knot-grass, plantain,—all the social weeds,
Man's mute companions following where he leads;
Its dwarfed pale flowers, that show their straggling heads
Sown by the wind from grass-choked garden-beds;
Its woodbine creeping where it used to climb;
Its roses breathing of the olden time;
All the poor shows the curious idler sees,
As life's thin shadows waste by slow degrees,
*Till naught remains, the saddening tale to tell,
Save last life's wrecks—the cellar and the well!*

"The poet's chanting voice rose with a triumphant swell in the climax, and 'There,' he said, 'isn't it so? The cellar and the well—they can't be thrown down or burnt up; they are the human monuments that last longest, and defy decay.' He rejoiced openly in the sympathy that recognized with him the divination of a most pathetic, most signal fact, and he repeated the last couplet again at our entreaty, glad to be entreated for it."

Poet-Laureate of France.—*The Daily Tatler* (which tattles no more, dying, according to its editorial valedictory, because it was too successful!) started a series of articles on "Our Contemporaries," the fourth article of which, on Stéphane Mallarmé, began as follows:

"If there must be a laureate, the method of election by the guild seems to have advantages over the method of selection by the Prime Minister. When Hugo died, a vote was taken among the poets of Paris, and Leconte de Lisle was informally chosen

prince des poètes by his fellows. Afterward the same compliment was conferred, by an overwhelming majority, upon Verlaine. On the death of Verlaine, the idea gave signs of becoming a custom, and the vote was taken almost as a matter of course, altho there was no such unanimity of feeling as in the first two cases. The election fell upon Stéphane Mallarmé, by a small majority, the remainder of the vote being scattered among a score of candidates."

POETRY OF THE YEAR.

A BRIEF, but skilful and valuable, summary of the "best books" produced during the year 1896 in the various departments of literature, is given by *The Independent*. Below is its *résumé* of the poetry of the year in English-speaking countries:

"During the past twelve months there has been no apparition of great moment to the lovers of poetry. Poets of high rank have died recently, William Morris in England, Paul Verlaine in France, and Robert Louis Stevenson in far Samoa; but no new great singer has arrived. Still the year has not been without honorable record in the book of the Muses. Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne's 'Story of Balen' is a poem worthy of a place beside the best masterpieces of English narrative verse. In his 'The Purple East' Mr. William Watson's fine artistic feeling and robust human sympathy are clothed upon with a style both strong and beautiful. Poetic indignation has been seldom better expressed upon the spur of occasion. Mr. Alfred Austin's 'England's Darling' is a dignified and, in many of its parts, an admirably excellent poem, quite above the average of laureate productions before Tennyson's time. 'Poems and Ballads,' by Robert Louis Stevenson, and 'The King's Last Vigil,' by Lady Lindsay, stand as wide apart as the poles; but the student of English contemporary poetry will feel how both books mark distinctly the change in our civilization since the days of Burns, Shelley, and Keats. Paul Verlaine, the squalid French genius who died recently, did not write what may be easily turned into English, but Gertrude Hall's 'Poems by Paul Verlaine' contains some clever translations, and Mary J. Safford's renderings from the twenty-sixth edition of 'Poems,' by Johanna Ambrosius, give at least a strong adumbration of the singular power possessed by the German peasant woman whose verses have made a stir in the literary world.

"In our own country poetry has languished. Doubtless the stress of politics may be charged with driving our Muses into temporary retirement. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Muses themselves stand at present for any very important element of our national life. We can not make money out of poetry, and therefore we do not care for poetry. 'Ballads of Blue Water,' by James Jeffrey Roche; 'Songs of the Soul,' by Joaquin Miller; 'Judith and Holofernes,' by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; 'Stops of Various Quills,' by W. D. Howells; 'Skenandoa,' by Clinton Scollard; 'Behind the Arras,' by Bliss Carmen, and 'Dumb in June,' by Richard Burton, are among the most notable of recent American books of poetry. 'A Doric Reed,' by Zittella Cocke, is a tiny volume, crude in its art, yet touched with the true energy of natural song. 'The New Word, and Other Poems,' by Louis James Block, contains some admirable work, and Mr. Madison Cawein's 'White Snake, and Other Poems' is a book of translations from the German, in which great cleverness and a rich vocabulary are shown to advantage. 'Abraham Lincoln,' by Lyman Whitney Allen, took the \$1,000 prize offered by a New York newspaper. In book form it appeared revised. 'Lyrics of Earth,' by Archibald Lampman, the young Canadian poet, may be mentioned as strongly marked with the latest traits of the modern lyric muse, and 'Rhymes of Our Planet,' by Will Carleton, must not be overlooked simply on account of their lack of poetry; nor can we close this rapid sketch without a notice of Miss E. Pauline Johnson's 'The White Wampum,' a volume of poems by a Canadian woman with Indian blood in her veins. While we can not say that Miss Johnson's verse is particularly excellent, we find it in some way vaguely fascinating, as if imbued with a genius hindered and rudimentary. Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard's 'Poems' is one of the distinguished books of the year. Her poetry has thought in it, and her style is strong, and marked by an individuality at once picturesque and attractive. 'The Road to Castaly,' by Alice Browne, is a collection of highly artis-

tic studies in verse scarcely touched with the fire of original inspiration."

Kipling's "Seven Seas," we note, is not mentioned above. The omission is doubtless due to the fact that its publication occurred after the writing of the summary.

WHAT DO OUR CHILDREN READ?

AN attempt is made to answer this question in *The Library Journal* (New York, October) by Arthur E. Bostwick, not from theoretical considerations but from actual observation and record at the New York Free Circulating Library, of which he is the librarian. Says Mr. Bostwick:

"The division of the circulation of a library into two portions—books read by adults and those read by children—has been tried before, but, I believe, never in New York city, and never under circumstances that give an opportunity of direct comparison between results at different libraries. The New York Free Circulating Library, with its separate branches in different localities, each forming, for the purposes of such an experiment as this, a distinct library having its separate class of patrons, seemed an ideal place to carry out such a plan, the object being to collect the maximum of statistical information with the minimum of trouble. Accordingly, during the month of April last the experiment was tried at each of the branches of the New York Free Circulating Library (then numbering six), and the results are presented and discussed herewith."

After explaining exactly how the record was taken, and laying before the reader the tabular statements of results, the author proceeds to discuss those results, which are such as to give satisfaction to all who wish to see the children become acquainted with good books. He says:

"Noting first the points that are as we should expect them to be, we find that the children take out a larger percentage of books than the adults in juvenile fiction, and the adults more than the children in adult fiction, poetry, literature, periodical literature, philosophy and religion, and science. The unexpected happens, however, in history, biography, and travel, in each of which departments the children are ahead. That this is not a chance showing is proved by the fact that the same is true in each of the six branches, taken by itself, with [one] exception. . . . In each of the three departments mentioned, also, the total number of volumes drawn by children is greater than those drawn by adults, altho the number of adults using the library during the month was considerably the larger. This preponderance of children in these three departments is due largely, I believe, to the increased recent production of books designed specially for children's reading in biography, history, and travel, combined with the taste that children have for these subjects when properly presented. That this second condition is an important one is shown by the fact that there is no such excess of the children's use in literature, altho the examples of good literature specially edited and prepared for children's reading probably exceed the works of history, biography, and travel designed for them. On the other hand, if there were no books in these three classes specially adapted to children, it is almost certain that their percentages would fall below the adults. Thus the figures here presented argue powerfully in favor of simplifying certain subjects for children."

"It will be noticed that the percentages are almost always in favor of adults in each branch library where they are so for the whole library. . . . With the exception of two branches, the adults drew more books than the children in every branch."

"A small percentage of juvenile fiction was drawn by adults, and a somewhat larger percentage of adult fiction by children. . . . Many books classed as adult fiction . . . are read by persons classified by us as children, and adults read children's books to some extent, also, as in the case of Kipling's 'Jungle Book,' for instance. Some anomalies can be explained by local conditions."

Altogether, the children—in which class, the author explains, he includes all boys and girls of school age—come out with flying

colors, and those who speak slightly of "children's books," implying that they are or should be adapted to a lower order of intellect than those intended for adults, are distinctly on the wrong track.

Severe Criticism for Young Authors.—While Charles Dudley Warner is earnestly pleading for greater severities of criticism, W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D., the English editor who first discovered Barrie and Maclaren, and who now edits the English edition of *The Bookman*, has been urging upon Americans the desirability of more considerate treatment for young authors. In a speech last month before the Aldine Club of New York (reported in *The Bookman* for December), Dr. Nicoll said:

"I do not believe in slating new authors. It appears that a fine of sixty pounds for the heinous crime of producing a bad book is a sufficient punishment, and as a rule it is mercilessly exacted. I abhor the insolence of those critics who ordered poor Keats 'back to the gallipots.' You may say that everything finds its level; that good work is sure sooner or later to be recognized, and that writers with genuine stuff in them will not be discouraged by attacks. I do know that genius is a very rare and delicate product. I happened to discover recently that one of the great world writers of fiction published anonymously a three-volume novel before his literary career, as it is known to the public, began. The novel, as will be seen when I publish it, as I may, is fit to rank with his other works, but it received no recognition at the time. If this hint had been taken—and it very nearly was taken—the whole world would have been measurably the poorer; and I am convinced that many writers who have it in them to do great things are discouraged by the coldness with which their beginning is received, and go no further. Besides, while a work of poetry may not receive recognition in the author's lifetime and yet be quickly received afterward—Shelley, I believe, never received sixpence for his literary work, and is now recognized as the greatest poet of the century—I know very few instances where a novel, neglected at first, has ultimately made its way. There are a few, but they may almost be counted on the fingers."

NOTES.

CHICAGO now has a real Chinese paper, *The Chinese News*, published by Wong Chin Foo, who, according to *The Fourth Estate*, "is the most noted Chinaman in the country when it comes to fame as a writer, author, and generally progressive celestial."

PUBLIC-SPIRITED men in the West are pushing the traveling-library plan. The library goes to a place for six months, then travels on, another one perhaps coming to take its place. Senator Shoup, of Wisconsin, is said to have started twenty-five in Dunn county of that State.

GERMANY has been renowned as a land of music that was both good and cheap. But the opera managers are catching the commercial spirit and putting up prices. This is so at least of Hamburg, where opera seats which used to cost 75 cents now cost \$1.50 and sometimes \$2.00 and \$3.00. Concert tickets cost \$1.00. An attempt is also being made to enforce the wearing of evening dress at the operas, in the parquet.

IN an interesting sort of hop, skip, and jump interview with Barrie in *The Book-Buyer*, he says, among other things: "I am much interested just now in a young Scotchman who calls himself Benjamin Swift. He has written a book called 'Nancy Noon,' which is bound to make a name for him. It's a great deal to say, but I really believe that in a few years he will be one of the best-known novelists in England."

"I FOUND myself seated one evening," so said the late Sir John Millais, once upon a time, according to the *London Chronicle*, "at a rather grand dinner next to a very pretty, gushing girl to whom I had not been introduced. She fired into conversation directly she had finished her soup, and as it was May, began with the inevitable question, 'I suppose you've been to the Academy?' I replied that I had. 'And did you notice the Millais?' Didn't you think they were awful daubs? I can't imagine how such things ever get hung! —" She was going on gayly in the same strain, while I sat silent, when suddenly the amused smiles of those round her, and the significant hush, brought her to a sudden stop. She colored rather painfully, and whispered to me in a frightened voice, 'For Heaven's sake, what have I done? Have I said anything dreadful? Do tell me.' 'Not now,' I replied; 'eat your dinner in peace, and I'll tell you by and by.' She did so, rather miserably, vainly trying to extract from me at intervals what the matter was, and when dessert came I filled up her glass with champagne and told her to gulp it down very quickly when I counted three. She obeyed without protest, and I took the opportunity when she couldn't speak to say, 'Well, I am Millais. But let's be friends!'"

SCIENCE.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

AS we have already shown our readers in these pages, evidence is accumulating to show that mosquitoes probably, often if not always, serve as propagators of malaria. The researches of a British army surgeon in India, which we quoted several months ago, tended to show that the mosquito is itself a sufferer from malaria, and that it would therefore naturally introduce the parasite into its victims by inoculation. We now quote part of an article by an Italian physician, Dr. Amigo Bignani (translated in *The Lancet*, November 21). Dr. Bignani believes that the mosquito hypothesis is quite credible, and in the paragraphs quoted below he presents some evidence of a more general character than that to which we have just alluded. Says Dr. Bignani:

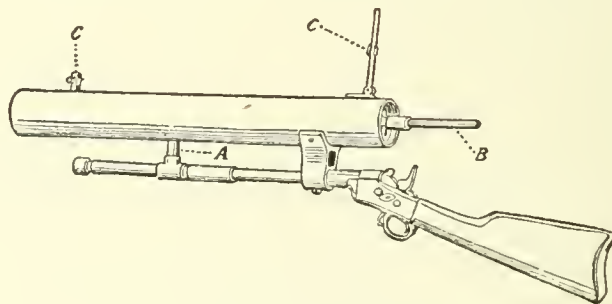
"If one admits the inoculation hypothesis many facts which are difficult to explain by the theory of air-conduction would find a simple and satisfactory explanation, and it is easy to demonstrate this. First of all, the fact, which we have already discussed at length, that malaria is not carried by the winds would be easily understood, knowing as we do how closely these diptera are bound to the soil on which they are hatched, and how adverse they are to allow themselves to be carried away, hiding, when the wind blows, in the ground, among the grass, or under the trees. Also when a sea breeze blows in the afternoon the mosquitoes of the Roman Campagna do not show themselves, and only when the wind has gone down at the setting of the sun do they rise in clouds everywhere and attack animals and men. That the evening and night hours are the most dangerous, on account of the facility with which fever is then taken, would be easily understood by any one who knows the habits of this nocturnal dipter. That malaria only rises to a moderate height would also be equally intelligible, because the inoculating insect always flies near the ground. A satisfactory explanation would also be furnished of the great danger of sleeping in malarial districts, a fact of which the supporters of the air-conduction theory have never been able to give more than an artificial explanation. Any one who has experience of malarious districts well knows a number of cases in which the patient attributes the fever that torments him solely to having slept a few hours in a place where several times he had perhaps remained while awake without harm. Three years ago I made with my colleague, Dionisi, various excursions into malarious localities for the purpose of study, and more especially with the object of collecting from the inhabitants the results of their experience—an experience which one finds with difficulty in books. Many precautions which they take against the fever are taken, one would say, to defend them from the sting of insects. They avoid going out at night; they are very careful not to sleep in the open air; they hermetically close the windows—windows with badly fitting shutters, which might impede the ingress of insects, but certainly not of air and of the germs which it might contain. They take great care of their mosquito curtain, making it of very close net, under which they sleep, thoroughly shut in, notwithstanding the great heat.

"It is interesting to remember that Emin Pasha never omitted to take a mosquito-net with him on his African journeys, and he attributed to this precaution his not having had fever, the malarial agent in his idea being a corpuscular substance of which he supposed the close net did not permit the passage. Nicolas, in his book on the 'Hygiene of Camps in Marshy Places,' thus expresses himself on this question: 'And the mosquito-net, well shut, is indispensable at night. Without attributing to the puncture of mosquitoes any relation whatever with the microbes of the fever, one may be certain that irritation by them produces sleeplessness and predisposes to the fever.' On the estates and farms visited by us in the Campagna, the overseers, who are less frequently attacked by the fever than the workmen, protect themselves with great care from the bites of insects, especially during sleep. On the estate of Porto, near Fiumicino, where a bad type of malaria prevails, and which I visited several times in company with my colleague Dionisi in the height of summer, we obtained the greatest amount of information about the habits of mosquitoes, and

the results of the experience of the inhabitants on the way in which the fever is caught. The greater number think that the fever is taken almost always during sleep. A very brief stay sometimes suffices—even one night. But ordinarily, even in districts very subject to malaria, a longer stay is necessary, so that the workmen who go on to the property at the beginning of July for the threshing commence to get ill as a rule eight or ten days after their arrival. On the other hand, those who go in September for the working of the ground often get ill more quickly—after only two or three days' stay. Many have observed that in autumn after the rains the mosquitoes increase and likewise the fevers, and as the season advances they disappear together little by little. Thus, collecting from the inhabitants (who are really much better informed about malaria than some medical men) the results of their experience, the conviction grows upon one that if malaria were inoculated by mosquitoes into man all the questions which I have put in a preceding paragraph would receive an adequate answer. Malaria behaves itself with regard to man as if the malarial germs were inoculated by mosquitoes."

BASEBALL CURVES REPRODUCED MECHANICALLY.

A DEVICE has been constructed by Mr. C. H. Hinton, an instructor in mathematics at Princeton, for giving to a baseball the exact motion that is imparted to it by the manipulation of a skilled pitcher. The device, which is intended, we are told, to be used in batting-practise, consists of a sort of gun from which the ball is propelled by gunpowder, the requisite manipulation being given by curved metal "fingers" attached to the in-



THE PERFECTED GUN.

A, Powder tube; B, screw rod governing false breech; C C, wind sights. The method of shooting this gun is to hold the stock of the rifle firmly under the right arm. This will bring the sights on a level with the eye. The "fingers" of this gun are concealed within the muzzle.

side of the muzzle. We quote below a description of Mr. Hinton's "gun" from the *New York Sun*, November 30. After describing the events that led the inventor to become deeply interested in curve-pitching, and some of his crude early experiments, the writer of the article goes on to tell of the evolution of the device that was finally adopted. He says:

"He decided that his undertaking was perfectly feasible, and he decided to try for his next experiment the most natural method of propulsion, powder. Then he had a cannon built. His idea was to learn how to shoot the ball out of his cannon without injuring the ball and at a proper speed, and then to learn how to get the curves. The cannon was 24 inches long, with a bore 22 inches long, and 2 7/8 inches in diameter at the muzzle.

"His experiments in learning how to shoot the ball were interesting. He first had the powder play directly upon the ball, but this, he found, tore the ball to pieces. To obviate this he had a movable breech put in, and attached to this breech was a tube about two feet long, extending into the cannon. At the end of this was an ordinary Remington rifle, lacking a barrel, the tube answering for the barrel. In this rifle he placed a 38-caliber cartridge loaded with powder. The gas generated by the powder would go through the tube and expel the ball. This method was finally adapted to his purpose.

"By a long series of experiments he learned how to regulate the speed of the ball so that he was soon able to do straight shooting with great success. Then he began to work on the curves. After several failures he got Bradley and Aultman, the pitchers, to

pitch for him. As a result of that, he determined to imitate nature. He made a false muzzle to slip on the muzzle of the gun which he could turn about at his pleasure. Then he made two fingers. These were small iron rods seven inches long, and so covered with layers of rubber that at one end they had a diameter of one-half inch, and at the other a diameter of one inch. These he purposed to screw into the rim of the false muzzle of the gun, the small end on the inside, so that the ball would strike it immediately on its delivery from the muzzle, and would run along the fingers as it goes off human fingers, and get a curve without being deflected. A problem that faced him immediately was how far these fingers should be distant from each other. He could get no satisfactory answer from any pitchers as to how far their fingers are apart when they deliver the ball, so that he had to go ahead and find out for himself. He put in two holes in the rim of the false muzzle one sixth of the circumference apart. Then, not liking the looks of the holes, he had four more put in for the sake of symmetry. He first put the fingers in two holes next to each other. There was no curve; the ball was simply deflected from its course. Then at the suggestion of Jack McMasters, the Princeton trainer, he skipped a hole, so that the fingers were one third of the circumference apart. The first trial was successful. There was a most decided curve in the flight of the ball.

"Still not satisfied, Mr. Hinton tried different shapes of fingers, round and flat, and finally hit on those which he now uses with great success. There is an iron projection four inches long, screwed into the rim of the false muzzle. To this projection are screwed two thin plates, 7 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart. Their inside edge—that nearest the muzzle—is filed out so as to form an arc of a circle the radius of which is three feet. These plates are three sixteenths of an inch thick, and their curved edges are covered with rubber, cemented to the plates. The ball, ejected from the muzzle, grazes these fingers. . . . By the false muzzle these fingers can be placed in any position. Thus, if placed on the left side, they give an outcurve; on the right, an incurve; on top, a drop, and on the bottom, a rise, theoretically, but in point of fact the ball from that direction has a flat trajectory.

"The gun is of the simplest description, but the results are surprising. In a space of seventy feet Mr. Hinton gets a curve of fourteen inches. This curve begins about twenty feet from the muzzle of the cannon, and is sharp, tho not a perfect arc, with a decided drop at the end. By wind-sights placed on the cannon a person can get so expert in a short time that he can hit a small mark four out of six times, and send the ball over the plate five out of six times, and this with the clumsy experimental cannon now used."

Mr. Hinton has also made some measurements of the speed of a pitched baseball, by methods similar to those used for determining the speed of a rifle-ball, with the following result:

"He found it took the full .599 of a second to go a bit more than sixty feet, or, in other words, it went at a velocity of sixty-eight miles an hour. Mr. Hinton has not yet experimented with his own curves, but he is devising a scheme to find out the velocity of rotation and also to determine how much more power it takes to throw a curved ball than a straight ball. He says that there is a radical difference, it being surprising to learn how much more power it requires to send a curved ball at the same speed as a straight ball."

Prediction of Earthquakes by Animals.—"M. Cancani has collected," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "a considerable number of instances where animals have plainly given signs of disquietude or fear before shocks of earthquake. It is not necessary to suppose any peculiar mode of foresight in these animals; they are in all probability influenced by the very slight tremors that precede the heavier shocks. In all cases, as M. Cancani remarks, this disquietude of the animals is observed only in cases where the center of disturbance is at a considerable distance, and he supposes that the shorter vibrations travel a very little quicker than the longer ones, and that at a considerable distance the difference becomes appreciable, so that the light tremors arrive sufficiently long before the shock to affect animals before the latter occurs."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE VEGETATION?

THIS question has received attention of late from more than one investigator, and several have concluded that we have evidence of such an influence. One of the latest writers on the subject is M. J. M. Béguin, who contributes an article to *Cosmos* (November 14). If he is not mistaken, the growth of plants and trees is certainly affected by the moon, altho in his opinion it is not the light of our satellite that produces the effect, but her attraction, or some form of energy dependent on that attraction. Says M. Béguin:

"If the moon has an effect on the earth's vegetation, it exercises it by means of the solar light that it reflects, or by its attraction, or by both together. . . . The moon has variations of illumination that are exactly opposed to those in its attraction. When the latter is at its maximum the moon is new and dark; when she is at the full, her attraction is feeblest [because opposed to that of the sun].

"These two factors can not, therefore, act in concert. If they are not antagonistic they are at least distinct, and if there is an effect produced at each lunation, we must attribute it either to the one or the other, unless the effects are multiple and are due to both causes acting at once.

"While waiting for this causality to be carefully studied out, I content myself with showing and establishing the existence of a general effect on vegetation, and I will proceed to demonstrate this. I incline to believe that it is, at least principally, due to the moon's attraction, whether considered in itself as a source of energy or in a development of magnetism or electricity to which it may give rise.

"I start from the well-established fact of alternations of vegetation in India, . . . and I assert:

"1. If, in equatorial countries, each month brings about new activity of the sap corresponding invariably with the new moon and ceasing also invariably at full moon, what can be the cause other than the combined effect of the two attractions of which I have spoken?

"2. If the moon has so marked an action on tropical vegetation, she should have some effect also on our own climate, slight perhaps, but real and certain. We must reject it everywhere or admit it everywhere, with modifications of intensity not due to the satellite itself, which is the same for all points of the globe, but to terrestrial latitudes and climates. That is certain.

"3. If at each lunation there is a quickening and a retardation of vegetation, everything that grows, roots as well as hardwood, should preserve and record the traces of it. This, too, does not admit of doubt.

"Having reached this point of my reasoning, I said to myself that I ought to control it at once by experiment and direct observation.

"First I took a branch of rapidly growing fig, thinking that it would probably show better than any other the photographic, or rather the autographic, record of these lunar alternations of growth. Splitting the wood first along the fiber and then perpendicularly to the axis, I showed first that there was a distance of 11 millimeters [a little less than half an inch] between the two lines, which, altho feeble and badly marked, determine clearly the growth of one year. Then, between these two extreme points, I found ten perfectly clear zones or divisions, each made up of a succession of white and large fibers followed by others closely packed and more colored: so that, leaving hardness out of account, I might have thought that the wood had taken ten years to attain this thickness.

"I remarked, besides, that the widest zones were those corresponding to the months of March, April, and May, and that there was an indication of a renewal of activity toward September. Two, three, and often four lunations, corresponding to the winter, with its more or less complete stoppage of all growth, were represented by a single zone without distinct divisions. This shows us that the colored and denser fibers correspond to the period of rest of the plant, and the large, white ones to its period of activity."

M. Béguin goes on to describe his examination of other trees and plants, not only in their branches but also in their roots, and in every case, he says, he found these zones of monthly growth,

each with its alternation of rest and activity. He goes on as follows:

"It would have been useless to pursue my verification further. The facts were there and are there still, numerous and indisputable, and it is impossible to find or even to imagine another cause for them. . . .

"The moon, then, has a certain, undeniable and active influence on vegetation. It is very probable that this action is due to its attraction or to physical phenomena that it causes, whose effect is at a maximum when combined with that of the sun.

"It now remains for observers and scientists to multiply experiments, observation of facts, and logical deduction, that this probability may be changed to certainty, and above all that we may know how this attraction acts. . . .

"The physical and material proof of lunar action on our vegetables is not sufficient; this is but taking the first step. It remains to penetrate the play of these forces more deeply, to study patiently the conclusions that should be drawn therefrom, and, by uniting these to those that may be furnished by a closer examination of the effects of the light reflected by our satellite, to deduce a practical guide for agriculture.

"God is prodigal with His gifts; it is our business to make them available."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Most Powerful Lighthouse.—The lighthouse now in course of erection at Penmark Point, Department of Finisterre, France, will be, according to *The Electrical Age* (November 21), the most powerful in the world. It is already more than half finished and will probably be in working order by the end of next summer. "The tower is about 200 feet high and the light at night will be visible over a radius of 80 miles; that is, cover a circle 160 miles in diameter, or an area of more than 20,000 square miles. . . . The great illuminating power of the light is provided by a similar apparatus to the first used in France in 1829, at the Heve lighthouse. The principle is based on the fact that a flash of lightning lasting no more than one tenth of a second suffices to produce on the retina its complete effect. The new lighthouse will send flashes of concentrated light over the ocean every five seconds, each flash lasting one tenth of a second. The St. Katharine's light, on the Isle of Wight, has an intensity of 600 Carcel lamps. The new lighthouse at Penmark Point, which is to be named after the Marshal Prince d'Eckmuhl, will be provided with a light of 3,800,000 Carcel lamps, or 36,000,000 candle-power; and that illuminating strength will, it is said, be obtained by means of electrical apparatus having but one third of the intensity of those used at St. Katharine's lighthouse. The Penmark light will have cost, when completed, £24,000 [\$120,000] the half of which is provided by the state, and the other half by a legacy from the Marchioness de Blocqueville, a daughter of Prince d'Eckmuhl."

A Telescope a Hundred Feet Wide.—The object-glass of the Lick telescope measures 39 inches in diameter. According to *Ciel et Terre*, "a Mr. Gathman, of Chicago, proposes to construct one with a diameter of 100 feet! The principle on which the new object-glass is to be made is altogether different from that which governs the construction of the lenses now in use. Mr. Gathman's object-glass is formed by combining numerous small lenses whose shape and clearness can be brought to the last degree of perfection. Of course a large object-glass formed thus by juxtaposition of small lenses would cost much less and be very much easier to make than an object-glass of similar dimensions shaped in a single piece from a mass of glass of uniform purity. So the object-glass proposed by Mr. Gathman will cost but \$50,000, while that of the Lick Observatory cost \$200,000. It remains to know whether a large object-glass thus made will fulfil its duty in respect to the definition of its images. Mr. Gathman has made an object-glass seven feet in diameter, composed of thirteen small lenses, and it seems that the images that he has obtained are more satisfactory than those given by an objective of 13 inches. If this is so, the invention of Mr. Gathman will mark a considerable progress in the optician's art."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICITY ON ELECTION DAY.

IF electricity had nothing to do with the recent Presidential election itself, it certainly had a great deal to do with making the results known quickly to the public, not only by transmitting them over telegraph and telephone but also through various forms of electric bulletins and signaling devices, most of them operated by enterprising journals. Of the great part played by these in New York city alone, *The Electrical World*, November 14, speaks as follows:

"The returns of the late Presidential election were presented to the interested New Yorkers almost entirely by the use of electrical methods in some form or other, aside from the telegraph and telephone. New York city was a veritable panorama of flashes, fireworks, and stereopticon pictures, all of which had a meaning and could be read as plainly as print. Almost all of the newspapers had an elaborate system whereby the result could be immediately announced to hundreds of thousands of people. The electric stereopticon was, of course, the most prominent feature in making these announcements, and it was utilized in Printing House Square to an extent that perhaps has never been equaled in the history of the country. The New York *World* building was covered with an enormous screen which was no less than 150 feet long and 40 feet wide, and upon this were directed six stereopticons illuminated by electric lights which received their currents from two wires running over to and through *The World* building and down to the private dynamo room. The electrically-lighted dome of the building was utilized as a signaling device to announce the more important features of the result. This was accomplished by the display of different colored circles of light, and the Republican victory was made known to the people by the flash of golden light covering the entire dome.

"*The Sun*, *The Journal*, *The Tribune*, and *The Times* all utilized electric stereopticons, the beams of which were thrown from platforms built up in the square on to the screens hung from the buildings of the respective papers. Printing House Square presented quite a collection of curious structures.

"On the front of *The Tribune* building was an enormous map of the United States. On the front of each State was a group of green and a group of red electric lamps, the green being the Democratic and the red the Republican color. As each State was carried by either candidate the lamps of the appropriate color were lighted. Other lamps on the map assisted to define and illuminate it. . . .

"On many of the high buildings in Jersey City, New York, and Brooklyn the progress and results of the election were shown by searchlights. From the Siegel-Cooper and the Manhattan Life buildings flashed the searchlight signals of the New York *World*. These consisted of flashing different colored lights to the different points of the compass, a green light being used when a Republican point was scored and a blue one when the Bryan forces came to the front. On top of the Rushmore dynamo works in Jersey City were eleven searchlights which were operated according to an extensively advertised code of signaling. The Madison Square Garden searchlight was operated by the New York *Herald*. A flash toward Harlem moved up and down indicated Republican gains; toward Brooklyn indicated Democratic gains; toward the east indicated the probability of a sound-money Congress; toward the west the probability of a silver Congress. A steady light in the directions indicated showed that victory was assured, while a fluctuating light signified uncertainty.

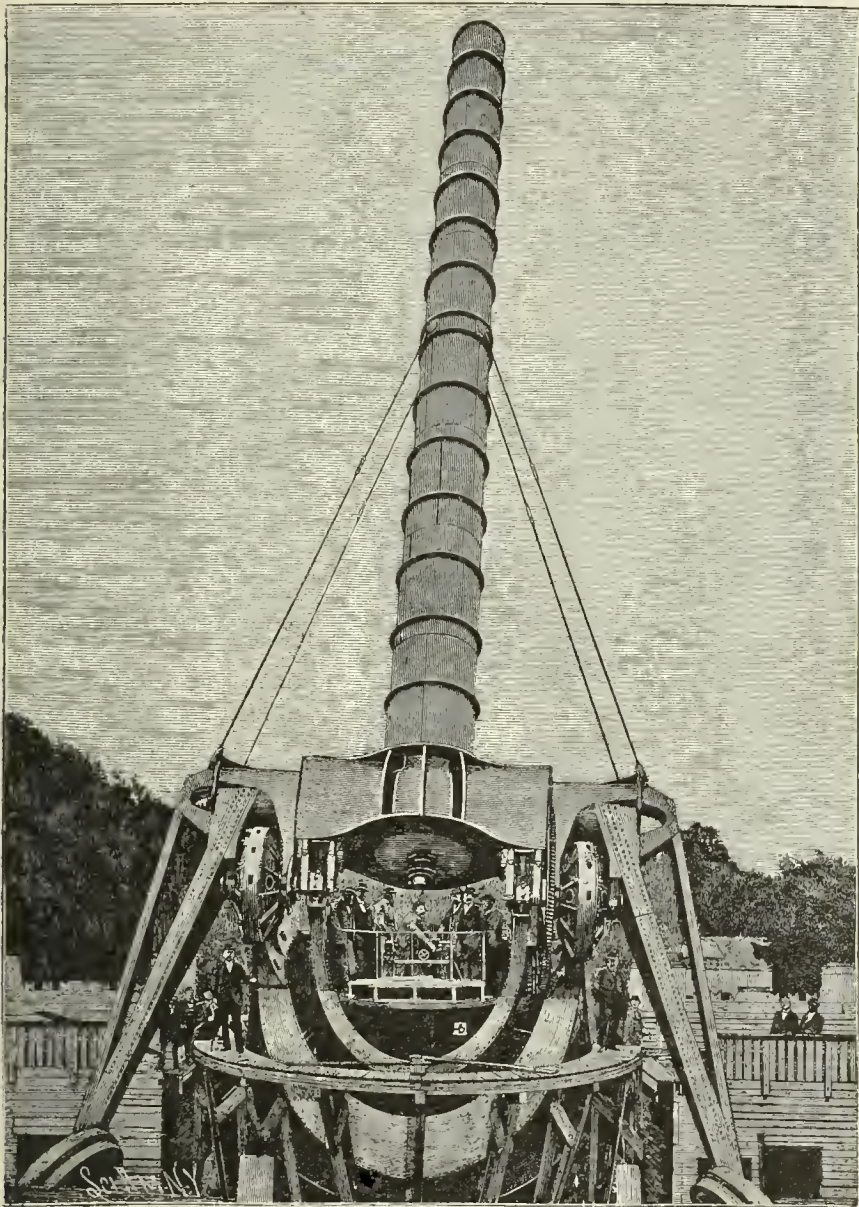
"Perhaps one of the most unique bulletin features was operated by the New York *Journal*. On the top of the Grand Central Palace at Forty-third Street a large balloon of 21,000 cubic feet capacity was sent up to a distance of 500 feet and held there. A bamboo frame was outlined with fifty 50 candle-power white lights and represented the Democratic star. In the center were two 250 candle-power lights, one red and one green, which were used for signaling the results of the election. The entire weight of the star was 50 pounds, and that of the wires a little over 100 pounds. The balloon carried this weight into the air for a distance of 500 feet."

It should be added that the signaling systems thus installed were many of them visible around the city within a radius of

fifteen or twenty miles, and thus enabled thousands of people to know the result of the election very much sooner than they could have done otherwise.

A TELESCOPE WITHOUT AN OBSERVATORY.

UNDER this heading *The Scientific American* (November 28) prints a description of a remarkable form of telescope exhibited at the Berlin Industrial Exhibition of the last year. This telescope is mounted not within a dome but in the open air, and projects skyward like a great iron smokestack, being held in



A TELESCOPE WITHOUT AN OBSERVATORY.

balance by a huge horseshoe-shaped counterpoise below its axis. Says the descriptive article:

"The observer sits motionless on the little platform formed by the prolongation of the polar axis, which platform is stationary too. He does not change his elevation as in other observatories. Whether he aims the mighty tube at the zenith or the horizon, the eyepiece remains in the same spot, merely changing its angle. And the glass is so lightly hung, too, that he can shift it with his finger, altho electrically operated machinery is usually employed instead. . . .

"In focal length the Berlin glass makes another departure from usage. A length fourteen times the aperture used to be considered the standard proportion, from which, for various special reasons, there was often a departure. In very large telescopes, like that at the Lick Observatory, the focal length is about eighteen or nineteen times the diameter of the object-glass.

"The new refractor at Berlin has a tube sixty-eight feet long. This makes the proportion thirty to one. Among the advantages resulting from this remarkable focal length is an improvement in adaptability to photographic work. According to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, an image of the sun $19\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters (7.67 inches) in diameter is thus obtained on the sensitive plate, and this will stand a greater enlargement without losing distinctness than any solar photograph obtained elsewhere. From this fact, and from

the stress which is laid on the photographic collections in the libraries and lecture-rooms of the new observatory, it seems probable that the instrument will be devoted largely to that class of work, tho not to the exclusion of visual work. The telescope is the property of the Astronomical Observatory of Grunewald."

New Artificial Substitute for Cork.—"Under the name of phellosine a French inventor has introduced a substance which, it is claimed, answers perfectly for all purposes for which cork has hitherto been used," says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, November). "Phellosine being a nitrogenous substance, the manufacture of which is attended with considerable danger, the inventor has recently applied to the authorities for permission to establish a factory for its manufacture at Saint Maur, near Paris. In his application he described the substance as 'an analogue of celluloid,' but the authorities had some doubts on the subject and referred the matter to M. de Luynes for investigation. From the report of this gentleman we learn that phellosine consists of cork-bark ground to an impalpable powder and the powder agglutinated by a solution of nitrocellulose in acetone. The materials are mixed in such a manner that the result is a doughy mass. This is put into molds, compressed, and subsequently allowed to dry spontaneously. The resulting material is, to use the words of M. de Luynes, an 'agglomerated cork of exceeding fine grain, and applicable to all purposes to which cork has hitherto been applied.' The material contains only ten to twelve per cent. of nitrocellulose, and is but a trifle, if any, more combustible than cork itself. While this is a fact, however, the manufacture of phellosine is attended with great dangers. To say nothing of the intense combustibility of cork dust (or any organic dust), acetone, being almost as volatile as ether, offers many opportunities for explosions of terrific violence. These are details, however, which can be overcome, and if the process of manufacture is sufficiently cheap, phellosine has undoubtedly a future of great usefulness."

Edison's Reported Experiments on Blind Men.

—It has recently been reported in some of the daily papers that Thomas A. Edison had been able, with the aid of X rays, to cause the blind to see. The sensational manner in which this was announced, together with its gross exaggeration, was, it is said, especially displeasing to the eminent inventor. His authorized statement of what really occurred is as follows, as published in *The Electrical Review*, November 25: "A week ago I had been several hours in a dark room experimenting on the X ray. My eyes were very sensitive, as I had a powerful tube. I noticed that when my eyes were shut I saw the passage of my hand. I then blindfolded myself with my hand entirely. Then I could see the movement of my other hand. It naturally occurred to me that it might be possible for people afflicted with blindness of a peculiar kind, such as cataract, to see moving objects with the X ray. On Monday my attention was called to a telegram from San Francisco, in which it was stated that a colored boy had been enabled to see by means of the X ray. It was suggested that two blind men be brought to try the experiment. This was done, and experiments were tried on Tuesday night with different kinds of tubes. There were some favorable results. This was all that there was accomplished at that time, the men saying that they could distinguish little points of light."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A COMPLETE series of photographs of the recent Chinese-Japanese war, taken on the spot, forms a feature of the international photographic exhibition now being held at Berlin," says *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*. "The collection has excited much interest as the most comprehensive photographic record of war yet shown."

"PROFESSOR TROWBRIDGE has a new storage-battery in the Jefferson Laboratory about which the public knows very little, but which is one of the most remarkable pieces of apparatus in the laboratory," writes the Boston correspondent of *The Western Electrician*, November 7. "It contains 5,000 cells, which are like chemical test-tubes, connected by strips of lead and filled with a sulfuric-acid solution. They are arranged in tiers on shelves, and stand in movable colored blocks, four cells in each block. This is the largest storage-battery in America. It is charged by a dynamo and will furnish 10,000 volts. With this new battery Professor Trowbridge intends to make advanced experiments with X rays during the winter, and the results of his work are likely to be of considerable interest to the scientific world."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY CHRIST.

MRS. AGNES SMITH LEWIS, who recently discovered the ancient Syriac text of the Four Gospels in the St. Katherine monastery on Mount Sinai, and various other important manuscripts, comes to the same conclusion that Dr. Arnold Meyer has reached (see extract from his "Jesu Muttersprache," in LITERARY DIGEST, vol. xiii., No. 17), namely, that Christ spoke the Aramaic and not the Hebrew or the Greek tongue. Some of the reasons for this conclusion are given by her in a short article in *The Century* (December), to which Dr. William Hayes Ward affixes an introductory note, showing that Mrs. Lewis's discovery at Mount Sinai was very far from being an accident, but was entirely the result of her own skill and learning.

Mrs. Lewis refers to the facts brought out by Dr. Meyer, to the effect that Hebrew had ceased to be the language of the common people in Palestine before the time of Christ. As for the Greek, even such a learned man as Josephus confesses to the labor he had in translating his "Jewish War" into that tongue, so that it is not likely that the fishermen and peasants would have followed the Sermon on the Mount if delivered in Greek. But there are surer evidences of the truth in the gospels themselves. Mrs. Lewis says:

"We have, first of all, the various Aramaic phrases actually embodied in the Greek text as having been uttered by our Lord, such as 'Ephphatha' ('Be opened'), 'Talitha, cumi' ('Maiden, arise'), where the word *cumi* might be Hebrew or Syriac or Arabic, but where *talitha* is purely Syriac. And the last despairing cry of our Lord on the cross, 'Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?' is not translated in the Sinaitic palimpsest, for the good reason that it is a natural part of the Syriac text.

"Take next the names of persons and places in the New Testament. The Syriac word for 'son' is *bar*, and so we have Bartholomew, Barabbas, Bar-Jesus, Bar-Jona, Barnabas, Bar-Timæus. Had Hebrew been the spoken tongue, these names would have run Ben-tholomew, Ben-Jesus, etc. We have also 'Cepha' (a stone, feminine gender), 'Boanerges,' *i.e.*, *Beni-rogaz* (sons of thunder), 'Sapphira' (the beautiful), 'Thoma' (the twin), 'Martha' (the mistress), 'Tabitha' (the gazelle), 'Bethsaida' (house of fishing), 'Nazareth' (watch), 'Gethsemane' (an oil-press), 'Golgotha' (place of a skull), 'Aceldama' (the field of blood). It may as well be explained that the final syllable of most of these names, *a*, is a distinctively Syriac termination. The words 'mammon' (Matt. vi. 24) and 'raca' (Matt. v. 22) and 'abba' are Syriac also.

"Nor are other indications wanting that our Lord spoke in Syriac. Semitic peoples delight in puns and in assonances or jingles of words. We need not go far to prove this. The Koran derives much of its supposed sanctity from this cause alone. Babylonian royal decrees and Arabic legal documents are all enlivened by it; and in the Syriac version of our Lord's discourses it seems as if one word had sometimes suggested another. We give the following instances: John viii. 34—'He who committeth sin is the slave of sin.' Here the word for 'commit' and the word for 'slave' are both regular forms of the triliteral verb *bad*. There is a similar play on the same word in Luke vii. 8: 'I say to my slave, Do this, and he doeth it.'"

Several other cases of plays upon words are given, and Mrs. Lewis then quotes from Dr. Meyer showing how various difficult passages in the gospels are illuminated by references to the Aramaic. We quote again:

"In Matt. xxiv. 51, says Dr. Meyer, *διχοτομήσει* (cut in pieces) is hardly a suitable punishment; certainly a Jewish householder would scarcely have treated his servants in such a fashion. And how could the servant afterward howl and gnash his teeth? But in the Sinaitic palimpsest, and in the Palestinian Syriac version, we find the verb *f'lag* used, which means both 'to cut in pieces' or 'to divide (*i.e.*, appoint) a portion.' If we elide the words *αὐτὸν καὶ* in the Greek—words which have perhaps been supplied

by some too zealous editor—we get the simple and natural meaning, not that the servant was cut to pieces, but simply that his portion was appointed with the hypocrites, whoever these may signify. Take another of our Lord's hard sayings, Matt. viii. 22: 'But Jesus said unto him, Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead.' Four of the Syriac versions, to wit, the Sinai palimpsest, the Peshito, the Palestinian Syriac, and the Philoxenian, have, 'Let the buriers [*i.e.*, grave-diggers] bury their dead.' Dr. Meyer suggests that our Lord's meaning may have been, 'Care not thou about the mortal part of thy father—a grave-digger will be found for *that*; but preach thou the kingdom of God; it is coming soon, and it suffers no delay.'

"A suggestion about this very difficult passage is worth noting, by whom made we can not tell. It is that the phrase 'bury my father' simply meant that the young man wished, like other Jews, to live at home until his father died, and that there was no question about the latter's impending dissolution; that, in fact, he was using a common Jewish idiom."

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

SOME condemnation has been visited upon President Cleveland by members of the Jewish Church because in his Thanksgiving proclamation the President gave distinct recognition to Christ and the Christian faith. The paragraph in which this objectionable feature is found is the following:

"And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuation of heavenly favor."

This recognition should not have been allowed, it is said, in a proclamation addressed to all the people of the country, Christians and Jews alike. A number of Hebrew rabbis have sharply criticized this feature of the proclamation, and *The American Israelite* says that it is "pandering to the passions of those bigoted sectarians who have been endeavoring to undermine the pure secularism upon which this Government is based and in which its safety lies." That paper thinks that the President has introduced "an exceedingly bad precedent, offensive alike against American principles and the canons of good taste." The sentence quoted from the proclamation has also attracted attention in circles distinctively Christian, and some of the religious papers representative of this class have expressed their gratification at this recognition of their faith in a state paper. Thus *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) says:

"Exception has been taken by Jews to the President's Thanksgiving proclamation because it recognizes 'a Mediator.' In view of the fact that we are a Christian nation, and the date on every proclamation declares the Nativity to be the central event of history in the words 'done in the year of our Lord,' it seems no more proper for a Jew to take exception to a recognition of Christ than for atheists, agnostics, and secularists to object to the recognition of God in the appointing of a Thanksgiving Day, or the inscription on our coins, 'In God we trust.'"

The Journal and Messenger (Cincinnati) quotes the criticism of *The American Israelite*, and adds this comment:

"It is probable that, when the President put his name to that proclamation, he did not for a moment think of the Jews and the unbelievers who make up so large a part of our heterogeneous population. But the principle for which *The Israelite* stands holds good here. Much as we desire to see all our fellow citizens Christians, true lovers and servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, we have to say that, as a state, we have nothing to do with Christianity. Our religion is for the individual, not for the state. Christ came to save individuals, not governments."

In an editorial note *The Independent* discusses the point raised in the following language:

"Our President and governors are authorized by law to set apart certain days as seasons for thanksgiving or fasting. All that the law provides is the bare announcement of the time. If

the President or governor says anything further it is not a legal act, but an expression of personal opinion or advice. It certainly helps the observance of the day to have a pious discourse from the civil authority; and most of our governors take the opportunity to express themselves in a way which they deem suitable. The elder Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, in his day made his proclamation almost a sermon. William A. Buckingham, the war governor of Connecticut, in his earlier years did not shrink from an avowal of his Christian position. Afterward, we believe, he hesitated about introducing what might not be well pleasing to an Israelite, and his later proclamations omitted the name of our Lord. So long as our state papers bear the date of the Christian era they contain a certain recognition of our Lord, and no Jew can escape that. Our own judgment is that if a governor or President supplies such a proclamation as a Hebrew can read from a public desk, he does not thereby deny the Lord in whom he believes. Acknowledging God is not denying Christ. At the same time no Jew or pagan can rightly take exception to some recognition of Jesus Christ as an expression of the President's personal faith. Suppose the President had been a Roman Catholic and referred to the invocation of Mary as a mediatrix, he would have made a mistake, because the prevailing sentiment of the land would be against him. But suppose the President of Brazil should issue a Thanksgiving proclamation, recognizing the Virgin as one whose intercession should be sought, we think no Protestant could reasonably object. Circumstances alter cases, and Mr. Cleveland is not to be condemned for the independent expression of his convictions, being those of the vast majority of the people. Altho addressed to all the people, his little sermon is no more official than his address at the Presbyterian Home Missionary Meeting in Carnegie Hall last winter."

A DREAM OF HEAVEN.

BOOKS are given to the world anonymously for many different reasons, but probably no other author ever stated quite so peculiar a reason for hiding behind a *nom de plume* as that given by the writer of "A Story of the Heavenly Camp-Fires" in his introductory. He signs himself "One with a New Name," for, he says, "I can not, in telling these stories, refer to any story-teller by his heavenly name, which can not be translated into the language of the earth; nor does any one wish to be called by his earthly name, unless by domestic friends at their coming. Their old names, they say, were connected with much that was displeasing to God; and they are no longer pleased with them."

His dream of heaven is told by the author, evidently a devout man, with a directness and forceful simplicity that remind one at times of the "Pilgrim's Progress." But the book is more than a mere description of an ideal heaven. The author appears to take this means of propounding a philosophy of life. He has not escaped from the sociological trend of the literature of the day, and his plan affords him an opportunity to point a moral from the world's history and discern hopeful signs of progress where the future looks dark.

The characters in the book are "they who only stand and wait." "But we wait to do our Master's bidding; and while we wait we tell experiences of our new condition—and often we are sent to cheer the hearts of others who have not yet come hither."

According to the plan, many of the great characters of history gather about the heavenly camp-fires and tell stories of the "Land of Shadow," as the earth is called, "the Land of the Shadow of our Father's Hand." King Alfred the Great, of England, tells the first story. All the stories are emphasized by interpretations of the progress of civilization on earth, as, for instance, the following:

"I have noticed, in observing the course of English history, that liberty gained most during long reigns of wicked but weak kings, in which the people taught the throne to redress their grievances—this being the price royalty had to pay to the commons for the means of carrying on the Government—so that

whenever the torch of freedom was reversed, it was only to burn more fiercely."—*King Alfred the Great.*

"War is at times a purifier. It is like a thunder-storm, which drives off the pestilence; its bolt kills one family, the pestilence would kill a thousand men. I stand for war, when it is a conflict for law, for order, for the obligation of solemn compacts; for the sanctity of oaths; for religion, for morality, for social quiet; for all that secures the transmission of healthy political institutions from age to age; for all that is venerable in history; for all that is lovely, pure, peaceable, and of good report among men; for all that truly makes government a power ordained of God."—*William of Orange.*

Heaven, according to the author's idea, is not a place of mere enjoyment, of supine bliss. It is full of activity, the activities of earth, purified, exalted, and differentiated almost beyond human comprehension. The angels and redeemed spirits spend their time (or eternity) in study, in preparation for their duties. We quote on this point from several separate portions of the book:

"When I came here [says one of the 'redeemed spirits'] I was greatly surprised to find that heaven is a much larger place than the entire county of Kent. I afterward found out that there are more than a hundred million suns in the material universe as it is now; and that on an average there is at least one inhabited planet to every sun system, some suns having several peopled worlds and others none. There are at a low estimate a thousand million million millions of people to be provided for in the heavenly world: a hundred million planets, averaging ten hundred million of people in every generation, during ten thousand generations averaging a hundred years each—since those planets average each a million years as their period of habitability.

"Now, I never thought of this when I lived in Kent. I always thought heaven was like London, only bigger, without any smoke, or fog, or dirt, or deceit, or wickedness. After I arrived, as you have just come now, I found that a thousand million million millions of people require more room than Kent and London. As a matter of convenience in housing so many people, they are distributed throughout a system of spheres connected with a central body. It is a heavenly suburban system, with planetary globes and a central orb, and the inhabitants pass from one to another with the speed of light. . . .

"Hither [to 'The City of God,' capital of the 'Heavenly Country'] come all the angels of God on great festal days, for worship and holy conversation. Here are the great treasure-houses of celestial wisdom, and of knowledge pertaining to all worlds. Here are the facilities for acquiring that intellectual and moral equipment by which a child on earth may bear his part with honor among the principalities and powers of the heavenly world; and here he is fitted to become an instrument for carrying out the purposes of the Infinite Majesty in conducting the affairs of the universe.

"Those who are to reign as kings and priests unto God are here in training for their high station, that they may be prepared to image forth the wisdom of God and all His holy attributes; that they may be of service to Him in making known the love of God, and His holy character wherever there are moral beings made in His image. . . .

"The topics of angelic study and the angelic lines of action pertain to the self-revelation of God. For one thing, He has revealed Himself in the constitution of finite minds, angelic or human.

"This mental constitution we study, as we find it in all worlds—seeking to discern its powers and its relation to the mind of God; and its relation to the material instruments that it uses.

"We study, too, to ascertain how superior minds can influence inferior, in a natural manner without disturbing the normal action of mental faculties.

"We learn also to measure with exactness the effect of external circumstances upon finite minds in every individual case, this being needful in deciding upon problems of moral conduct.

"And we study the truths most likely to be helpful to every child and man, who has it in him to become a child of immortality.

"We know when sinners repent; of all things that happen on earth, we not only know the external but we discern mental states.

"And we study how to introduce into the minds of men the ideas most helpful to them. This involves study in philology, in literature, in the arts of expression, and methods of teaching.

"This department requires an unspeakable amount of investigation, and of record making, and systematic subdivision of labor—including as it does the art of influencing finite minds in detail throughout the habitable universe.

"Those who seek to achieve mastery in God's service, as ministering spirits, as well as those who conduct the details of the work in this department, spend an incredible amount of time in the studies here indicated. . . .

"God in history—the history of angels and men—this is another mode of God's self-revelation, which is a theme for angelic study. The lecturer indicated it to be the purpose of this department:

"To trace the story of God's providence in the moral evolution of man—particularly the work of redemption;

"To discover the principles underlying the moral government of God;

"And the principles of justice and right in what relates to national and social well-being;

"To maintain a system of historic and biographic writing by recording angels, who trace with sufficient fulness the details of celestial and human activity—so that books may be opened at any moment, to find the standing of every individual before God."

THE STUNDISTS IN RUSSIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the policy of the Russian Government to suppress with iron hand all religious dissent, the Empire of the Czar is the country of sects and sectlets. A conservative estimate, such as is given by Professor Zöckler in his *Handbuch*, places the figures at more than ten millions of souls in Russia who will not accept the teachings and tenets of the orthodox state church. Of all these dissenters none appeal to the sympathies and kindly feelings of outsiders as do the Stundists, who for more than a decade have felt as none others the heavy hand of persecution. It is interesting to learn of these peculiar martyr people from one who has been among them for the very purpose of studying their character. Such information we have in a small work of the well-known theologian, Dr. Herman Dalton, who for nearly a generation was the pastor of a leading Protestant church in St. Petersburg, and has traveled through about all Christian lands for the purpose of studying the life and manners of the church in all sections. His latest publication treats of the Stundists, and is entitled "*Der Stundismus in Russland*," with the sub-title "*Studien und Erinnerungen*." To this source we are indebted for the following data:

The Stundist movement developed from Bible-reading among the German colonists in Russia. These originally, more than a generation ago, observed a religious "hour" (*Stunde*), and the effects of their growth in religious life was not lost upon their Russian neighbors. These gradually began to hold such meetings also. A new world opened up to them through their Scripture studies. It is true that the head of the family at such meetings could not go down deeply into the text; but enough was learned to transform the whole spirit and life of the participants. In particular did their morals improve. The whisky-bottle soon disappeared; the irregular lazy life so commonly led by the Russian subject became a thing of the past. The Stundists soon learned that there was no Scriptural ground for believing in the multitude of saints taught by the orthodox church, and with the faith in these there disappeared also the observance of the countless saint-days which for the Russian peasant ends generally in a day of drunkenness. The Stundists labored diligently and soberly for six days, but observed the Lord's day in a purely religious manner. In a noticeable degree these people, as a result of their better habits, prospered in this world's goods. Their family life, too, was deepened. Those who together studied the Word were firmly united by the bonds of good feeling, and their family life became such as a model Christianity would demand. A person who has attended the religious meetings of the Stundists can not but be amazed at the extent of religious knowledge

here displayed by common and uncultured peasants. They are genuine students of God's Word, and according to their light live up to the precepts of this Word. These are the characteristics distinguishing the Stundist Russian peasant from his orthodox neighbor.

This remarkable change could not long remain a secret. The news spread from village to village, and with it also the establishment of the Stundist meetings. Peasants became evangelists and traveling preachers, bringing the Scriptures and introducing their study in every section of the department. Even young men and maidens rapidly developed into Stundist teachers. Soon a number of departments were honeycombed with this agitation.

Originally it was not the intention of the Stundists to leave the orthodox church. It was their purpose to constitute a reforming element within this communion. This, however, they were not permitted to realize. In the beginning it was their custom, when they met with passages of the Scriptures that they could not understand, to go to their "popes," or priests, for light. Owing to the ignorance of these religious leaders such light was never forthcoming, but, on the contrary, the popes began to look with disfavor upon the whole movement. This antagonism came to be a hatred when the Stundists developed their opposition to the saints' images that constitute such an all-important part in the Russian services and forms of worship. It was only natural that the chasm between the Stundist members of a village congregation and the pope, together with the old orthodox members, should become greater and greater, and the state of affairs became acute. Yet the Stundists did everything to avoid a rupture, but soon became the objects of bitter persecutions. Only then did the movement become one of pronounced religious dissent.

Being expelled from the organized church, the Stundists have sought to effect an organization of their own after the model of the Apostolic Church. They have appointed no priests over themselves. The conduct of their congregations and the management of their meetings are in the hands of lay elders, who also take charge of baptism, funerals, marriages, and the like. As is done in other priestless sects, the sacraments are not emphasized as this is the case elsewhere. The Stundists do not as a principle reject the Sacraments, but only do not in a practical way observe them as this is done in the Christian churches in general. The old-fashioned Stundists—for there also are sections that have developed more radical traits—still retain infant baptism. At the regular Sunday services there is found on the table, beside the Bible, also a flask of wine and some bread, which the elders distribute among those present in the spirit of a love-feast. By the side of the elders they have, according to apostolic precedent, also their deacons. Both officials are nothing but "brethren." They receive no pay and are chosen only because of their zeal and wisdom. The form of worship is that of the original "*Stunde*," consisting in Bible-reading and interpretation, singing and prayer, and exhortation. The meetings are generally held in the homes of the elders, as there are no special Stundist houses of worship. In case the assemblage is large a barn is used for these services. The Stundist movement has already produced quite a devotional literature, especially hymn-books, in which are found also translations of some of the Moody and Sankey songs.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Maclaren to the Preachers.—In his latest book, "*The Cure of Souls*," Ian Maclaren has the following to say to preachers on "high-sounding phrases" and "humanity":

"Many things are incisive and telling, clever and sparkling on paper which we feel will not do face to face. They are too telling, too clever. A well-turned epigram, which cost much oil; but that white-haired saint will misunderstand it. Our St. John must not be grieved, so it must go. A very impressive word of the new scientific coinage; what can yon sempstress make of it? Rich people have many pleasures, she has only her church. Well, she shall have it without rebate; the big word is erased—half a line in mourning. . . . Billowy masses of words, with an occasional exquisite revelation, are not profitable preaching, and, at its best, it can never hold the people who are not especially poetical, but have a passionate desire to know what the speaker means. . . .

"The fourth canon is humanity. One has heard able and pious sermons which might have been preached in Mars for any relation

they had to our life and environment. They suggested the address a disembodied spirit might give to his brethren in the intermediate state, where, it is alleged, we shall exist without physical correspondence."

LITTLE PRIGS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL LITERATURE.

WE, the editor, recently came across a bundle of old letters, one of which mentioned the titles of several books provided for the delectation of children a generation ago. Among the volumes were "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Harvey's Meditations Among the Tombs," and the pathetic story of a little girl who was so very good that she "died young."

Agnes Repplier, one of the brightest and most entertaining essayists of the day, seems to have had much the same experience with ill-advised Sunday-school literature, if one is to judge from her paper in the Christmas *Scribner's*, entitled "Little Pharisees in Fiction." We quote portions of her article:

"We first introduced into the literature of the Sunday-school the offensively pious little Christian who makes her father and mother, her uncles and aunts, even her venerable grandparents, the subjects of her spiritual ministrations. We first taught her to confront, Bible in hand, the harmless adults who had given her birth, and to annihilate their feeble arguments with denunciatory texts. We first surrounded her with the persecutions of the worldly-minded, that her virtues might shine more glaringly in the gloom, and disquisitions on duty be never out of place. Daisy, in 'Melbourne House,' is an example of a perniciously good child who has the conversion of her family on her hands, and is well aware of the dignity of her position. Her trials and triumphs, her tears and prayers, her sufferings and rewards, fill two portly volumes, and have doubtless inspired many a young reader to set immediately about the correction of her parents' faults. . . .

"There is no reason why the literature of the Sunday-school, since it represents an important element in modern book-making, should be uniformly and consistently bad. There is no reason why all the children who figure in its pages should be such impossible little prigs; or why all parents should be either incredibly foolish and worldly-minded, or so inflexibly serious that they never open their lips without preaching. There is no reason why people, because they are virtuous or repentant, should converse in stilted and unnatural language. A contrite burglar in one of these edifying stories confesses, poetically, 'My sins are more numerous than the hairs of my head or the sands of the seashore'—which was probably true, but not precisely the way in which the Bill Sykeses of real life are wont to acknowledge the fact. In another tale, an English one this time, a little girl named Helen rashly asks her father for some trifling information. He gives it with the usual grandiloquence, and then adds, by way of commendation: 'Many children are so foolish as to be ashamed to let those they converse with discover that they do not comprehend everything that is said to them, by which means they often imbibe erroneous ideas, and perhaps remain in ignorance on many essential subjects, when by questioning their friends they might easily have obtained correct and useful knowledge.' If Helen ever ventured on another query after that, she deserved her fate."

Nothing, concludes Miss Repplier, is more unwholesome than dejection. This is especially pernicious when served out to children in their "literary food." To quote her words:

"Crippled lads, consumptive mothers, angelic little girls with spinal complaint, infidel fathers, lingering death-beds, famished families, innocent convicts, persecuted schoolboys, and friendless children wrongfully accused of theft have held their own mournfully for many years. It is time we admitted, even into religious fiction, some of the conscious joys of a not altogether miserable world. . . .

"I had recently in my service a pretty little housemaid barely nine years old, neat, capable, and good-tempered, but so perpetually downcast that she threw a cloud over our unreasonably cheerful household. I grew melancholy watching her at work. One day, going into the kitchen, I saw lying open on her chair a

book she had just been reading. It purported to be the experience of a missionary in one of our large cities, and was divided into nine separate stories. These were their titles, copied verbatim on the spot:

"The Infidel.
"The Dying Banker.
"The Drunkard's Death,
"The Miser's Death.
"The Hospital.
"The Wanderer's Death.
"The Dying Shirt-maker.
"The Broken Heart.
"The Destitute Poor.

"What wonder that my little maid was sad and solemn when she recreated herself with such chronicles as these!"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE recent W. C. T. U. annual convention in St. Louis deplored the misapprehension of the press, secular and religious, in styling Mrs. Stanton's commentary of those parts of the Bible relating to women as "a new version of the Scriptures." It also disclaimed any connection whatever of the Society or of the national president with the work.

The Christian World expresses the opinion that "the recent history of the Yale lectureship is a remarkable illustration of the extent to which America looks to Great Britain for light and leading. To fill this post, four divines of the English and Scottish Free Churches, to wit: Drs. Dale, Stalker, Horton, and now Dr. Watson, have in a brief interval of years crossed the Atlantic."

A MAN must have a very hard cheek or a very badly informed mind, says *The Canada Presbyterian*, who says that orthodox theology has lost its hold on the Presbyterian Church of the United States. "Princeton—the very bulwark of orthodoxy—was rich enough, but the stalwarts gave their favorite institution about a million and a quarter at the recent celebration. American people do not put a million and a quarter into anything in which they do not believe."

THE following "substitute for the historic creeds" is being sent out by "The Church Union," and an international brotherhood is contemplated with it as a basis. The "substitute" was drafted by Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), and is as follows: "I believe in the Fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in the clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the Beatitudes. I promise to trust God and to follow Christ; to forgive my enemies and to seek after the righteousness of God."

DELEGATES from the various consistories of the Reformed Church in France have been holding a meeting in Lyons with the view of finding some way of restoring harmony between the orthodox and liberal parties in the organization and the revival of the General Synod. The conference has resulted in a unanimous resolution that the standing committee of each section shall hold joint and periodical meetings to consider the formation of a central elective council and the revival of the synodal system. This joint committee is to report to a fresh conference three years hence, or sooner if necessary.

THE English correspondent of *The Living Church* says that the Queen has an especial dislike to any forecasts or anticipation of her selection for vacant bishoprics, and that the mere mention in the press of the name of any bishop or priest as likely to succeed to a vacancy greatly militates against the probability of his appointment. "And certainly the nomination of the Bishop of London to the vacant see came as a complete surprise to all churchmen, tho not at all as an unpleasant surprise. The translation of the Archbishop of York would have been the most popular appointment; it was hoped that, failing the Archbishop, the Bishop of Peterborough, the learned Dr. Creighton, might succeed."

A CHRISTIAN sect in Hungary, called Nazarenes, seems to be the historical continuation of the "English Baptist revival, and of still older Anabaptism, which was imported into Hungary from Switzerland in 1839 by Samuel Frolich." It is estimated that they number not less than one hundred thousand in that country, and that they are rapidly increasing. The Nazarenes are like Quakers in that they are opposed to war and to maintaining armies. For this reason the Government is the enemy of their faith; and the so-called liberal religious laws recently enacted in both Austria and Hungary afford them no protection, and positively forbid them from instructing their children in their faith. Measures have been taken to crush out the sect by persecution.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, makes the following reply to recent despatches declaring that the Pope has condemned him: "In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican, there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feelings which the sovereign Pontiff and his immediate advisers have been pleased to entertain me. I have not been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine. And, certainly, if the sovereign Pontiff had desired to approve or blame me, he would have communicated his will to myself, instead of making it known to me through the gossip of newspaper reporters of Europe or of America. What may be the sources of the reports or the motives of the men who put these reports into circulation—whether the enemies be political or ecclesiastical—I do not know, nor do I care to inquire."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SPANISH FINANCES AND THE CUBAN REBELLION.

AS early as in September last a shrewd French financier, Leroy-Beaulieu, of the *Economiste Français*, declared that the financial difficulties of Spain have been much overrated. He pointed out that Spanish bonds stand better now than two years ago, and predicted that the Spanish Government would have less trouble in finding the money necessary for carrying on its wars than the press in general was willing to admit. His prediction has been verified by the success of the late Spanish loan. The sum of \$50,000,000 was asked for, and nearly \$120,000,000 were subscribed in the country. It is thought that this evidence of patriotism will assist the Spanish Government to repel the interference of foreign powers in her colonial troubles, on the time-honored maxim that "God helps those who help themselves." The *Figaro*, Paris, says:

"These new sacrifices, tho heavy, have not endangered the economical prosperity of Spain. On the contrary, we are convinced that the credit of the country has improved. The demeanor of the Spaniards certainly stands in very favorable contrast to the manner in which Italy has borne her reverses. Spain is willing to make sacrifices for the preservation of her national prestige, and this proves that the spirit of her people must be reckoned with in dealing with her Government."

The *Independance Belge* remarks that the resources of Spain are immense, and nothing more was needed to strengthen her credit than this proof of willingness on the part of her people to make sacrifices. The *Bullionist*, London, sees nothing remarkable in this success of the loan, which it regards as a very safe investment. The paper adds:

"If it were to be done in this country we may take it for granted that the loan would be subscribed for fifty times over. It should be remembered at the same time that this loan is only temporary, and that it must be the precursor of others if Spain is to be put upon a proper financial basis."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Positive proof has been furnished by this loan that the Ministry does not stand isolated in the struggle for Cuba, but is backed by a nation rich enough and patriotic enough to make heavy sacrifices. Just at this time such an evidence of Spanish spirit is a matter of much importance. There is much talk of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents on the part of the United States. Considering the present temper of the Spaniards, it may be assumed that such an act would lead to a war with Spain."

Under these circumstances, thinks the *Handelsblad*, the United States will not be in a hurry to follow the example of Bolivia, which republic, secure by its position, has recognized the belligerency of the insurgents. Bolivia does not seem to have influenced other South American states. In the larger part of Spanish America the sympathy of the United States robs the Cuban insurgents of the sympathy of those who resemble them in race and language. This is shown by numerous article in the Spanish-American press, fashioned after the style of the following, which we take from the *Día*, Mexico:

"Nothing is more remarkable than the difference between the European and the Anglo-American press in judging of Cuban affairs. European comments are not always favorable to Spain, but they are logical. Our North American contemporaries, on the other hand, depend almost entirely upon their ability as liars. The canards which the New York press publishes about General Weyler have assumed such elephantine grotesqueness that the whole world is made to laugh."

The paper here quotes at random a few of the telegrams received by New York papers from their Cuban correspondents, and ends its remarks as follows:

"The battle between truth and untruth is unequal, but in the end truth will prevail. In the mean time the Mexican public should receive with extreme caution whatever news of the war is sent out by the Yankee press."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Jingo press in the United States is doing its best to force a war upon Spain, and incites the mob to acts of violence by the publication of all sorts of canards, such as that there will be a Carlist revolution in Spain. It is difficult to determine what McKinley will do when he assumes the reins of government, since the St. Louis platform included a clause in favor of the Cuban insurgents. Yet we hope for the best, for the Americans are a very practical people. In spite of the exertions of the Jingo papers, the American people will recognize that there is some discrepancy between the assertion that Spain is powerless and the fact that over a hundred million dollars were given to the Government for purposes of national defense, while there is also no lack of men. The Americans will see in this an excellent reason to leave Spain alone. And that would end the Cuban revolution. For this revolution can not be kept alive without money, and your practical American has no intention to throw good money after bad.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, strongly denies that Don Carlos will attempt to seize the throne at the present juncture. The Pretender, says the paper, is too patriotic to add internecine strife to the difficulties besetting Spain. Don Carlos, nevertheless, censures the Government for the conciliatory policy adopted in dealing with the United States.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MAJORITIES, CLASS-RULE, AND SOCIALISM.

AN interesting controversy has lately been carried on in the German papers between adherents of the Social-Democratic Party and publicists holding more old-fashioned views. The Socialist Reichstag member, Liebknecht, who is also chief editor of the *Vorwärts*, has lately been attacked by his fellow editors for the manner in which he conducts the paper. In an article in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Leipsic, Liebknecht declared "that he would not allow any one to force their opinions upon him. The absolute right of the majority is one of the most objectionable forms of despotism, and at the same time an absurdity." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, replies to this as follows:

"That Liebknecht would, in his old age, become converted to the maxim 'authority, not majority,' has perhaps not been expected by any one. But supposing his theory is accepted, and the right of the majority to make laws is called an absurdity, what becomes of the universal-suffrage system? What will his 'comrades' say to such heresies?"

The editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* then took up the cudgels for Liebknecht, saying:

"We can well understand the 'democratic' dissatisfaction of the bourgeois press. The men of the middle classes at present have the absolute majority to back them up. If we were willing to submit to the dictates of the majority, we would be forced to submit quietly to their exploitation. That is why we are not satisfied with a political democracy. We want to change society in such a manner that the division into classes becomes impossible."

Thereupon the Conservative *Correspondenz*, Berlin, made the following remarks:

"That is surely plain enough. The Socialists want to prevent all who think differently from them from combining to give their opinions weight. Against this the most stringent anti-Socialist laws yet made are a very mild affair. The political rule of the Socialists would introduce a reign of terror, in comparison to which the deeds of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre are as child's play."

Driven into a corner, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* acknowledges that

the ultimate aim of the Socialists is to abolish the rule of all other classes by a dictatorship of their own. It says:

"We have long since declared that the only remedy for all social evils is the absolute rule of the proletariat that is the class which to-day has absolutely no possessions and is therefore forced to obtain a radical change of society. We want the laborers to become the dictators. They will revolutionize the economical conditions of the people completely, will prevent the other classes from separating themselves, and so abolish class-rule altogether."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LAURIER AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

STRONG efforts are made by the Laurier Cabinet to put the Manitoba school question at rest, and not without success, as far as the provincial authorities of Manitoba are concerned. In theory all schools receiving public aid are to be classed as national schools. Religious instruction is to be furnished daily, not by the regular teachers, but by ministers and priests. Children whose parents object to religious teaching will be excused from this part of the curriculum. The question is still whether the Catholics will accept this settlement in lieu of the separate schools they demanded. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, remarks that "an order from Rome generally settles matters in which Catholics are concerned, but not always." *The Week* is of opinion that this "question will never down until some conclusion is reached as to a common Christianity, containing the root principles which may be safely and effectively taught to children." *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, objects to Catholic teachers in the public schools. One of its correspondents writes as follows:

"If the business of the Catholic teacher were to teach the Catholic children, his presence might be justified. But it has been stipulated that there shall be no division of the pupils on denominational lines. It follows, therefore, that under the new law thousands of Protestant children would be placed under Catholic teachers, whose influence, unconsciously it might be, would be to turn the young minds into the groove of their instructors. To force this upon the Protestants in the name of doing justice to the Catholics is, to say the least, unwarranted, and shows how the negotiators have bungled their work."

The Canadian press, on the whole, is tired of the subject, and admonishes *The Mail and Empire* to "shut up," sometimes in very forcible language, as in *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, which says:

"It was not to be expected that *The Mail* would choose any but the most stupid course in respect of the school treaty. The long ears of this dunderhead of journalism have not conveyed to its pea-brain the tidings that nine out of ten of the Conservatives of Ontario, of Canada, are well pleased to have the whole matter drop."

But altho the overwhelming majority of the English-Canadian papers, both Liberal and Conservative, determine that the matter must not be discussed any longer, they do not seem to influence public opinion very strongly among the people who are principally concerned. *The Halifax Herald* points this out in the following manner:

"The Laurierite government and the United States appear to be something alike in one respect, that both seem to think they can settle disputes between parties without much regard to one of the parties really interested. . . . The United States is said to have settled the Venezuela controversy with Great Britain, but Venezuela is yet to be heard from; and Mr. Laurier professes to be rapidly 'settling' the Manitoba school question, but it is said that he has not yet consulted the interested minority of Manitoba at all."

The Semaine Religieuse, Montreal, says:

"There is no truth in the statement that the clergy are satisfied with the school settlement. . . . It is not simply concessions they

ask for the Catholic minority of Manitoba, it is the recognition and complete restoration of their rights, so unjustly violated by the law of 1890, rights guaranteed by the constitution and confirmed by the Privy Council."

The Courier du Canada says Laurier has sold his French-Canadian brethren. *The Minerve*, Montreal, says:

"M. Laurier has not settled the school question, he has shuffled out of it. He has obtained from the Protestant majority a few insignificant crumbs. He has not conciliated the minority, but Messrs. Greenway, Sifton, McCarthy, and *The Witness*, *The Aurore*, and *The Globe*, who rejoice in a new victory of their policy of religious oppression and national hatred. Is it thus that the Premier fulfils his solemn promise to the French-Canadians of Manitoba?"

The Temps, Ottawa, fears that a great deal of public discussion will yet be carried on ere the matter is really settled, and urges the press to assist the people by opening its columns to expressions of opinion on both sides.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BISMARCK'S REVELATIONS BEFORE THE REICHSTAG.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S revelations concerning the secret treaty between Germany and Russia was made the subject of a debate in the Reichstag November 18. The friends of the Old Chancellor feared that their idol would be violently attacked. The Reichstag now in session is noted for its enmity to Bismarck. Its members even refused to congratulate the Old Chancellor upon his eightieth birthday. But the very strong pro-Bismarckian manifestations of the press and the people in general, and the quiet determination of the German Government to leave Bismarck as much as possible out of the discussion, prevented a repetition of those violent scenes which distinguished last year's session. Chancellor v. Hohenlohe spoke in substance as follows:

Since there is an agreement between Russia and Germany to keep secret the text of our negotiations between 1887 and 1890, I can not reveal them here. Whatever may be told, you will hear from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who took part in these negotiations. I have examined those papers, and must acknowledge that there was sufficient reason for the policy then pursued. I am also at liberty to tell you that the relations between Russia and Germany are not worse to-day than during those years.

The assertion that the influence of England or other foreign countries has caused us to change our policy, is absolutely without foundation.

The late revelations in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* have not disturbed our relations with our allies. We continue to trust each other in the highest degree.

Baron Marschall, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself as follows:

"The policy of Germany is plain enough. We hold strictly to our alliance with Austria and Italy, we endeavor to be on good terms with Russia, we are on friendly terms with other powers in so far as they respect our rights. Above all we use all our influence to preserve peace. Trusting to these maxims, confident that our army is efficient and ready to prove at any time that the unity which we owe our grand Emperor William I. and his chief adviser will be upheld, we do not find cause for apprehension. We can give our time to the increase of our material and ideal treasures without fear of the future."

Marschall further hinted that the Austrian Government was aware of the treaty which bound Germany to remain neutral if Austria should attack Russia. It was not until 1890 that the Austrian Government objected to this agreement, and the treaty was not renewed in deference to Austria's wishes. The Austrian press declares itself perfectly satisfied. *The Tageblatt*, Vienna, says:

"Germany's allies can rest assured of her good faith. The

men who at present direct her foreign policy have shown themselves past-masters of diplomatic art. Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall showed due appreciation for the services which Bismarck rendered his country in the past, yet they turned energetically against his criticism of the policy now pursued. The debate was a diplomatic combat of the first order, and an assurance of peace to all Europe."

The *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Fremdenblatt* express themselves in a similar manner. The *Tribuna*, Rome, explains that Prince Hohenlohe and v. Marschall were forced to abstain from personal attacks upon Bismarck, as the Old Chancellor has lost none of his influence, especially in South Germany. The French press is a little disappointed. The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* wish to be informed why the German government papers attacked Bismarck if he is to be handled with kid gloves in the Reichstag. The English papers are chiefly dissatisfied with Prince Bismarck's treatment. Nearly all think the Old Chancellor ought to be punished. The London *Speaker* devotes three columns to the task of proving that Bismarck never did anything that anybody else could not have done just as well, while his manners were bad, his character weak, and his dislike of England was unjustifiable. The paper ends its dissertation with the following sentences:

"We congratulate the German Parliament upon the dignity with which it has treated this latest outrage by the man whom it once worshiped with so intense an idolatry; but surely even in Germany, after last Monday's debate, there must be some searching of hearts as to the authenticity of the myth which has represented Prince Bismarck to the world as one of its greatest men. In any case, it must be admitted by philosophers, his greatness is also the measure of his smallness."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

ALL over Russia the question of protection versus free trade is just now being discussed with great animation and heat. The cause of the revival of the question is found in the surprising resolution adopted by the late congress of Russian manufacturers and merchants by a large majority:

"In view of the unequal operation of the tariff system and its unfavorable influence on agricultural industries, high duties on iron and steel must be regarded as obstacles to the development of agriculture, and it is desirable that the tariff on all agricultural machinery and all raw material entering into agricultural industries shall be reduced."

The question which chiefly occupied the congress was the agricultural depression of Russia and the disadvantages of Russian farmers in the world's markets. As a remedy for the evil, the above resolution was adopted after the stormiest discussion and against the excited protests of many manufacturers. The debates covered the entire protection controversy and revealed the most fundamental differences of opinion as to the effects of high protection upon Russian industrial development. The boldness of the resolution has astonished not only the ultra-protectionists, but even the free-traders and friends of law duties. So radical an utterance had not been expected.

How the Government will treat this resolution may be inferred from the following remarks of the Russian Minister of Finance, S. U. Witte, made at a banquet given by merchants in his honor the day before the adjournment of the congress. The Minister is one of the most influential statesman of Russia, and his financial reforms have attracted the attention and admiration of Europe. Referring to the debates in the congress he said:

"I am interested more in special practical questions than in abstract discussion—in suggestions as to how the Government is

to accomplish its avowed purposes. It will be interesting to me and to the Government to know what has been said at the congress, but only the practicable and reasonable will be heeded, whether said by a few or by the majority. It is evident that, of all the subjects discussed, that which agitated the congress most is the old, perennial question of protection, the question which has for a hundred years perplexed Europe, and which has become a burning one even on the other side of the Atlantic. Seeing that thousands of great men have labored over the question, we should hardly turn to the congress for advice if we wanted light on it; we should prefer to go to the books and historical evidence for our information. Still, the opinion of the congress is not altogether without significance. . . .

"It is perfectly clear that the price of commodities, especially for such a class of consumers as our agricultural population, which has to sell its products at low prices, is a most important question. We can not fail to sympathize with the efforts of agriculture to improve its position, but when it comes to the *how*, to the methods proposed, we find legitimate reasons for honest differences. One method, favored by the congress, is a reduction and weakening of the tariff, the other is the very opposite one of rigid protection. How, under protection, to cheapen the price of commodities, is hardly a topic for fruitful discussion at a congress, for it might debate it for a year without eliciting anything new. But there are considerations springing from relatively new situations which may be pertinently referred to. Thus, we are told that under the policy of free imports of foreign products, competition lowers prices and benefits consumers; it is overlooked that for these cheaper products Russia would pay, and the foreign countries would receive the wealth thus expended. Thus a pump would be established to pump Russian capital out and transfer it to Europe. They also forget that we are not alone in our adherence to protection. England excepted, every country in Europe taxes imports. Has our congress proposed to relieve foreigners of their customs duties without any consideration moving from them, or is it proposed to induce Germany, say, to do away with her duties on our agricultural staples? If so, if a general abolition of tariffs were proposed, I should be most eager to welcome the reform. As it is, so long as they insist on taxing our goods, we can not entertain the idea of removing our duties. If all nations were to say 'Let us cease choking and crushing one another,' I should ardently espouse the cause of free trade, and all Russia, I am sure, would support me. If our congress could succeed in impressing the foreigners, I should wish it success."

This speech is generally interpreted to mean that Minister Witte is opposed to any reduction of duties except along the lines of reciprocity—that he expects compensatory concessions from every country which is anxious to secure special advantages in the Russian markets. The free-traders guardedly criticize this speech and point out that it really begs the question. Thus the *Russkaye Boratstoo*, St. Petersburg, a liberal monthly, says that, according to the Minister, the reduction of duties on agricultural machinery and certain raw materials would be resisted simply because German manufacturers happen to be interested in such a reduction, notwithstanding the fact that the step is demanded in the first place by the interests of our own people; in other words, we can not remedy an evil because incidentally others will profit by the application of the remedy. The same journal, supporting the resolution of the congress, says with reference to the relation between protection and agriculture:

"The agricultural classes carry the greater part of the burden of protectionism. They carry it both as producers and as consumers. The producers of bread can only lose by increased protection to national industries, for everything which restricts and enhances the price of imports must lower the prices of bread as an export. The agriculturist is injured in three ways: he has to pay higher prices for the goods he purchases for his own consumption from the manufacturer and merchant; he suffers from the fall of the price of his own product due to the dearth of manufactured goods; and he pays higher prices for everything that enters into the process of his production. Duties on agricultural machinery come under the last head. Under the present condition of agriculture it is simply impossible to make the farm-

ers assume the burden of fostering of metallic and machine industries."

The resolution of the congress may not lead to any practical consequences in the immediate future, but all commentators agree that the Government will probably devise some means of relieving agriculture.

A "Badgeless" Prince.—"You can't fool me!" a young American girl is reported to have said when Her Britannic Majesty was pointed out to her at Balmoral. "That ain't the Queen. Where's her badge?" Our young countrywoman had grown up under the popular impression that foreign princes, like the members of American societies, are distinguished by the insignia they wear. What would she have said if she had been told that a real live descendant of kings could marry a real live princess, and yet fail to appear decorated with a single order during the ceremony? That is what happened in Vienna recently. We give the story as it is told in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which has recently added an entertaining and withal perfectly harmless gossip column to its daily bill of fare. It says:

"The Duke of Orleans, Pretender to the royal throne of France, who recently married Archduchess Maria Dorothea, a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, appeared at his wedding in a plain, undecorated dress-coat. Altho possessed of several Orders, he had, like Flora McFlimsey, 'nothing to wear.' Being only a claimant to the throne, he could not well don a uniform, nor would it have been wise to appear in the garb of royalty. He is a Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Spirit. But this Order is no longer recognized by the European governments, and it would not do to wear it at so important a function. He is also Knight of the Order of Malta. But the statutes of this distinguished body ordain that one of the limbs of the golden cross must be broken off if the owner becomes a benedict. The Duke considered that a three-legged Maltese cross would not look very well. Emperor Francis Joseph good-naturedly offered to make the bridegroom a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. But this Order requires of its members that eight of their ancestors on both sides should be Catholics. It so happens that King Louis Philippe permitted his daughter-in-law, the Princess Helene of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to remain a Protestant. He even said that he would despise her if she changed her faith without true conviction. The King deserves to be commended for his liberal views, but he spoilt his grandson's chances. And so the Duke of Orleans was married in his plain everyday garb, without any outward sign to distinguish him from ordinary mortals."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

King Leopold and Egypt.—Altho the French and Russian papers agree that England must sooner or later quit Egypt, they have not yet discussed the question what is to be done with the Nile country. This has been left to a Belgian paper, the *Soir*, Brussels, which asserts that King Leopold is destined to become master of the rich Nile valley. The paper says:

"King Leopold wishes to make himself master of the Upper Nile valley, and he has quietly but steadily pursued his aim ever since Stanley returned from Africa. While others talked, King Leopold acted. Sometimes it was said that he was working for England, at other times that he favored Italy. The truth is that he looked after his own interest. The Belgians do not intend to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others. Wadelai, Dufiel, Gondokarro, and Lado are in the possession of the Kongo State and will remain so. Katanga was annexed by the Kongo State while France and England were still preparing to get there.

"King Leopold's activity must end in his obtaining possession of the land of the Pharaohs. England does not wish the international conference for the regulation of the Egyptian question to be called together just yet. In the opinion of the British Government the question is not ripe for discussion. There is, however, no doubt that England will ultimately be forced to retire from the Nile, and the Kongo State will assume the hegemony over Egypt. The influence which both France and England seek to obtain will go to King Leopold, for England, once driven from Egypt, will become a warm friend of the Kongo State."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Relation of Political Parties in Hungary.—Austria-Hungary is advancing more and more in the direction of pure parliamentarianism as it is established in England and the United States. This is especially the case in the Hungarian half of the Dual Monarchy. The representatives of the Hungarian people, long divided into many impotent factions and therefore easily managed by the Government, are being consolidated into two powerful parties, able to make themselves heard. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says on this subject:

"The late elections in Hungary will probably result in the formation of two great national parties. The many little factions which until lately were wont to vote with the Opposition unless their wishes were satisfied, have lost considerably. Partly their seats have been absorbed by the victorious Liberals, partly by the popular Clerical Party. The latter has now become a solid phalanx, small but well disciplined, and must be reckoned with as much as the Ultramontanes in Germany. This Clerical 'People's Party,' will be strengthened by all the elements opposed to the Liberals. For the present, however, the new Liberal Party, swelled by all but the most Radical elements, is in full possession of power, and it will be extremely difficult for the Clericals to obtain a return to the old, obsolete church laws. The Liberal Party, too, is anxious to preserve its relations with the Austrian half of the Empire."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE chronic surplus of the Prussian budget has caused the Government to contemplate an increase in the salary of officials, both civil and military. Judges are to be paid \$750 in future, instead of \$600 per year. First-class lieutenants will receive \$450 instead of \$300. The salaries of teachers will be increased on a similar ratio. The press generally favor this increase, for Germany has reduced her total debt of over \$1,000,000,000 in 1875 to less than \$400,000,000.

ACCORDING to some of our Canadian exchanges, the British Government has decided to increase considerably its fleets in American waters. The *Flag*, Ottawa, thinks it is certain that "the British fleet on the North American station and in the West Indies will, year by year hereafter, be maintained at a sufficient strength to render a satisfactory account of any force the United States might be able to muster in those waters together with that of any possible ally besides."

THERE is a remarkable contrast between the finances of Germany and those of France. While the former country is gradually paying off its debt, and the German people are the least taxed in Europe, France struggles with a yearly deficit of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The debt of France has increased from \$4,500,000,000 in 1875 to \$6,000,000,000 in 1895. The *Temps* fears that, altho France is probably the richest country in the world, a financial breakdown must ensue unless greater economy is exercised.

The *Saturday Review*, London, reports with satisfaction that two Turkish papers have been suppressed by the Egyptian authorities for their scurrilous attacks upon the Queen of England. One of them, the *Nunir*, had said that "this old, made-up Queen is not half as powerful as the Sultan of Turkey. Her soldiers could not stand two days before our army," added the Turkish editor. The *Pioneer*, an English paper published in the capital of the Khedive, says: "If justice were done, the proprietor of the *Nunir* would be flogged at the cart's tail through the native quarters at Cairo. The Khedive committed a gross piece of folly when he failed to suppress the paper until he received a hint to do so from the British Government."

AN increase in next year's French naval estimates is confidently expected, as the result of the adverse report just made by M. de Kerjégu upon the relative strength of the French fleet. This report is interesting in two ways to Great Britain, both on account of its assertion that the British fleet is overwhelmingly strong, and its demand for immediate action toward increasing the French navy: "The aim of every patriotic Minister of Marine, it says, ought to be to push on to the possession of a fleet capable of ruining the commercial supremacy of England at a given moment."

DR. KOCH, the German bacteriologist, has been asked by the Cape Government to investigate the rinderpest. Many English papers censure this want of loyalty to the mother country, declaring that it is neither wise nor necessary to employ scientists who were "made in Germany." The appointment of Dr. Haffkine, the distinguished Russian expert on cholera, as chief of the Bombay committee of investigation is also criticized. The London *Globe*, however, has found an explanation. This paper thinks that the British Colonial authorities are too humane to employ Englishmen on such dangerous researches!

A PROFOUND sensation has been created in France by the publication of Captain Nercy's book "La future Débâcle." General Gallifet is said to be the real author of the book. The writer declares that the command of the French army is not in good hands, that there is much nepotism in the army, that the officers are better able to shine at parades and reviews than in the field, and that the fortresses are in a bad condition. Last, but not least, there is no well-defined plan of conducting a campaign. The writer fears that, unless these faults are remedied, the French army will fare as badly during the next war as it did in 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW IT FEELS TO DIE OF HUNGER.

AN article under the above caption by Arnold White appears in *Cassell's Family Magazine* for December. Below we reproduce it entire:

"In the winter-time we often read the common phrases 'dying of hunger,' 'starved to death,' 'perished of want.' As a matter of fact, out of the five million inhabitants of London, some twenty-seven are annually destined to die of want of food sufficient to keep body and soul together. Many times twenty-seven thousand, however, feel some of the pangs that precede actual death from hunger. But the great mass of the inhabitants of these islands never know, from one end of their lives to another, the meaning of the word hunger. The ordinary citizen, who is kept an hour or two waiting for luncheon or dinner, believes that the edge of his sharp appetite is hunger. It is nothing of the sort. The voracious craving for food, even for monkey or human flesh, which would excite nausea in ordinary life, comes only after the thirtieth hour of abstinence, and may continue until the third or fourth day. No one who has not fasted in health for a greater period than twenty-four hours knows the wistful longing for sustenance or the gnawing pains that constitute real hunger. Those who are young and strong might give themselves an object-lesson in the sufferings of too many of our English poor by abstaining from all food for a period of thirty hours.

"A few years ago I had an opportunity of testing the sensations that accompany starvation. Needless to say, my experience of famine was involuntary. Having recently recovered from an attack of jungle fever, I happened to be one of a small prospective party in one of our tropical colonies. An unsurveyed tract of forest, almost unknown to white men, was the object of our journey. We started at dawn after an early breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and two or three bananas apiece, and a dry biscuit or a morsel of bread and jam. We took no food with us except a packet of sandwiches and a flask of whisky, as we expected to return to the native bungalow, whence we started in time for breakfast, at noon.

"Our object was to ascend a wooded hill about 1,000 feet above us, take some observations of the lie of the country, the course of the streams, and the character of the soil and the timber, leaving further observation to the next day. We started merrily enough. Confident of our knowledge of woodcraft, we never consulted the compass, but tramped steadily on. At 10 A.M. we sat down by a stream that bubbled down the slope, consumed our sandwiches, and finished the whisky. At 10:30 A.M. we started again, glancing at the compass when it was too late. At noon we called a halt. The idea of our being lost was too ridiculous to be seriously entertained. One of us climbed the highest tree in sight. The report was not encouraging. We *were* lost. On leaving the bungalow at 6 A.M. we had traveled due north. Nothing was simpler than to travel due south. Accordingly we tramped southward for four hours, and again called a halt. Another tree was ascended. The report of the look-out was the same—jungle in every direction. In another hour the sun would set; and there was no twilight.

"At 5.30 P.M. it was time to prepare for the night we were destined to pass in the jungle. We were weary with a nine-hours' tramp almost foodless. The jungle leeches were attacking every member of our little party, gorging themselves with the rare daintiness of white men's blood. By 6:10 P.M., the sun was set, and within a quarter of an hour we were in darkness. There was no want of water, so that the torment of thirst was not added to the hunger that began to devour us. Since dinner the previous day none of us had tasted more than a banana or two, a cup of coffee, a sandwich, and a little whisky and water. The weather was oppressively hot, but a shower of rain cooled our heated and wearied bodies. Wet through, we were unable to sleep, and passed the night singing and talking, affecting the good spirits we were far from feeling. The following is my diary for the next three days:

"6:30 A.M., 16th May.—Decided to walk southward, as we must come to the sea within sixty miles. Aching painfully in every limb. No sleep. Cold and exhausted; a heavy gnawing pain in

the regions of the belt. Started at 7 A.M. Walked or struggled through the dense bamboo and thorny undergrowth until noon, with frequent halts. 1 P.M.: Have rested an hour. The leeches terrible. Their appetite voracious. Feeling weak and light-headed. Visions of roast beef and potatoes. Old dinner-parties, long forgotten, vividly present to the imagination. 6 P.M.: Found an overhanging rock—decide to bivouac beneath it.

"17th May, 7 A.M.—Some troubled sleep; phantoms of feasts of which one is about to partake, vanishing suddenly. The pain caused by unemployed gastric juice increasing; almost unbearable. I am weaker than the other two. I entreat them to leave me, and send help if they find it; they agree. They bring me bamboo leaves to chew.

"10 A.M., alone. The pain unbearable. Old scenes of childhood, so real, I lose myself. The leeches in my hair torment me. Darkness. The cries of jungle animals, monkeys, wildcat, and leopards. The night passed in alternate periods of maddening pain, frantic dreams—always of banquets and profusion of food and light.

"18th May, 7 A.M.—To-morrow shall I wind up my watch? I stand up and fall down, and only long for death. Leeches on my face. I crush one with my teeth. He is full of my blood. Violent nausea. Tears, and a blank.

"19th May.—Have a dim remembrance of being carried in a hammock, with a splitting headache, to a hut. Some one moistened my cracked lips with brandy. Rice-water and egg is placed in my mouth—I swallow. In a few minutes hunger returns.

"For weeks afterward I could digest nothing but the simplest food. The chief impression left on my mind was the justification hungry men may plead for stealing food. I would gladly have eaten my uncle. Hunger is a sordid thing—it kills the better nature. Judge no one hardly who really is hungry."

A PERSONAL STUDY OF HOBOES.

LAST summer was a great one for tramps in this country. As one of the veterans of the class expressed it: "It's gittin' so a respectable 'boe [hoboe] can't get a hand-out anywhere no more. This whole d— country is on the bum." Among those who adopted the life in Michigan were two young men who, finding book-selling a disappointment, put in their summer vacation "on the road." One of them, C. W. Noble, writes up the results of his study of hoboies in *The Popular Science Monthly* (December). Each had one extra shirt and two clean collars and a pair of overalls. Also a coil of steel wire, a pair of pliers, and a wooden frame over which to bend the wire into a tidy-holder. The sale of these tidy-holders paid the meager costs of the trip.

The tramps with whom they associated—traveling, eating, and sleeping with them—seemed, that year, about evenly divided between those who were on the road from preference, because of restless, roving dispositions, and those there because of misfortune. This first class is divided again into two subdivisions—the chronic tramp, the "profesh," born rather than made, and those who, thrown out of work, become tramps for the time being. Mr. Noble writes as follows of those in the first subdivision:

"Tramps as a class are young men. I do not know what becomes of them when they are old, or whether they ever get old, and, as far as I could discover, they do not know either. Their happy-go-lucky method of living leads them to give very little thought to the future, but the fact still remains that an old man can not live as they do. They uniformly travel by night and sleep by day. It is no uncommon sight to see fifteen or twenty of these lusty fellows asleep in the shade of some watering-tank, and if you would take the pains to climb up the ladder and into the tank you would probably find a little room over the water occupied by four or five more. They are not so universally drunken as the temperance advocates would have us suppose. One time when we were traveling by freight two of the lads brought on a bottle of whisky, and one of them offered it to several of us successively. Nobody would drink with him and he became abusive. The boys took his bottle away from him, and threw it overboard, and compelled him to sit quiet until he fell

asleep. But, on the other hand, their private morals are abominable. They seem to have no idea of personal purity whatever."

Of the temporary tramps, the "roadsters," the following particulars are given:

"The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having a 'graft,' or in other terms a visible means of support. The graft consists of any method at all to gain money aside from begging or chance jobs. For instance, our tidy-holders were 'an out-of-sight good graft.' We found one tramp who sold a kind of soap made by himself, which he guaranteed to take out any spot whatever. It really did so, but the spot was pretty sure to reappear the next day. I knew another who sold soap which looked like Castile. A week after it was bought it dried up into half its original size and became absolutely worthless. Another had made a sore on his arm with acid, and begged by showing this sore and telling some pitiful tale. As for such means of exciting sympathy, their name is legion.

"I found that there are several firms throughout the country who make it a business to supply grafts to tramps. For example, there are publishing houses where the professional beggar may obtain printed cards which will be of great assistance to him. The one-legged man will find a selection of most heart-rending poetry under titles such as 'The Woodman's Lament' or 'The Railroad Boy's Appeal.' The lame, the halt, and the blind are all provided with cards at so much per hundred. Another firm will make a specialty of so-called high-class novelties, and will issue a mammoth catalog, probably advertised with a picture of a cat. Here you will find listed pewter spoons at twenty-five cents per dozen, tied with pink ribbon in half-dozen lots, and each spoon labeled sterling silver and done up separate, in white tissue paper. Spectacles may be bought for two dollars and a quarter per dozen for the man who 'just found a pair of gold-bowed spectacles down the road, and if they fit you, you may have them for two dollars, as I have no use for them.' Not all grafts, however, are dishonest. The sale of pencils, paper, and in fact any article sold by tramps, would come under this definition.

"There is also a large number of persons in this class whose employment is not at first sight apparent. Professional gamblers and bookmakers are obliged by the nature of their employment to be on the move constantly. When in luck they spend their money lavishly, yet in case of pinch they take to the freight without a grumble. . . . The women on the road seem to be much more irreclaimable than the men. They have less true politeness, less sense of honor, and if dishonest are much more subtle. In a religious community they are invariably religious, and have uniformly been abandoned by their husbands and have six children dependent on their efforts. Male agents, as a rule, will be fair with each other and have a strong *esprit de corps*, but for the female agent everything is fish that comes into her net. There are several trades whose members seem condemned to be perpetually on the road. Printers and hotel cooks are a case to the point."

Those who are tramps from necessity constitute one of the most interesting spectacles in trampdom. They are the out-of-works who find it necessary to "move on" in search of a job. When forced to remain a tramp for a month or two they grow to like the life and to settle down into it. These form the real tramp problem, and Mr. Noble thinks the best solution of the problem lies in the municipal woodyard, where a meal and a night's lodging are to be had for two or three hours of wood-cutting. "The tramp who finds himself in this manner paying his way will in some measure regain his self-respect and will stand a better chance of being reclaimed."

The Use of Flint Muskets.—"Strange as it may appear," says *The Railway Review*, November 7, "flint muskets are not a relic of a bygone age. Last year no fewer than 1,820,000 gun flints were produced at the Lingheath Mines, Brandon, Suffolk, England. These flints are chiefly applied to arms which are destined to delight African and other savages, who, having so long been used to flint-locks, are reluctant to give them up. The method of manufacture of these gun-flints is very interesting.

In the operation of 'flaking' the worker will take a 'quarter' in his left hand, and, placing it on his knee, round which a protecting band of leather has been strapped, gently tap the flint with a hammer, giving it each time a well-directed blow. At every tap a flake six inches long and one inch wide falls into his hand, and if a good one, is deposited in a pail by his side, all bad ones being discarded. The 'knappers' work these flakes with hammers with long thin heads, often made of old files, transversely breaking the strips of flint on an iron ridge fixed in their benches. After this they carefully flake them till they get a complete gun flint. A flaker can make 7,000 or 8,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours, and a knapper will finish 3,000 gun flints in the same time. There are four sizes of flints in use: the musket, the carbine, the horse, and the single."

IN THE WILDERNESS WITH GRANT.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, who was a member of General Grant's staff, is writing a series of important papers for *The Century*, on "Campaigning with Grant." The second of the series concerns itself with the fighting in the Wilderness. The story of the battle is too long and too closely woven together to be given satisfactorily in extracts, but one of the most interesting parts of the description relates to Grant's own demeanor on the battle-field. We quote as follows from this description:

"While the most critical movements were taking place, General Grant manifested no perceptible anxiety, but gave his orders, and sent and received communications, with a coolness and deliberation which made a marked impression upon those who had been brought into contact with him for the first time on the field of battle. His speech was never hurried and his manner betrayed no trace of excitability or even impatience. He never exhibited to better advantage his peculiar ability in moving troops with unparalleled speed to the critical points on the line of battle where they were most needed, or, as it was sometimes called, 'feeding a fight.' There was a spur on the heel of every order he sent, and his subordinates were made to realize that in battle it is the minutes which control events. He said, while waiting for Burnside to get into position and attack: 'The only time I ever feel impatient is when I give an order for an important movement of troops in the presence of the enemy, and am waiting for them to reach their destination. Then the minutes seem like hours.' He rode out to important points of the line twice during the day, in company with General Meade and two officers of the staff. It was noticed that he was visibly affected by his proximity to the wounded, and especially by the sight of blood. He would turn his face away from such scenes, and show by the expression of his countenance, and sometimes by a pause in his conversation, that he felt most keenly the painful spectacle presented by the field of battle. Some reference was made to the subject in camp that evening, and the general said: 'I can not bear the sight of suffering. The night after the first day's fight at Shiloh I was sitting on the ground, leaning against a tree, trying to get some sleep. It soon began to rain so hard that I went into a log-house near by to seek shelter; but I found the surgeons had taken possession of it, and were amputating the arms and legs of the wounded, and blood was flowing in streams. I could not endure such a scene, and was glad to return to the tree outside, and sit there till morning in the storm.' I thought of this remark while sitting by his bedside twenty-one years afterward, when he, in the last days of his fatal illness, was himself undergoing supreme physical torture.

"As the general felt that he could be found more readily, and could issue his orders more promptly, from the central point which he had chosen for his headquarters, he remained there almost the entire day. He would at times walk slowly up and down, but most of the day he sat upon the stump of a tree, or on the ground, with his back leaning against a tree. The thread gloves remained on his hands, a lighted cigar was in his mouth almost constantly, and his penknife was kept in active use whittling sticks."

Grant, we are told, unlike many commanders, rarely consulted maps. General Porter explains this as follows:

"The explanation of it is that he had an extraordinary memory

as to anything that was presented to him graphically. After looking critically at a map of a locality, it seemed to become photographed indelibly upon his brain, and he could follow its features without referring to it again. Besides, he possessed an almost intuitive knowledge of topography, and never became confused as to the points of the compass. He was a natural 'bushwhacker,' and was never so much at home as when finding his way by the course of streams, the contour of the hills, and the general features of the country. I asked him, one day, whether he had ever been deceived as to the points of the compass. He said: 'Only once—when I arrived at Cairo, Ill. The effect of that curious bend in the river turned me completely around, and when the sun came up the first morning after I got there, it seemed to me that it rose directly in the west.' "

Here is another interesting pen-sketch of Grant as he appeared just after the receipt of wild tales of disaster:

"In the darkness of the night, in the gloom of a tangled forest, and after men's nerves had been racked by the strain of a two days' desperate battle, the most immovable commander might have been shaken. But it was in just such sudden emergencies that General Grant was always at his best. Without the change of a muscle of his face, or the slightest alteration in the tones of his voice, he quietly interrogated the officers who brought the reports; then, sifting out the truth from the mass of exaggerations, he gave directions for relieving the situation with the marvelous rapidity which was always characteristic of him when directing movements in the face of an enemy. Reinforcements were hurried to the point attacked, and preparations made for Sedgwick's corps to take up a new line, with the front and right thrown back. General Grant soon walked over to his own camp, seated himself on a stool in front of his tent, lighted a fresh cigar, and there continued to receive further advices from the right.

"A general officer came in from his command at this juncture, and said to the general-in-chief, speaking rapidly and laboring under considerable excitement: 'General Grant, this is a crisis that can not be looked upon too seriously. I know Lee's methods well by past experience; he will throw his whole army between us and the Rapidan, and cut us off completely from our communications.' The general rose to his feet, took his cigar out of his mouth, turned to the officer, and replied, with a degree of animation which he seldom manifested: 'Oh, I am heartily tired of hearing about what Lee is going to do. Some of you always seem to think he is suddenly going to turn a double somersault, and land in our rear and on both of our flanks at the same time. Go back to your command, and try to think what we are going to do ourselves, instead of what Lee is going to do.' The officer retired rather crestfallen, and without saying a word in reply. This recalls a very pertinent criticism regarding his chief once made in my presence by General Sherman. He said: 'Grant always seemed pretty certain to win when he went into a fight with anything like equal numbers. I believe the chief reason why he was more successful than others was that while they were thinking so much about what the enemy was going to do, Grant was thinking all the time about what he was going to do himself.' "

THE PROPOSED WORLD'S CENSUS.

IN recent months the proposition to take a census of the entire globe at the beginning of the next century has been repeatedly mentioned by the press. What has actually been done toward the realization of such a project is given in a late number of the *Germania*, of Milwaukee, from which source we reproduce the following:

"As impossible as it may seem at first glance, it is nevertheless certain that an earnest effort will be made to take a census of the whole earth in the near future. This gigantic project is to become a fact with the advent of the twentieth century. The plan was put into tangible shape at the recent convention, held in Bern, Switzerland, of the International Statistical Institute, the original proposition having been made by Dr. Guillaume, the Director of the Swiss Bureau of Statistics. The convention appointed a committee of ways and means, consisting of prominent statisticians, savants, travelers, and geographers, who are to propose an acceptable method of realizing this grand scheme, and

report to the convention at its next biennial meeting. Naturally it is an impossibility to secure even approximately the exact data in many regions, such as the polar, many parts of Africa, Asia, and elsewhere, which have never even been visited by the explorers and which a census enumerator would never reach. The population of the globe is now estimated at 1,700,000,000, these being the figures of Professors Behm and Wagner, of Göttingen, recognized as the leading authorities in this department. Both, however, concede that these figures are not absolutely reliable and are largely calculations based on the more or less reliable reports of travelers. This is, for instance, the case with such countries as China, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. They acknowledge that as far as China is concerned the figures may be millions too high or too low, and that the estimate of Africa may be fifty millions out of the way, and that errors in proportion may exist in the figures claimed for Persia, Siam, Afghanistan, Turkey, and other lands.

China, however, has decided to undertake an official census. This promise was made by Li Hung Chang in Berlin only lately. The governments of Turkey, Persia, Siam, and Afghanistan are to be petitioned to assist the agents of the Statistical Institute in taking the census of these countries. Quite naturally the scheme of the Institute can be realized only by the expenditure of considerable money and the application of a great deal of diplomacy. But the Institute is sanguine. Then, too, quite a number of lands must yet be explored before 1900. But if geographical research is pushed in the next years as vigorously as this has been done during the past decades, then there will scarcely be a mile of territory in Africa which will not have been explored by travelers before the beginning of the twentieth century, and a census can at least approximately be made.

Then, too, in the year 1900 Russia will have almost completed her two vast systems of railroads across the continent of Asia, traversing all Siberia and the wild regions of Tibet, and these districts will be open to the traveler. It is accordingly proposed to send a large colony of energetic travelers to these regions in 1900 to make a report on the unnumbered millions that live there.

It is hoped that this census, notwithstanding its greatness and vastness, can be completed in a single week in all the civilized nations of the globe. The attempt is even to be made to have the census taken on one and the same day.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Was Jesus a Pharisee?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST [October 24], I had the honor of passing "review" before your many readers—for which many thanks. It is an axiom of learned Jews in every land never to reply to a sermon ("en meshuv'in al hadrush"). This might with equal propriety be said of criticism. The present case, however, presents an exception. Yours is an influential periodical, with a good literary tone, and it will not offend you if I call your attention to a statement of error.

In the first place, the article "Jesus the Pharisee," is written by a radical in religion, particularly in Judaism. The intention was, not to serve Orthodox Judaism, but science.

In the second place—well, had you waited and read the article in full, (only half was published in *The Menorah*) you would have discovered the fact which seemed a bone of contention, to wit: that I made no attempt to explain the denunciation of Jesus against "Scribes and Pharisees."

However, lest you overlook the matter, let me explain why such an explanation in the article is a *sine qua non*. To say that the grandest ideal of the Christian world was a member of the very people he berated, is below the dignity of a scholar and historian, and no one making the least pretensions would be guilty of that. Yet I am convinced and expressed myself to that effect ten years ago, long before the learned work of my friend Professor Chwolson appeared, that Jesus was a Pharisee, *i.e.*, a *Parush*, a man separated from the vulgar mass, and above them in feeling, in learning, in holiness, and all that which goes to make a grand character—perhaps the grandest the world ever saw. This was, and still is, the interpretation of *Parush* or Pharisee.

Why then did Jesus speak against Scribes, etc.? Answer:

He spoke against Scribes and Pharisees in the service of Sadducean high-priests. The Talmud says (*i.e.*, the rabbis so held) that a learned bastard is preferable to an ignorant high-priest; now there were many in the "Honein" family of high-priests who could neither read nor write Hebrew, whose gold alone bought them the office; they then hired the clever and perverted Pharisees to secretary their official affairs, and these were the hypocrites and dyed-in-the-wool against whom Jesus uttered such crushing words.

G. A. DANZIGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 4.

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DR. LYMAN ABBOTT: The standard History of the United States for the household and the general reader.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD: The work is admirably prepared, and possesses greater merits than any other history of the United States with which I am acquainted. It deserves a place in the library of every student.

REV. WILLIAM MANCHEE, Van Houten Ave., Passaic, N. J.: I received the books and am more than pleased with them. They are superior every way to my expectations. The type is so easily readable, the paper so fine, the mechanical execution so perfect, the covers so attractive and strong, the illustration so clear and apt that I can not say what I justly could say in praise of these handsome volumes without seeming to flatter. The reading matter is only what would be expected of authors of so high a literary reputation as those who prepared this history. . . This work of Scribner's is to our American people, it seems to me, what Knight's is to the English people. It is an A No. 1 work that no eulogy is sufficiently adequate to justly praise. It must have a great sale.

JOHN H. RAVEN, Reformed Church, Metuchen, N. J.: Having made a thorough examination of Scribner's History of the United States, I consider it by far the best popular history of our country of which I know. Unlike many other histories, it neither skims over nor omits any period, and I believe that the excellent illustrations will be very helpful in fixing the events in the reader's mind.

H. O. CANFIELD, Bridgeport, Conn.: I subscribed for Scribner's History of the United States through a *Tribune* Club, and wish to say that I find it more complete than I had anticipated. It is readable, accurate, and the Index makes it a historical encyclopædia of great value to the busy man. The illustrations are full and so interesting that the children will be historians almost before they can read.

THE HISTORY

Now comes before the public as a finished work, and the following claims are made for it:

1. It is essentially the first complete History of the United States as a nation, dealing with all the events from the earliest time to the end of the World's Columbian Exposition.

2. It is new in scope and new in authority, having been planned by William Cullen Bryant, and completed by Sidney Howard Gay and Noah Brooks, assisted by many specialists, including Edward Everett Hale, Horace E. Scudder, E. L. Burlingame, Rossiter Johnson, Dr. John Weiss, and many others.

3. It gives a thorough account of the opinions of scientific men as to the earliest features and characteristics of the territory now occupied by the United States.

4. It uses for the first time in a general history the mass of information that has come to light concerning Columbus himself and his time.

5. It brings out more fully than ever before the dramatic features of early New England life, and the characteristics of Puritanism.

6. It contains the fullest sketch ever given in a general work of the exploration and settlement of the West.

7. It gives the first account of the Civil War, in which the mass of historical matter is brought into a well-balanced and complete narrative, within a moderate compass.

8. It brings down the history to our own time with a fulness and completeness which has not before been accomplished in a work of its dimensions or standing.

9. It is a strong, scholarly, accurate, and at the same time picturesque and vivid presentation of the history of the American people.

10. The 1,600 illustrations surpass in number, authenticity, and artistic merit anything before attempted in an American historical work, valuable not merely for their beauty, but as an aid in realizing the scenes and events with which the narrative has to do.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

There were no sensational features in the situation last week, the most striking thing being the agreement among jobbers and wholesalers, according to *Bradstreet's*, that "there will be no business revival this year."

Prices in General.—"Jobbers of dry-goods report that sales for future delivery have fallen off. Shoe manufacturers report that demand has declined compared with preceding weeks, and Eastern woolen mills that orders for spring delivery are of moderate volume. Transactions in wool have fallen off, manufacturers buying only as they receive orders. The situation in iron and steel is less satisfactory, with unsettling rumors

as to the success of the steel pool, comparatively few sales of staple grades, and no likelihood of revival in demand prior to February. Sales of open-hearth steel have been made at a parity with grades which have been considered cheaper; nails have again reacted on the dissolution of the pool; tinplate prices have been cut, and Bessemer pig iron has sold down 15 cents a ton. The weakness in hides continues and prices are lower, tho thus far without effect on quotations for leather. Petroleum prices have reacted, and quotations are lower for coffee, lard, oats and corn. No material change is reported in prices for pork, print cloths and lumber, while those for turpentine, tobacco, cotton, sugar, wheat, and flour are all higher."—*Bradstreet's*, December 5.

Clearing-House Returns and Railways.—"The volume of business shown by clearing-house returns was, for the past week nearly 1 per cent. over last year, and for the month of November 3 per cent. and 11 per cent. less than 1892, the comparison being the best for the past five months. The

great improvement compared with three previous months is especially encouraging because railway traffic in November was small, earnings falling 11.2 per cent. below last year, and 12.1 below 1892. The traffic is affected by lack of cars owing to the previous heavy movement, and Chicago eastbound shipments for four weeks were 270,664 tons against 289,269 last year. The weakness in stocks for some days was partly due to small earnings, but after falling from \$49.69 on Friday last to \$49 at the close on Monday, London buying, which exceeded sales by 10,000 shares, and the demand from home investors, raised the average of active railway stocks to \$49.85 at the close. Trust stocks also closed slightly higher for the week."—*Dun's Review*, December 5.

The Wheat Supply.—"The most bullish feature of *Bradstreet's* monthly report of American available stocks of wheat is found in the net decrease of 618,000 bushels on both coasts during November, the first decrease during November since records have been kept. In November, 1895, the net in-

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Dr. J. C. How, Haverhill, Mass., says: "I have seen great benefit from the steady use of this preparation, in case of chronic wakefulness."

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crease was 10,715,000 bushels; in 1894, 9,816,000 bushels; in 1893, 16,200,000 bushels, and in 1892 it was 17,747,000 bushels. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada have always continued to grow from week to week, after harvesting, until New Year's, and sometimes later. This year the check to supplies appears to have arrived a month ahead of usual.

"Stocks of available wheat in the United States. Canada, afloat for and in Europe December 1 were 14,485,000 bushels, 16,000,000 bushels less than on a like date in 1895, 36,000,000 bushels less than in 1894, 42,000,000 bushels less than in 1893, 27,000,000 bushels less than in 1892, and 9,000,000 bushels less than on December 1, 1891."—*Bradstreet's, December 5.*

Business in Canada.—"General trade at Montreal is reported more active than in the week last year. Jobbers in furs and other winter goods at Toronto report a more active demand and a fair business. General trade at Halifax is about an average at this season. All crops in Nova Scotia have yielded in excess of previous years, with the exception of potatoes. Trade in New Brunswick continues quiet, altho a number of vessels are loading with lumber for foreign ports. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax amount to \$26,810,000 this week, compared with \$17,838,000 last week, which was one day short, and as contrasted with \$25,591,000 in the corresponding week one year ago. There are 47 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, 11 more than last week, 8 more than in the week a year ago, 14 more than in the corresponding week two years ago, and 19 more than in the like week of 1893."—*Bradstreet's, December 5.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

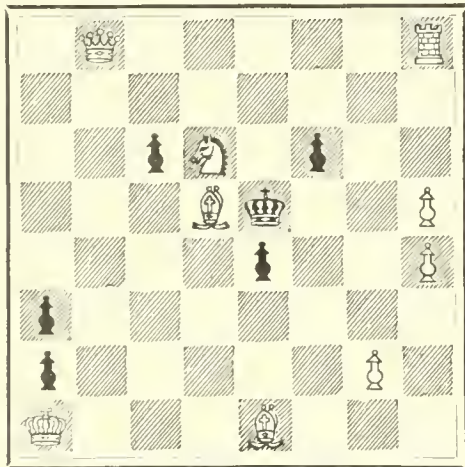
Problem 177.

BY C. H. LATTA.

(From *The British Chess Magazine.*)

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K 4; Ps on K 5, K B 3, Q B 3, Q R 6 and 7.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q R sq; Q on Q Kt 8; Bs on K sq and Q 5; Kt on Q 6; R on K R 8; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 4 and 5. White mates in three moves.

THE Importance of THE LIVING AGE to every American reader, as the freshest and best compilation of gleanings from the field of British periodical literature has been long recognized. Founded by E. Littell in 1844, it has never ceased to occupy a prominent place among the foremost magazines of the day. In pursuance of the same general plan adopted by its founder, and to give the best the world can offer, the publishers have arranged for the introduction of certain "New Features" so widening its scope as to embrace translations of noteworthy articles from the leading publications of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and other Continental countries, many of which contain matter of great interest and value to the American reader, yet which, for obvious reasons, are absolutely beyond his reach but for the timely help of this delightful medium. In addition a monthly Supplement will be given, containing three departments devoted to American literature.

Its prospectus, printed in another column, more fully describes these new features, the first of which appear, in a November issue.

A year ago the price was reduced from \$8.00 to \$6.00 a year. This reduction brings the Magazine within the reach of a much wider class, and certainly at this price, with these improvements, it is at once the cheapest and the best literary weekly in existence. In no other way can its equivalent be obtained for less than many times its cost. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals offer still greater inducements, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1897, the intervening numbers of 1896 will be sent gratis. The Living Age Co., Boston, are the publishers.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 173.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. K—Q 7! | 2. P—B 6, mate |
| R x Kt | Kt—B 2! mate |
| | 2. Kt—B 2! mate |
| 1. R x P | 2. Kt—Kt 3, mate |
| ..... | 2. Q—Q 6, mate |
| 1. R—B 5 | 2. Q—K 5, mate |
| ..... | 2. Q—K 5, mate |
| 1. R—B 6 | |
| | |
| 1. R—Q 6 | |

Other variations depend on those given above.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; A. M. Chamberlain, Painesville, O.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. E. Roberts, Ann Arbor, Mich.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.; E. P. Gould, Augusta, Me.; N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.

Three incorrect key-moves have been tried: K—Q 6 is answered by R—B 6. If 2 P—B 5, R interposes; if 2 Q—K 5, K—Q 6. B—Kt 5 is defeated by R x Kt. B—Kt 8 is "cooked" in the same way. The only reason we can give for naming this problem "The Oyster" is that it is hard to open, altho several of our solvers found the task quite easy. M. W. H. found the Black K representing the oyster proper, and we "have to open the shell to get at him."

No. 174.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Q—K sq | K x P | Q—B 3 or Kt 3, mate |
| 1. K x P must | 2. K—Q 5 or B 5 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., W. R. Coumbe, N. Hald, Mrs. Cook, Dr. Frick, A. M. Chamberlain, Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; Dr. P. H. S. Vaughn, Augusta, Me.

This arrangement, which looks so simple when you get it, proved to be a sticker to the majority of our solvers. Q—Q 3, R—K B 3, and R—Q 3 were all tried. With any of these the K gets away. Those who sent these overlooked Black's (2) P—K 3, stopping Q—Q 5.

H. Ketcham and Dr. Vaughn were successful with No. 172.

The Pillsbury National Chess-Correspondence Association.

This Association, which has now a membership of over 1,000, was organized to afford facilities to Chess-players in all parts of the United States who desired to play by correspondence. President E. T. Runge, of Chicago, has appointed the Tournament Committee, of which A. H. Gansser, President of the Michigan Chess Association, is Chairman, and S. H. Chadwick, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club, Assistant Chairman. The eight tourney divisions are represented on the Committee as follows:

Eastern.....	Dr. S. T. King.....	Brooklyn
New England.....	E. R. Blanchard.....	Boston
Northern.....	F. A. Hill.....	St. Paul
Midland.....	Nelson Hald.....	Dannebrog, Neb.
Western.....	J. S. D. Hopkins.....	Parrott, Col.
Atlantic.....	A. Anderson.....	Killarney, Fla.
Southern.....	L. R. Walden.....	Austin, Tex.
Central.....	E. J. Napier.....	Chicago

The tournaments are open to all residents of the United States, and entries must be made before November 25, to E. J. Napier, Secretary, No. 7,322 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, the entrance-fee being

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Rheumatism, etc.—Free to Our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, testifies in the New York *Christian Witness* that Alkavis completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

50 cents. The players entered for each divisional tournament will play for the district championship, and the eight winners will compete in a final round for the National championship.

Blackburne's Blindfold Play.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the English champion, lately played, in London, eight games blindfold, winning 6, losing 1, drawing 1. The following game is a fine specimen:

J. H. BLACKBURNE. White.	R. J. BARRETT. Black.	J. H. BLACKBURNE. White.	R. J. BARRETT. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	12 Castles (c)	P-K R 4 (d)
2 Kt-Q B 3	B-B 4	13 B-K Kt5	P x B
3 P-B 4	B x Kt (a)	14 Q-B 6 ch	K-Q 2
4 R x B	P x P	15 Q x B P ch	K-Q sq
5 P-Q 4!	Q-R 5 ch	16 Q-B 6 ch	K-K sq (e)
6 P-Kt 3	P x P	17 Q x R ch	K-K 2
7 R x P (b)	P-K R 3	18 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-K sq
8 Kt-Q 5!	K-Q sq	19 B-Kt 5 ch!	P-B 3
9 Q-B 3	Kt-K B 3	20 R-K B sq	Kt-Q 2
10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	21 Q-Kt 8 ch	K-K 2
11 B-K 3	P-Q 3	22 R-B 7 ch	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by James Mason, in *The British Chess Magazine*.

(a) With this capture, Black ventures upon a specious but untrustworthy center attack.

(b) White's development is apt to prove over-compensation for the Pawn so laboriously acquired by his opponent.

(c) What a contrast between Black and White!

(d) The Queen was in danger. Perhaps the other Pawn should go forward. At all events, Mr. Blackburne is now afforded an opportunity for a brilliant and conclusive combination, which he sees very well, and immediately proceeds to execute in his happiest manner.

(e) If K-Q 2, endeavoring to avoid Q x R ch, there would be loss of the Queen or speedy mate, from 17 B-R 3 ch, etc.

A Sparkle by Albin.

Played at the recent Vienna Masters' Tournament.

French Defense.

ALBIN. White.	HALPRIN. Black.	ALBIN. White.	HALPRIN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3	22 Q-Kt 4	Q-B 2
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	23 R-R 6	Q-K 2
3 P x P (a)	P x P	24 B-Kt5 ch	K-Q sq (i)
4 B-Q 3	B-Q 3	25 Q-R 4	R-K Kt sq
5 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	26 R x R P	R x R
6 Q-Kt-K 2	Kt-B 3	27 Q x R	Q-K Kt 4
7 B-K Kt 5	B-K 3	28 Q-Kt 8 ch	B-B sq
8 P-Q B 3	Q-Kt-Q 2	29 R-B 2	R-Kt 3 (k)
9 P-K B 4 (b)	P-K R 3	30 B-Q 3	R-Q B 3
10 B-R 4	Kt-Kt 3	31 R x P	Q-Kt 5
11 Kt-K B 3	Q-B 2	32 P-R 3	Kt-Kt 6 ch
12 Kt-K 5	Kt-B 5	33 K-R 3	Q-Kt sq
13 Q-B sq (c)	P-Q Kt 4	34 P-K 6 (l)	Kt-Q 3 (m)
14 Castles	Q-Kt 3 (d)	35 R-Q 7 ch	K-K sq
15 K-R sq	B x Kt	36 R x Kt	Kt-B 8 ch
16 B P x B	Kt-K R 4 (e)	37 K-Kt sq	Kt-K 6
17 P-Q Kt 3	Kt-R 4	38 Kt-B 4	Q-Kt 6
18 P-R 4 (f)	P-Kt 4 (g)	39 Q-Kt 5	Q-K 8 ch
19 Q-R 3	P x P	40 B-B sq	B-Kt 2
20 P x P	Kt-Kt 2	41 R x R (o)	Resigns.
21 P x P	Q x B P		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

(a) Q-Kt-B 3 or to Q 2 is generally considered preferable. The text-move equalizes the game, and usually leads to a draw.

(b) Aggressive play, which seems perfectly sound.

(c) Necessary, since Black threatened Kt x Kt P as well as Kt-K 6. White could have played Kt x Kt, but after P x Kt, Black is enabled to place his K Kt-Q 4.

(d) With the intention to win a Pawn. It seems, however, it was loss of time only, since White replies K-R sq.

(e) This places the K Kt very badly. Kt-K 5 was infinitely better.

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"tough glass," "no smell,"
and "best light," are great
big things. "Macbeth" in-
cludes them all, if you get the
chimney made for your lamp.

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Pittsburgh Pa

(f) If Kt x P, then Q-R 3 attacking the Kt and threatening mate; of course Black could then reply P-Kt 4, saving the piece, but White's attack on the Queen's wing would remain powerful.

(g) Black now plays to win the B. This gives White two Pawns and an almost irresistible attack. No doubt, White intended to sacrifice the piece when he played P-R 4.

(h) White could have played now R x B, winning a piece, for if Q x R, then Q x Kt, and if B x R, then B ch, winning the Kt. White, it seems, did not care to exchange pieces, but relied on the attack.

(i) Black could not play K-B sq, on account of R x B wins a piece.

(k) Evidently Black had no time for this move. He should have adopted a more aggressive line of play. Q-K 6, Q-Q 7, or P-R 6, would have been better.

(l) Excellent play. White's attack is now irresistible.

(m) Loses a piece, but Black had hardly any better move at his disposal.

(o) Threatening mate in a few moves. Black's only play would be Q x B ch, followed by Kt x Q. This would leave Black with the exchange and three Pawns behind. A further resistance would be quite useless. White conducted the game splendidly.

Pillsbury Beats Winawer.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. White.	WINAWER. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	WINAWER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	12 B-K 3	Q-B 2
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	13 Q-Q 3	R-K sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	14 P-B 5	B-B sq
4 P-K 3 (a)	Kt-K B 3	15 Kt-K 5	B x P (c)
5 Kt-B 3	B-Q 3	16 B x R P (d)	B x Q P
6 B-Q 3	Q Kt-Q 2	17 Q x B	P x B
7 Castles	Castles	18 Q-K B 4	Kt-Q 4 (e)
8 P-K 4	P x K P (b)	19 Q x R P	P-B 3 (f)
9 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	20 P-K B 4 (g)	R-K 2
10 B x Kt	Kt-B 3	21 Kt-Kt 6 (h)	Resigns.
11 B-B 2	P-K R 3		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

(a) B-B 4 seems preferable; it is at any rate more aggressive than the text move.

(b) The opening moves are identically the same as in the Janowski-Tschigorin game. The latter at this stage played P x B P, followed by P-K 4. Tschigorin as well as Winawer had the development of the Queen's wing in view. Tschigorin's play was the correct one. To develop the Queen's wing it is necessary to advance the K P. Winawer in exchanging Kts followed by Q Kt-B 3 succeeded in developing the Q Kt only, and not the Q B; moreover, he enabled his opponent to occupy a strong center position. The Black game now becomes inferior, and while the quick defeat is mainly due to subsequent errors, it cannot be denied that a proper defense was made extremely difficult.

(c) White threatened Kt-Kt 4 followed by Kt x Kt ch and Q R 7, mate. The only defense Black could offer was P-K Kt 3. The move selected by Black is quite ingenious, but it is not sound, as the progress of the game shows.

(d) Much superior to P x B, which would have enabled Black to play Q x Kt. Black now can not answer P x B, for White continues Q-Kt 3 ch, and if K-B sq or K-R sq, then Kt-Kt 6 ch, winning the Queen.

(e) K-Kt 2 was probably better, tho Black's game was badly compromised.

(f) He can not capture the Kt, for White mates in four moves, namely, B-R 7 ch, B-Kt 6 disc ch, Q-R 7 ch and Q-B 7, mate.

(g) Excellent play. Black can not capture the Kt on account of Q-Kt 6 ch. Black then can not interpose the Q, for White continues Q x R. Nor can Black move K-B sq, on account of P x P disc ch would follow. White now threatens R-B 3, followed by R-Kt 3 ch and there is no valid defense.

(h) The decisive stroke. White now threatens Q-R 8 ch, followed by Q-B 8, mate. The position is an utterly hopeless one. The forces are even, yet there seems no way to stop the threatening mate. B-Q 2 would be of no use. White would continue Q-R 8 ch, Q-R 7 ch, followed by Q-Kt 8 mate. If Black plays P-K B 4 then Q-R 8 ch, followed by Kt-K 5 ch, wins the Queen.

The Viennese School.

A well-posted correspondent, who has recently been in Vienna, writes us some very interesting details concerning Chess in the Austrian capital. He says: "It will perhaps interest you to hear my opinion of Vienna players. Most of them are an awful job to win a game from; when they have the first move they either play Spanish or P-Q 4, and what they do not know of the Spanish is not worth knowing. Weiss, English, and Marco are all of about even strength. If these three were to play a match, say with each other, three games, I should have the best of the bet, if any one should bet me that of the nine games there would be a

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single won game. It is dollars to cents they would all be drawn. Just think of it. Marco played a match with Schlechter, thirteen games, all drawn! In a recent tourney here where each one had to play two games with each other, Marco made two draws with English, Weiss, Schlechter, and Zink; Weiss made two draws with English, Zink, and Schlechter; and English made two draws with Zink. And so it goes; but with all that they see everything; and if the opponent does give a chance to win, they go in and win—but they risk nothing. Exception to these is Fleissig, who plays more like poor Mackenzie used to. Albin, who hails from Vienna, when here was considered weaker than any of the Vienna masters, Marco, English, Weiss, Chank, Fleissig, Schwartz, and Schlechter; and seldom won a game from the above." Pillsbury has, since the Budapest Tourney, played a match of five games up with English, one of the Viennese Drawing-Masters, and the result was *five Draws*.

The Ladies' Chess Club, London, has over 100 members and has scheduled thirty team matches for the present season.

Current Events.

Monday, November 30.

The Supreme Court of the United States affirms the sentence pronounced on E. R. Chapman for contempt of the Senate; Mr. Chapman will apply for a writ of habeas corpus. . . . Judge McKenna, of the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, in the California Railroad Commission case, recognizes the legality of the commission and its right to reduce railroad rates. . . . The United States Court of Claims orders a rehearing in the celebrated La Abra mining case, involving a claim for a large amount against Mexico, which was disputed on the ground of fraud. . . . Judge Foster, of the United States Court at Topeka, invites Judge Thayer to sit with him in the Santa Fé receivership case, and the matter will have to be reargued. . . . Governor Bradley is quoted as saying that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate from Kentucky. . . . The Window Glass Manufacturers' Association reorganizes at Indianapolis. . . . The State Senate Committee to investigate the workings of the Raines liquor tax law in New York city opens its sessions. . . . The G. A. R. Executive Committee selects Buffalo and the week beginning August 23 as the place and time for holding the next annual encampment.

It is said that the subscribers to the Spanish interior loan have already paid in ninety-one per cent, of the total amount, which is four hundred million pesetas (\$80,000,000). . . . The French Chamber of Deputies orders the release of M. Chauvin, a Socialist Deputy, who had been arrested. . . . The budget is introduced in the German Reichstag.

Tuesday, December 1.

A currency reform conference of representatives from a number of cities, in Indianapolis, decides to call a national conference. . . . The deficit in the United States revenues for the fiscal year to date is \$39,946,840. The United States treasury debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November, of \$8,200,333; total cash

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational Church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

in the Treasury, \$835,961,579. . . . Conventions: American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York; Council of Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Louisville. . . . The wire-nail trust formally dissolves. . . . Local elections are held in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. . . . The control of the Postal Telegraph Company is placed in perpetuity with the Commercial Cable Company.

A cold wave of extreme severity is prevailing throughout England. . . . The report that the British Home Secretary had ordered the release of Dr. Jameson from Holloway jail is confirmed. . . . General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated for the fifth time as President of Mexico.

Wednesday, December 2.

Meetings of the electoral colleges are held in several states. . . . The worst storm in years prevails in some of the southern states. . . . An ice gorge in the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, causes damage and suffering. . . . Carl Schurz makes an address at the funeral of William Steinway; Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Eames, and others sing.

Great anxiety is felt in Madrid over the persistent rumors of a cabinet crisis. . . . The proposal to settle the strike of the Hamburg dock laborers by arbitration is rejected by the employers. . . . The situation in the Philippines is reported to be critical. . . . In the Italian chamber the Government's African policy is approved by a vote of 186 to 27.

Thursday, December 3.

President Cleveland issues a proclamation ordering the reimposition of tonnage dues and port charges on vessels arriving from German ports. . . . A St. Louis despatch says that the Western Electric Company, of Chicago, has absorbed the St. Louis Electric and Power Company. . . . The Central Passenger Association, of Chicago, authorizes the use of a 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket. . . . The National Council of Women convenes in Boston. . . . A blizzard rages in North Dakota and Montana.

It is announced that Great Britain will repay the £500,000 advanced by the Commissioners of the Caisse for the Dongola expedition. . . . The strike of the dock laborers at Bremen is amicably settled. . . . Red hats are distributed to recently appointed cardinals at the Vatican. . . . The Farmers' Union at Lyons, France, passes resolutions favoring the exclusion of American swine.

Friday, December 4.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is published. . . . The executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the currency reform convention issue a call from Indianapolis, naming January 12 for the meeting. . . . A conference of distillers is held in Chicago. The Alabama senate defeats a bill to make gold contracts unlawful.

The Kaiser at Hanover cautions his officers against creating antagonism between themselves and civilians. . . . Baron von Lützow, one of the five editors on trial in Berlin for libel, charged with forgery and fraud by the public prosecutor, makes what purports to be a full confession. . . . The strike committee in Hamburg called out all the harbor workmen, irrespective of their employment. . . . News is received in London of the death on November 11 of Joseph James Cheeseman, president of the republic of Liberia; Vice-President W. D. Coleman was inaugurated president on November 13.

Saturday, December 5.

The formal protest of the German Government against the proclamation of the President, reimposing the tonnage tax on German vessels in American ports, is received at the Department of State. . . . The gunboats *Newport* and *Vicksburg* are launched at Bath, Me., in the presence of 10,000 people. . . . The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is made public. . . . Bishop Keane, ex-rector of the Catholic University at Washington, sails for Rome. . . . The annual convention of the National City Evangelization Union is held in Chicago.

The London press discusses the question of protecting the sugar industry in the British West Indies. . . . A Spanish victory in Cuba is reported. . . . The so-called confession of Baron von Lützow in the trial of the German editors makes a profound impression in Berlin.

Sunday, December 6.

An alleged text of the preliminary agreement between England and the United States regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute was made public. . . . Turnpike raiders in Kentucky, it is said, have destroyed 300 toll-gates, and confiscated property worth \$4,000,000. . . . It is reported that the Rockefellers will build the largest steel plant in the country in South Chicago.

The strike of the dock men in Hamburg develops into a general attack, backed by the Social Democratic Party of Germany. . . . It is reported in London that Ambassador Bayard has declined to accept the gift proposed by *The Daily Telegraph*. . . . It is stated that M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has been given authority by the Czar to propose a conference of the Powers upon the questions of the Turkish financial reforms and the opening of the Dardanelles.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 7

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 348

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAM.

SIGNS of Republican intentions regarding legislation are eagerly watched by the press. The opinion seems to prevail that President Cleveland's defense of the present tariff law in his message would mean a veto of the Dingley bill if the Senate should pass it, even without the free-coinage provision now attached to it. But the Republicans have less than a majority of the Senate, silver Republicans included, and six of the silver Republicans have absented themselves from the regular caucus of Republican Senators. The situation is said to have been thus described by Senator Aldrich to manufacturers who met in Washington to urge the passage of the Dingley bill:

"There are only two things to do to secure the passage of the bill. One thing that will have to be done is to change the Senate rules so that the bill can be brought to a vote, and the other thing you gentlemen will have to do is to furnish us with seven more Republican Senators."

Senator Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, induced an exhibition of party predicaments by bringing the consideration of the Dingley bill to a vote, after which it went to the calendar, December 9.

The Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) gives these details of the Senatorial situation:

"The Republicans counted but 44 out of 89 Senators when the six deserters to Bryan were still within the party ranks. They are now reduced to 38, against 51 Senators of all other parties. The essential question, however, is the prospect of revenue legislation in the next Congress. The Republican prospects will then be somewhat better, for they will gain Senators in Ohio, Maryland, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and probably in Kentucky, and will lose only in Utah and possibly in North Carolina, in addition to the losses they have already suffered. They are certain of 42 straight Republican Senators, and will raise the number to 44 if they hold North Carolina and gain

Kentucky. This will be one less than a majority. They will have to find their majority in the silver ranks, either among the Bryan Republicans or the three protectionist Populists, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, and Peffer of Kansas, or Peffer's successor.

"There is little doubt that a tariff bill can be passed. What the Republicans fear is the duplication of the conditions which wrought such ruin to the Democratic Senate in 1894. This was the ability of two or three Senators who had special interests at stake to dictate their own terms to the party nominally in power. The 44 Republican Senators may be compelled to bid high for the one vote they need to control the Senate. There are several protectionists in the silver ranks, but they are likely to feel their power too keenly to sell it cheaply. . . . More than this, the 44 Republicans will be at the mercy of every individual in their own ranks. A demand from a wool-growing Senator for excessive duties on wool, from a tinplate Senator for double rates on tinplate, from a sugar Senator for an extravagant differential duty, can each be enforced by the threat that the Senator will bolt unless he gets what he desires. This was substantially the attitude of Murphy, Smith, Gorman, Gibson, and their backers in the last Congress, and gave infinite power to the sugar trust in securing what they desired."

The action of the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House (all these members were reelected) is taken as an indication of the certainty of an extra session of Congress within a few weeks after McKinley's inauguration. The reported decision is that hearings on the tariff are to be conducted by the full committee, beginning with the holidays, in order that the committee may have a bill framed for prompt action at the extra session under the incoming Administration.

Of this program the *Washington Star* (Ind.) says:

"Certain features of the new tariff bill have already been practically decided upon by the Republicans. Chairman Dingley is authority for the statement that the bill will be framed to prevent the use of the bonded warehouses by importers to escape the pay-

ment of higher duties, as they were used when the McKinley bill was passed. To effect this there will be a clause providing that goods in storage in bonded warehouses when the new law goes into effect will pay the rates of that law and not those of the Wilson act in operation when they were entered.

"Those schedules of the Wilson law which have proved satisfactory, it is said, will not be disturbed.

"A member of the committee spoke of the cotton schedule as the most likely to remain unchanged, as having been



"O, PROMISE ME!"

—The Republic, St. Louis.

guarded by Democratic protectionists in the Senate, he said, its effects had been satisfactory to manufacturers and operatives, and the duties being specific were in accord with the Republican policy.

"The Wilson act's *ad valorem* features will be done away with, it goes without saying.

"The reciprocity system may be effected by the establishment of two schedules on articles on which concessions are desired from other countries, one schedule for these goods when imported from the countries which agree to reciprocity features, the other schedule for those which do not."

So far as the currency question, separate from revenue, is concerned, it is considered significant that a Republican Senatorial caucus committee of five has been appointed to devise legislation for action at this session looking toward an international monetary conference. This committee consists of Senators Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Gear, of Iowa; Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Carter, of Montana. It is further noted that a silver Republican, Wilson, of Washington, takes the place of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who bolted the St. Louis platform.

In the Republican House the distinct currency problem is the subject of rather indefinite action by the committee on banking and currency. That committee invites definite proposals of currency reform, and has resolved to ask the Controller of the Currency to analyze proposed legislation, and to submit a plan of his own. It is assumed that the way has thus been opened for consideration of the results of a conference like that which has been called by "sound-money" advocates at Indianapolis, January 12.

TERMS OF THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

OUR State Department has made public the terms of the treaty to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Publication followed the information that President Crespo and his advisers had accepted its terms subject to ratification by the Venezuelan Congress. The memorandum of the State Department is as follows:

Heads of proposed treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for settlement of Venezuela boundary question as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States.

First—An Arbitral Tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Second—The Tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the judges of the British Supreme Court of Justice, and of a fifth jurist selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The person so selected shall be president of the Tribunal.

The persons nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the British Supreme Court of Justice respectively may be judges of either of said courts.

Third—The Tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Fourth—In deciding the matters submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

RULES.

(A) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding, or to make title by prescription.

(B) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valued accord-

ing to international and on any principles of international law, which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule.

(C) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the Tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the Tribunal, require.

RICHARD OLNEY.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

November 12, 1896.

"The exact text of the agreement," says the *Baltimore Sun*, "is found to differ in several particulars from the version published some weeks ago on the occasion of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech. In the first place, the agreement is in reference to a treaty to be made between Venezuela and Great Britain, not between the United States and Great Britain. The Venezuelan Government, it seems, had put itself in Mr. Olney's hands, undertaking to accept such measure of arbitration as the latter could obtain. Some ten years ago Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and under the circumstances had to look to the United States to negotiate a settlement. She has all that time been demanding unrestricted arbitration of her claim to the whole area between the Essequibo and Orinoco rivers. England has also been expressing a wish for arbitration, but wished it to be restricted to that part of the disputed area west of districts settled or occupied by British subjects—the area provisionally delimited by the Schomburgk line.

"The agreement, as now made public, provides for arbitration as to the whole area in dispute, but prescribes for the guidance of the arbitrators three rules the practical effect of which is to secure to Great Britain the area which her subjects have occupied for fifty years, or over which they have exercised political control for that length of time. Rights and claims of any kind, however, not in contravention of the foregoing rule may be recognized in accordance with the principles of international law, and if the one party is found to have been occupying the territory of the other, the equities thus acquired will be considered."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message to the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress (December 4) gives more consideration to the Cuban question than to any other single subject. So far as other foreign relations are concerned, the President confines himself to pointing out the impossibility of our interference, and the justice of our claims for damages, in Asiatic Turkey; he makes mere reference to the adjustment of the Venezuelan controversy and far-advanced negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Cleveland reasserts the neutral position of this Government as between Spain and the Cuban insurgents. But he finds American business interests heavily involved in the struggle; he asserts that our policy and interests "would constrain us to object" to the ascendancy of another power in Cuba; he states that the United States has suggested its willingness to assume a guaranty of home rule to Cuba, and he adds that if the state of no government continues in Cuba the United States may be expected to protect her interests in due time. His language is in part:

"If Spain has not yet reestablished her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. . . .

"The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the

United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining, and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly."

To accord belligerent rights to the insurgents is no longer urged, says the President, because "untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests." Against the recognition of independence is the fact that no other than Spanish Government, such as it is, exists there. And Spain has shown no evidence that she wants to sell Cuba to the United States. The alternative of intervention even at the cost of war is discussed at length. The United States has a character to maintain "which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct"; its own domains are ample and its policy is one of peace; its restraint and patient endurance of perplexing circumstances evidence its respect and regard for Spain. The President continues:

"Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. . . .

"Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

"It should be added that it can not be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we can not view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

Next in importance to his attitude toward Spain and Cuba, the press places the President's brief defense of the present tariff and the renewal of the recommendation in his message to the first session of the present Congress to retire the greenbacks. The absence of allusion to the silver question is noted with some surprise. Mr. Cleveland insists that whatever the shortcomings of the present tariff law as a complete measure of tariff reform, "it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures"; imports during the single fiscal year of the law increased over those of the previous year \$6,500,000, while domestic products exported show an increase of nearly \$70,000,000. Necessaries of comfortable existence are cheaper under the law, too, according to the President. The remarkable part of his defense,

however, is contained in the following references to the deficit and the surplus in the Treasury:

"During the only complete fiscal year of its operation [ending June 30, 1896] it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected. The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretold a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit. . . .

"I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the mean time no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use."

Turning to currency conditions, the President makes these recommendations toward "taking the Government out of the banking business":

"I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

"This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

"National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of one per cent.

"In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

"The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit."

Other features of the message are, in brief: Notice of the inadequacy of Federal authority regarding trusts; the necessity of amendments to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission; the need of protecting the Government in the adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads, due January 1, 1897, and thereafter; the progress of consular and department civil-service reform; the activity of commissioners to secure better preservation of the fur seals in Bering Sea, and the duty of all possible retrenchment by Congress. He recommends the establishment of official residences for our foreign ministers, and an appropri-

tion to meet the expenses of the meeting of the Universal Postal Union in Washington next May. The department reports are considered in important details: Treasury statistics; immigration; life-saving and marine hospital services; the army, sea-coast fortifications, and the navy. The condition of the Leavenworth Federal penitentiary, and the success of a change from a fee system to salaries for certain federal officers are noted under the Department of Justice. Correction of abuses by which second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals) causes annual deficits in the Post-office Department, is urged. For the Interior Department better economy in disposing of the remaining public lands is recommended; prohibition of the sale of liquor to Indian allottees who have taken their lands in severalty is urged; the work of the Dawes Indian Commission is indorsed and the substitution of a commission of three for the commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs is asked; 167 convictions are reported out of 339 indictments for violations of the pension laws. The work of the Agricultural Department, in retrenchment, in the introduction of civil service, and in general efficiency, is heartily commended.

We group press comments on the principal parts of the message:

The Cuban Question.

A Serious Situation.—"From whatever point of view we regard the matter, it is impossible not to discern that a state of things exists at our doors alike dangerous to good relations, de-



ANTONIO MACEO,

The Cuban leader said to have been killed in battle, or assassinated by Spaniards at a parley for peace.

structive of legitimate commerce, fatal to the internal resources of Cuba, and most vexatious and trying because entailing upon this Government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and in its outward relations. This situation can not indefinitely continue without growing still worse, and the time may not be far distant when the United States must seriously consider whether its rights and interests as well as its international duties in view of its peculiar relations to the island do not call for some decided change in the policy hitherto pursued."—*Secretary of State Olney, in his Official Report to Congress, Dec. 7.*

Too Much Business; Not Enough Sympathy.—"It is safe to say that for every American whose 'interests' are involved in the Cuban struggle for liberty there are a thousand Americans who love liberty and who anxiously desire that our Government shall render what aid it legitimately can to a brave people in their struggle to accomplish for themselves what our Revolutionary forefathers accomplished for us, and ten thousand who will not recognize, as the President does, the 'natural' ties binding Cuba to 'the mother country.' In our own struggle George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, John Adams, Patrick Henry, and the rest utterly repudiated the 'natural' ties that bind an oppressed colony to 'the mother country,' and Americans generally are inclined to ignore such ties in the case of Cuba, oppressed, as that island is, in a way that England never dreamed of oppressing the American colonies. There is too much of 'business' and not enough of sympathy with aspirations of liberty in the message."—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

"To Reconcile the Irreconcilable."—"The Spanish state of irritation is such that nothing short of abject apology from the United States for suggesting by its existence such a thing as American independence will allay it. The American feeling has gone far beyond the stage where it can be satisfied with a protracted disquisition upon what might, could, would or should be done, with a manifest disposition to keep all action on the subject

strictly in the potential mood. The fact is that the closing paragraph of the portion of the message devoted to Cuba furnishes the premise on which the refutation of the whole preceding argument can be based. It is the admission that when the effort to maintain Spanish supremacy in Cuba has reached the stage of complete failure, there will then be a plain duty for the United States to act. But the fact is that, judged by all civilized and Christian standards, that failure is fully demonstrated at present."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburg.*

Cuban Protectorate.—"The very temperate treatment of the whole subject by the President in his message should convince Spain that, even with the sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with that Government as with all others, the present barbarous war in Cuba can not be long continued without requiring very positive intervention on the part of this Government. . . . Considering that Spain must continue this war for another year or more, regardless of military results in Cuba, solely for the purpose of preventing revolution at home, it would be well for the people of Cuba and for Spain and the United States Government to unite in a treaty for the independence of Cuba, based upon the assumption of \$200,000,000 of debt by the new Republic, to be guaranteed by this Government upon terms which would establish for the United States practically a protectorate over Cuba."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

"The President does not go to the bottom of the matter, but the line on which he proceeds means ultimate activity; and there is the greatest significance attaching to the statement that we may be by the course of events drawn into such unusual and unprecedented conditions as will 'fix a limit to our patient waiting,' and thus placed in a position where 'our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations.' This is far better and more striking and stronger than the language of violence, following as it does an impressive recital of our substantial interest in Cuba."—*Murat Halstead, in The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*

"With the President's views of possible future action it is not likely that either Spain or the insurgents will be satisfied. They are too definite to please the former and too indefinite to gratify the latter, and yet they are in accordance with our obligations as one of the family of nations, and evince neither lack of sympathy with the revolutionists fighting for independence nor due regard for the obligations of international comity and the country's dignity. The President's position is one which is likely to be sustained by the best thought of the country."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"His treatment of the question as a whole is first conservative; then it is thoroughly respectful to Spain and appreciative of the wrongs of Cuba. It presents a strong argument on all sides in its own support, and leaves us free to act at any time as circumstances may dictate. It maintains a calm judicial attitude which disregards neither facts nor obligations founded on them. Sentiment is acknowledged but not admitted as a ground of action. Every one will feel that if his judgment or that of Congress called for action he would act promptly and effectively. There is no tone of weakness or vacillation in his words."—*The Journal (Dem.), Milwaukee.*

"The Ever-Faithful Isle holds the chief place in the message. Even the tariff and the finances are second to it in the space which they fill and the position which they occupy. Mr. Cleveland has plainly given this subject his most careful thought. It may be added that what he has to say upon it is characterized by sound, practical wisdom. At first glance some of his fellow citizens may be disposed to dissent from his opinion that present facts do not justify a recognition of Cuban independence, but looking at the matter dispassionately, there is no question that he is right."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"If Spain knows what is good for herself she will accept this offer of mediation. If she does not, public sentiment in this country in behalf of Cuba will soon become many times stronger than it now is, and eventually—unless the insurrection is soon suppressed—our Government will be forced to take a more advanced step than is now proposed. Spain will doubtless think twice before she declines our offer. She ought to."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond, Va.*

"The United States has had its eye on Cuba for some years past. In 1848 President Polk offered \$100,000,000 for it, and in 1854 the Ostend manifesto, signed by Buchanan, Soule, and Mason, set up the right of the United States to take the island and annex it if Spain refused to sell. Insurrections in the island and more active domestic affairs prevented further action in this direction. It was a slaveholders' effort to divert attention and extend their territory. The feeling that Cuba should receive its independence is not now based on the same ideas but upon terms of broad humanitarianism. It is not likely that Spain is very much surprised at the suggestion of President Cleveland. It is harmless. But it may, however, lead to some definite, energetic action on the part of Congress which has the means of declaring war, if necessary, and in any event more fully reflects public opinion than the Chief Executive."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

"The whole matter is so confused and vexatious, the reports from each side have been so untrustworthy, the feelings as well as the interests of the people of the United States have been so intimately involved in the Cuban struggle, that a plain, logical, comprehensive, and succinct statement of facts as they actually are, from an authoritative source, is a very great relief."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"There will be no positive aid rendered the Cubans under the Cleveland Administration. The note of sturdy Americanism was sounded to influence Spain to make the half-way concessions which Mr. Cleveland has urged. Such an outcome would be little more satisfactory to the United States than Spain's actual triumph, for it is not Cuba, a Spanish colony with a measure of home rule, we wish at our doors, but Cuba Libre."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, New York.

"What Mr. Cleveland says about Cuba, altho couched in the smooth language of diplomacy, leaves no doubt of how the heart of the Administration beats, and where the courage of the Administration would lead if it were permitted to deal finally with the question of Cuban freedom."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

"If the United States is to establish a virtual protectorate, why the fiction of Spanish supremacy? American diplomacy does not run in such channels."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

"The President does not favor the granting of belligerent rights to the rebels and let the war go on. He sees nothing in this remediable of the difficulty, but only an aggravation. The upshot is that Spain must be told that the war must end, else she must look for the intervention of the United States. The country must see that the President holds the strongest possible ground here. He is neither too fast nor too slow, but would put the nation into a position of perfect dignity and justice."—*The Tribune (Silver Dem.)*, Detroit.

"Regarding the Cuban situation, the message is in the nature of a time-server and a makeshift. It tries to throw off all responsibility from the shoulders of the present Administration and load it upon the back of the incoming Administration."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"A guaranty by a 'nation of shopkeepers' for the good faith of the land of the Cid and of Charles V. is about as galling a condition as could be submitted to the pride of a decayed nation sitting in rags amid its crumbling monuments."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Newark, N. J.

Revenue and Finances.

Cleveland's Correct Revenue Theory.—"In spite of the humorists of American finance who find the recommendations of the message in regard to the tariff and revenues so 'funny,' we believe that the great majority of the people will agree with President Cleveland that 'it is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures.' So holding, the American people would regard it as a political blunder of the first magnitude to increase protective duties on imports either by the Dingley bill or by a more comprehensive measure in an extra session of Congress, when a surplus hoard of \$128,000,000 is lying in the Treasury vaults. For whose benefit, the country will ask, is this increase of tariff taxes save for that of the trusts and monopolies which are now enjoying a

protection of forty per cent. in the average rate on dutiable imports?

"The American humorists of finance may regard the President's message as very 'diverting' and very 'funny,' but if the Republican Party shall recklessly disregard its wise recommendations in regard alike to tariff taxation and public expenditure the laugh will soon be on the other side of the cheek."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

Amiable and Inadequate.—"The President is peculiarly amiable and uncertain in his discussion of the deficit and the monetary problem. He has faith to believe that the present tariff will produce enough revenue in due time, and the deficit meantime can be met by money in the Treasury—the proceeds of bond sales—of which there is now more than \$128,000,000 above a gold reserve of \$100,000,000. He calls this a 'useless hoard,' which should be returned to the people, and can be put to no better use than to pay current expenses, etc.

"What is this useless hoard made up of? Of greenbacks, largely, and Treasury legal-tender notes of 1890—great sections of that 'endless chain' of which we have heard so much. And in the very next breath the President goes on to emphasize the necessity of retiring the greenbacks by an issue of bonds on which banks could issue their notes. These greenbacks in the Treasury are in one paragraph a useless hoard which ought to be paid out; in another paragraph of the message they are a malicious monetary factor which must be destroyed.

"Is a greenback in the Treasury in a position to harm the Government? Is it not virtually non-existent, and as harmless as if destroyed, for 'endless-chain' purposes? Is there any essential difference between paying out these greenbacks for deficit purposes and then issuing bonds to drag them back into the Treasury for destruction, and issuing bonds directly for money with which to meet the deficit? And is it to be considered a 'proper and legitimate' thing to issue more bonds to meet the deficit?

"To say that the financial problem is most inadequately dealt with is to put the case mildly. The President is plainly a very tired man on one or two particular lines of effort. Nor do his remarks on the subject of trusts serve to destroy this conclusion. But there is reason on the whole, as we have said, for the President to feel fairly well satisfied with the situation at this last turn in his public way."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Bank-Note Issues on Bonds Wrong.—"No Congress will for a long time be found to issue bonds to restore the government's notes, and the issuance of national bank-notes to the par of the bonds is good enough as far as it goes, but this whole idea of issuing bank-notes only on bonds is wrong. The President has not gotten from under the shadow of the national-bank act.

"Notes should be issued against good, solvent, convertible assets. Government bonds are not the only assets that are good, solvent, and convertible. In the recent financial crisis we saw government bonds decline more than some railroad bonds.

"We cordially concur in the necessity for the removal of the constant menace with which the greenbacks and Treasury notes threaten the gold reserve. This, however, can be accomplished without an issue of bonds, but will require a complete reformation of our banking system, and the result will be greatly aided by an abundant revenue for the Government.

"To get the relief we need in the South and West will require earnest and united effort by the representatives of those sections. The danger is that they will fly off at the free-silver tangent and lose the opportunity to secure wise and practical legislation."—*The Times (Sound-Money Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.

Two Distinct Sources of Trouble.—"The fact is that there are two separate and distinct sources of radical trouble in our system, alongside of which other difficulties must be regarded as minor; and the President has not, either in this message or in that of last year, seemed distinctly to apprehend this fact. The first and most deep-seated of these difficulties is the absence of any clear and unmistakable guaranty in our laws that all the forms of money in circulation shall be kept at a parity with gold; the second difficulty is that the amount of money in circulation other than gold and gold certificates is so great that we are in constant danger of a redundancy, the draining off of which is accomplished by the drawing out of gold from the Treasury's gold reserve. Neither of these two difficulties would, speaking generally, be serious without the other; the two together expose

us to infinite loss and damage whenever, through any cause, we fall upon a period of hard times."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Baltimore*.

A Fight in Sight.—"The President takes up the cry that the Government should abandon the banking business and confine its operations to the receipt and expenditure of the people's money. He fails to mention the rather important fact that the extension of the bank-note system contemplates the Government's indorsing the notes, as it does now, and must continue to do if wildcat currency is to be prevented; and he fails also to call attention to the fact that his own recommendation is for the Government not to confine itself to the receipt and expenditure of the people's money, but to enter upon the *borrowing* of money and the payment of interest thereon in order to provide a basis for the increase of the bank-note system. In other words, we will retire a non-interest-bearing currency (the greenbacks) by issuing interest-bearing bonds. Thereby hangs a fight."—*The Voice (Prohibition)*, *New York*.

"The President betrays in this closing message the radical defect which has wrecked his party. He is not able to respect and obey a decision of the people against his ideas. It was the golden hour for him to declare, as Bourke Cockran declared, that those to whom the people had entrusted the work of dealing with the tariff, the currency, and the trusts should be upheld as far as possible in the methods of relief they propose. It was Mr. Cleveland's way to reiterate his own methods."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"In his suggestion about the tariff and the disposition of the surplus, the President manifested more partizanship than statesmanship. The recommendation for the retirement of greenbacks is renewed, either by funding them at once or canceling all that are presented for redemption in gold. That is undoubtedly a wise policy, and the sooner the Government gets out of the banking business the better."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, *Louisville, Ky.*

"A decent regard for the death of all his hopes, the failure of all his prophecies, and the funeral of all his ambitions should have led President Cleveland in his last annual message to silence or veracity. When the facts are against a man it is open to him to say nothing; but it is most unwise, and in the President of the United States more than this, to endeavor by misstating the facts to turn the edge of this damaging force."—*The Press (Rep.)*, *Philadelphia*.

"No one will dissent from the President's views with reference to the need of remedying certain admitted defects in our monetary system. But on the question of the adequacy of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law the people decided on November 3 that a law which, having been 'allowed a fair opportunity,' had increased the public debt by \$262,000,000, and which promises a deficit for this year of about \$90,000,000, should be repealed."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

"It is doubtful that the present Congress will take any such action [as retirement of greenbacks] and the incoming Administration has tied its hands against the retirement of the greenbacks by a positive pledge to the opposite intent in Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination."—*The Post (Ind.)*, *Cincinnati*.

"If the silver dollars are good to meet the governmental expenses we fail to see why they would not be equally good for the redemption of greenback or Sherman notes or the payment of bonds."—*The News (Pop.)*, *Denver*.

The Message as a Whole.

Faith of Anti-Cleveland Democrats Strengthened.—"The message will strengthen the arms and confirm the faith of those Democrats who have refused to follow the lead of Mr. Cleveland. It smacks of bonds and contraction and indifference to the patriotic Cubans as well as of disregard of the condition of the masses of his own country. Millions for the bondholders; not a cent for the struggling millions; sympathy for the ambassadors and ministers because they have to pay rent; not a word of sympathy for the struggling Cubans in their thatched huts; help for the national banks; not a crumb for the taxpayers; excuse, confession, and avoidance for the trusts; no hope held out to those impoverished by these unlawful combinations. Such is the message. The old Democratic philippics against monopoly, tariff robbers, trusts, wrongs of the money power, and pension-grabbers are either wanting altogether or introduced and discussed without the vigor that should characterize the message of a Democratic President."—*The News and Observer (Bryan Dem.)*, *Raleigh, N. C.*

"Taken as a whole, the message is the tamest that has ever

come to the people from Grover Cleveland, but it is made so by the proprieties of his position as one laying down power rather than taking it up."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.)*, *Pittsburg*.

Vigorous and Judicial.—"Vigorous, well-considered, and pre-eminently judicial as his consideration of public questions ever have been, this last formal presentation of Mr. Cleveland's views will command profound respect and admiration, if not approval or assent, by reason of two of its features in particular. One is the patriotic, able, firm, and diplomatic consideration of the attitude of this nation toward Cuba, and the other is the fact which the entire message attests, that, three months from his retirement from the Presidency, President Cleveland shows no variable-ness or shadow of turning in the conceptions of the fundamentals of government which he held when entering upon the discharge of the great responsibilities of the office."—*The Free Press (Sound-Money Dem.)*, *Detroit*.

"The message writes the history of an Administration and writes it with dignity and calmness. It makes many things clear and seeks to juggle with nothing. It is one of the most instructive documents ever prepared for perusal. It avoids hair-splitting and parade. In the main its conclusions are based on foundations solid as a rock and in the main they will be regarded as sagacious. The message is worthy of the man."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

"With the happy consciousness of having unloaded everything, this wonderful statesman winds up his last message to Congress with a beautiful tribute to himself: 'When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding countrymen.' His confiding fellow countrymen will not doubt that the final paragraph, at least, is Mr. Cleveland's own. Only two men that ever lived could have written it, and Mr. Pecksniff is dead."—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.)*, *New York*.

"If for nothing else President Cleveland's last general message to Congress will always be memorable from the fact that in it the head of a national party congratulates the country on the defeat of that party. Of all the possible changes of politics who could ever have dreamed that the last important act of the man raised to power by a sweeping party victory four years ago would be to express public felicitations on the overthrow of the same party organization. Such an occurrence is without precedent in political history."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)*, *Pittsburg*.

"The message as a whole is a creditable document. Its style is open to criticism, but it is evidently animated throughout by a sincere desire to avoid offense without a sacrifice of personal dignity. On the tariff the President practically admits that the country is now confronted by both a condition and a theory."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, *New York*.

Cabled Foreign Comments.

"While the intentions of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney may be everything that is good, the opinion of Europe is not favorable to the latest version of the Monroe doctrine, and Spain will have influential support if she holds out. . . . Lord Salisbury is thought to have yielded far too much, and there will be many voices urging Spain to the policy of 'no surrender.' It is to be hoped they will not prevail. Home rule in Cuba would be the best thing for the Cubans and the best thing for Spain. The contest is ruinous and indecisive. Such a solution of it would be final and satisfactory. After all, Americans are an extremely practical people."—*The News, London*.

"Spain had better accept Mr. Cleveland's friendly counsel, as Mr. McKinley is not likely to be less exacting than Mr. Cleveland. The Monroe doctrine is making great strides. It is a large, bold policy, not quite free from danger. Fortunately, as far as England is concerned, the prospect of the arbitration treaty makes the risks of trouble small. Altogether it is a dignified and able message."—*The Standard, London*.

"The tone and spirit of the message are worthy of all praise. It is a pity that the moderation and balance of mind which Mr. Cleveland has just displayed were not more conspicuous last year when he startled two continents by a menace of war. If the Venezuelan question had been handled as Mr. Cleveland now handles the Cuban question, he might have averted the disruption of the Democracy and have kept Bryan and Bryanism in their previous obscurity."—*The Times, London*.

"The message is no more or no less than a series of hypotheses. It can not please Spain, but it does not wrong her. . . . Spaniards can not admit intervention in their own affairs. They have spirit enough to repulse impositions and will accept nothing degrading or circumscribing their right to conduct their own affairs. When their honor is concerned they are of the same rank as the people of the most powerful and colossal nation."—*La Lucha* (*Government organ*), *Havana*.

"In government circles great reserve is maintained, none of the officials displaying willingness to discuss the subject at any length, tho some satisfaction is expressed that the message does not in any way advocate the absolute independence of Cuba and does not support the proposal to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The Opposition papers are greatly irritated by the threat of intervention on the part of the United States unless Spain speedily suppresses the rebellion. They declare that Spain is fully able to avert such action."—*United Associated Press Despatch from Madrid, Dec. 8*.

ILLITERACY AND IMMIGRATION.

THE Lodge bill for the exclusion of illiterates, backed by the Immigration Restriction League, has the right of way in the Senate. It provides for excluding all persons over fourteen years of age who can not read and write the language of their native country, or some other language, except the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant. The test required is the ability to read and write extracts from the Constitution of the United States in some one language. Failing in this, the steamship or railroad company which brought the immigrant over shall return him as now provided by law.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is of the opinion that some such remedial measure will be made law before long, in view of the pledge of the Republican Party in the platform adopted at St. Louis. The immigration plank reads:

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

The *Ledger* also quotes President Cleveland's message, which contained these statistics of illiteracy among immigrants:

"Including all the immigrants arriving [during the last fiscal year] who were over fourteen years of age, 28.63 per cent. were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. The number of immigrants over fourteen years old, the countries from which they came, and the percentage of illiterates among them, were as follows: Italy, 57,515, with 54.59 per cent.; Ireland, 37,496, with 7 per cent.; Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent.; Austria-Hungary and provinces, 57,053, with 38.92 per cent.; Germany, 25,334, with 2.96 per cent.; Sweden, 18,821, with 1.16 per cent., while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.69 per cent. were illiterates."

The Restriction League (headquarters in Boston) advocates the educational test in part as follows:

"It adds to the excluded class those who are degraded, ignorant alike of their own language and of any occupation, incapable of appreciating our institutions and standards of living, and difficult of assimilation; in practise it would prevent even the embarkation of illiterates; it is easily applied, requires no cumbersome machinery, and the inspection is capable of little if any evasion; it does away in large part with the separation of families, as immigrants know before their departure whether or not they are in the prohibited class; it promotes education among those who desire to emigrate, and to that extent promotes the social condition of Europe."



FRANK A. BRIGGS (REP.),
Governor-Elect of North Dakota.

There are numerous newspaper advocates of the educational test, but there are vigorous antagonists as well. The Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) approves a speech against the bill made by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, last May:

"If our purpose springs from a fervent desire to benefit the people by restricting immigration, then we must look for some more legitimate and practical means than this measure now under consideration. This bill will not accomplish it. Of all the proposed legislation before the Senate of the United States within my experience nothing is further removed from wisdom and justice than this. It is undemocratic, unrepblican, unamerican, and has no health in it. It is barbaric and cruel; in its operation it will separate families and divide those among them who may be able to read and write from those who can not. It is a standing menace to the future of the West and South; it will keep out from the country immigrants who are desired and will admit those who are not. The uneducated laborer, whose strong muscles and willingness to work we are in need of, will be driven back, while the communist and socialist and loud-mouthed and filthy anarchists who labor with their tongues, demagogues, *et id omne genus*, because they are able to read, will be allowed to come in—evil fellows who work not themselves, but who foment discord and discontent among workingmen, who, if left to themselves, would be good citizens. These are the educated class whom this bill would admit."

The *Bee* comments as follows:

"We believe the intelligent and unprejudiced sentiment of the country will fully concur with this. The Senate Republicans will subserve the interests of the party by refusing to permit any tinkering of the immigration laws at the coming session. The course of the foreign-born voters at the late election has shown them to be citizens whose patriotism, integrity, and devotion to the honor of the nation can be depended upon. These citizens are believed to be practically unanimous against any further restrictions on immigration, and no demand of selfishness or prejudice should induce the Republican Party to disregard their views in this respect. The immigration question is not of urgent importance, as the advocates of further restriction assert. According to the Commissioner of Immigration there has been little addition to our foreign population in the last three years, and nearly all of those who have come are of the class that makes good and useful citizens. There is room for more such. They are wanted in the South and in the West. Existing legislation, if properly enforced, is ample to keep out the undesirable classes of the Old World, and nothing is to be gained by additional restrictions."

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES DENIED.

THE middle classes are increasing, not disappearing, says Mr. Mallock, speaking for England [*LITERARY DIGEST*, November 7]. A similar claim is now made for Germany, where socialistic philosophy has the greatest number of protagonists and commands more than a million of the popular vote of the Empire. Statistics collected with satisfactory completeness are given to show that, at least in recent years, the so-called middle classes have rather increased than decreased. In the *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*, edited by



ANDREW E. LEE (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of South Dakota.

Professor Schmoller, a full discussion of this subject has appeared from the pen of the well-known statistician and authority on political economy, Dr. Wilhelm Böhmert. He has examined the statistics of the large German cities, especially of the great industrial centers of Saxony, namely, Dresden, Leipsic, and Chemnitz, as also of such non-Saxon cities as Hamburg and Brannschweig. Here are some of the sample data he gives.

Of men who report an income

of 600 to 800 marks (1 mark = 24 cents), each thousand inhabitants contained the following number :

	Year 1884	Year 1892
Dresden.....	432	315
Leipsic	382	268
Chemnitz.....	415	354
Hamburg.....	418	282
Braunschweig.....	491	419

There is noticed everywhere a marked decrease in the number of men with such small incomes in Dresden, Leipsic, and Hamburg, this decrease being fully one third. This in itself only indicates that the relative percentage of the lowest class of taxpayers has diminished during these eight years. What has become of them? Have they passed beneath and below the 600-mark limit, or gone into a higher class? Statistics show that the latter is the case, and not that the proletariat has been augmented.

The second class of taxpayers include those whose incomes vary from 900 to 1,200 marks per annum. Here the data furnished by Böhmert tell another story :

	Year 1884	Year 1892
Dresden.....	249	356
Leipsic.....	268	393
Chemnitz	278	327
Hamburg.....	242	310
Braunschweig.....	230	311

This remarkable increase can only be explained on the ground that the middle classes have been increasing in wealth, and that the poor, instead of becoming poorer, have become richer, and that this is largely to be ascribed to the increase of wages for the skilled workingmen and artisans.

Böhmert's article discusses also a third group, namely, those whose income runs from 1,200 to 2,500 marks, which class will include chiefly foremen, technical workers, smaller merchants, agents, traveling men, and the like. All of the cities mentioned show that this class of taxpayers has also increased to a notable degree during the period under consideration.

The author, in summing up his conclusions from these and similar statistical columns, says :

"It is impossible to draw any other conclusion than this, that during these eight years the class of citizens with an income below 2,500 marks, which class includes fully four fifths of all the taxpayers of Germany, has been steadily and constantly increasing in wealth. The lowest class of taxpayers is becoming smaller and smaller; workingmen in factories and men in a similar social and economic station of life are constantly getting into a higher group, and the time is not far distant when the bulk of these will be in the group whose incomes run up to 2,500 marks. These data show that the middle classes are not being eliminated from our modern society, but rather that they are being more firmly established than ever."

The author draws special attention to the pessimistic predictions of Marx, the literary father of modern social theories, to the effect that in the nature of things the middle classes must die out. Actual facts show that these predictions have been false. The development of modern industries on a grand scale, such as has characterized German progress in recent decades, has not harmed but has helped the poor man. These are the conclusions of Böhmert and of the journal that publishes his researches.

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO LYNCH LAW.

THE new governor of Alabama, Joseph T. Johnston, appealed to the people of his State, in his inaugural address this month, to help him stop lynching. His appeal reads thus :

"Where the administration of the law is wholly within the grasp of the best citizens of the State; where the sympathies of judge and jury are entirely on the side of the victims of brutal lust, no excuse justifies the spirit that would override the orderly administration of justice.

"All of us understand how difficult it is to restrain the passion and indignation that arouse the hot blood of relatives and friends to visit summary punishment upon those who commit the most heinous and unforgiving crime against society, but our people must be made to understand that the proper way to punish these

and all other crimes is by the law of the land. The danger of inflicting punishment upon the innocent, when passion and not reason holds the scales, is so great, that all good citizens should repress their just indignation and aid in preserving peace and enforcing the laws of the land, which are surely of sufficient severity.

"I earnestly appeal to all the good people of the State to unite with us in the resolve that during this administration not a single lynching shall occur. I suggest that authority be given the governor to call a special term of the court and have speedy investigation and trial on information whenever any crime has been committed calculated to arouse great public indignation."

These utterances lead the Richmond (Va.) Times to say :

"The Times has always taken a stand against lynch law, no matter what the offense; not merely because in the heat of passion the innocent may suffer death, but because lawlessness is always demoralizing. Whenever the people take the law in their own hands, they always rally the lawless element, and give encouragement to them to acts of violence, which too often have not the pretense of justification. Notice it when you will, and you will find that one act of open lawlessness in a given community is almost sure to be followed in quick succession by others.

"Governor Johnston can do much to prevent lynch law. There hasn't been a lynching in Virginia during Governor O'Ferrall's administration, and it is but just to him to say that the good order in the State since he took his chair is largely due to his watchfulness and to his determination, repeatedly expressed, to uphold the law at all hazard and at whatever cost."

In Florida, where a few days ago a negro, accused and probably guilty of having burned a barn, was taken from an officer of the law by an Alachua county mob and hanged, it is suggestive of a sensitive sentiment that newspapers feel called upon to condemn the "crime." The Gainesville (Fla.) Sun says that the crime committed by the mob is almost universally condemned by the people of the county, and urges that a powerful effort be made to punish the criminals, and for argument against such crimes The Sun insists that the material interests of the county must suffer so long as it is possible for mobs to set aside the laws and murder men at their pleasure. The Jacksonville Times-Union says that these statements are true enough, but that they do not cover the situation, which it describes in plain terms :

"We do not believe that mobs will quit hanging men out of consideration for dollars and cents diverted from the county by their acts. It would be as easy for us to believe that they could be bribed by a direct offer of money to do the hanging, and we think better of the mobs than to believe that they could be induced in that way to commit so terrible a crime.

"Nor do we believe that mob violence is wholly due to the inefficiency of the courts and the delay in the execution of the decrees of the law, as is so frequently argued. In these causes of complaint mobs and their apologists find excuse, not motive. This has been shown in many instances—notably in the action of a Georgia mob, only a few months ago, which seized a negro in the court house, in the presence of the judge who had just sentenced him to be hanged at the end of thirty days, and put him to death with circumstances of extreme cruelty. There is no use in trying to blink the fact that the mob was not moved primarily by the fear that the law would not be enforced, but by an overpowering bloodthirstiness—by the desire to kill, instantly and with its own hands. This desire has a great deal to do with the action of every lynching mob, and it is with it that the opponents of mob violence must deal. It can not be bought off—it is not mean enough for that—and it can not be satisfied by reasonably speedy action on the part of the courts, care and deliberation being necessary concomitants of justice.

"The remedy lies in creating a public opinion so abhorrent of cowardly murder, whether committed by one man or a hundred, that men will be restrained from joining mobs and can be punished if they yield to the temptation to do so. Under existing conditions, everybody knows that it is perfectly safe to commit murder if there be company enough to scatter the responsibility over a considerable number of persons.

"For every mob there are apologists, who confuse public opinion, and in doing so paralyze the courts. These apologists, generally themselves much too good to be guilty of such a crime, should begin to realize that, without intending to be so, they are enemies of the State, of society, of civilization. Why is it that they can see in a murder, committed deliberately, often with the utmost brutality, on a perfectly helpless victim, less of a crime because committed by numerous persons, than in the assassination, equally deliberate, of one man by another? Is not the former far more demoralizing to the community, in far greater contempt of the law, far more harmful, and, therefore, the greater crime against the State?

"Every citizen and every newspaper can aid in suppressing lynching, by helping to create a public opinion that will not tolerate it. The Times-Union intends to do its share."

DEL MAR ON THE FUTURE OF GOLD.

"IN my humble opinion, the silver question in its late form is settled forever," writes Alexander Del Mar (author of "A History of the Precious Metals," "Science of Money," etc.) in *Guntton's Magazine* for December. "I do not mean by this that the question of money is settled," he says, "but the free coinage of silver as advocated in the recent political campaign." Professor Del Mar's reason for this opinion is a physical one; it belongs, he says, to mining and metallurgy:

"The reason is that gold and silver are commonly found in the same districts and often in the same mines, and that, since the demonetization of silver, the miners have turned so largely from the production of silver to that of gold, and the methods of producing gold have so greatly improved that all fears of a scarcity of gold have passed away, and thus one of the principal reasons for wishing to restore silver upon its former footing has lost its basis in fact."

In his "Science of Money" the author expressed a fear that gold was substantially cornered, but he thinks that some of the grounds for that fear have been removed and that there is a new era in the production of gold to deal with. The first era was that of plunder—conquest and slavery; the second era was that of "finding"—placer-mining; the third and present era is that of improved mills and the cyanid process of reduction of ores. Of this era, Professor Del Mar writes:

"It began with the attack upon the 'low grades,' and it will go on until the commercial world is satiated with gold. This attack upon the low grades began in California at the Victory and other mines on the Mother Lode; it was carried to Alaska and to Deadwood, where the ores only average two dollars and a half per ton; and now, with the cyanid process, it will be extended to all the world.

"Is gold ore to be found in abundance?

"Gold is the most commonly diffused of all the metals. It is even to be obtained, and it has been obtained, from salt. There is an almost continuous line of hills filled with low-grade ores stretching from Alaska to Patagonia. This is the Mother Lode. I know of a single hill in California which has been explored enough to 'demonstrate' nearly forty million tons of low grades, which numerous engineers have averaged at ten dollars per ton, but which, for safety's sake, we will put at five dollars per ton. It is a veritable quarry, and with adequate machinery can be all cleaned up in a few years.

"What is the cost of reduction by the cyanide process?

"With supplies of water for steam power and with average mining facilities, the cost is about one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per ton of ore."

Concerning the present production of gold the writer says, "speaking roughly:"

"North America will produce this year about \$55,000,000; Mexico, the Isthmus, and South America, \$25,000,000; Asia, including India, Japan, China, and Korea, about \$25,000,000; the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia, about \$30,000,000; Australia about \$40,000,000, and Africa about \$45,000,000; total, about \$220,000,000."

From this vast supply the United States ought to be able to retain a large portion of its currency in gold coins, but, according to the writer, this will never be done until a seigniorage is imposed upon the coins sufficient to discourage (not to prevent) their being melted down or exported. He recommends an *ad valorem* seigniorage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to remedy the conditions thus described:

"When recoined into sovereigns, francs or marks, the same quantity of gold will circulate faster, and therefore will purchase more commodities in Europe than America. The tendency of the precious metals is, therefore, always to flow to Europe. When they become redundant there they are melted down into the arts. About three fourths of the annual product is thus lost to the circulation. . . . The economical objection to gratuitous coinage is that it prevents us from enjoying the use of the gold which we

win from nature; it stands in the way, it is an insuperable obstacle to sound money. It drives gold coins out of the country, and leaves us a prey to inconvertible issues and periodical panics. . . .

"We must protect our gold currency by discouraging exportation and melting; and the only way to do this is to impose a seigniorage. This seigniorage will not be paid by our miners, who may, if they choose, send their gold abroad. It will be borne by the importers of gold, who will be left to the alternative of paying the cost of its coinage, or else of keeping it in the form of bullion, which, unlike coin, can earn no interest. The privilege which they now enjoy is a menace to the stability of our currency. They can melt or export at pleasure; they can compel the Government to coin their bullion for nothing; they get the alloy and the manufacture for nothing; they can compel the Government to make good the wear and tear of gold coins for nothing. For all this service and expense, for all these benefits and advantages, they pay nothing. The system, were it not dangerous, would be ludicrous. It is as tho log-cutters and timber merchants had the right to compel the Government to manufacture their raw material into tables and chairs and to provide an insatiable market for these products. It may suit the circumstances of a great commercial and maritime state, like England, to pursue such a policy—tho even in that country there are numerous and influential advocates of a seigniorage on gold coins—but it does not fit the circumstances of the United States of America, and the sooner we amend the coinage laws in this respect, the better it will be for us. . . . Our gold coins are at the mercy of every bill-drawer and banking-house in Europe, at the mercy of every lender of capital in Europe, at the mercy of every jeweler, gilder, and dentist, all of whom are innocently tugging away at the basis of our monetary system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPECULATION VS. THEFT.

Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he run,
But pork went up, enabling Tom
To pay the man he stole it from;
To pay the man and still retain,
A handsome margin for his gain.

—*The Journal, Chicago.*

At least, there is no deficit of words.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

THE country needs more revenue now worse than it needs anything else whatever—except a Congress patriotic enough to lay aside partizanship and provide it.—*The World, New York.*

"HERE is a political paradox," said Representative Dockery, of Missouri, to a correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "In 1892 we Democrats made the campaign upon the tariff issue, and won. Our President called a special session of Congress to consider, not the tariff, but the currency question. In 1896 the issue of the campaign is the money question. The Republicans win, and their President is to call a special session to consider, not the currency, but the tariff."



WAITING FOR THE DOORS TO OPEN.

—*Scripps-McRae League.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"NEWEST THING IN POETS."

THE discovery of another genius is announced. His name is Yonehiro Noguchi; his age, twenty-one; place of residence, California. The editor of *The Lark*, Gelett Burgess, is his "discoverer," and Joaquin Miller is his friend and patron. But another discoverer has arisen, Mr. J. W. Hudson, of Oakland, who accuses Yone Noguchi—as most geniuses have been accused from time to time—of plagiarism. Be that as it may, a volume of the young writer's poems is soon to be published in

(By courtesy of *The Bookman*)

San Francisco under the title "Seen and Unseen; or, Monologues of a Homeless Snail." We quote from a brief sketch in *The Bookman*:

"Yone Noguchi, the young Japanese poet whose strange songs have been exploited in *The Lark*, the editor of which is his friend and 'discoverer,' is just twenty-one years of age and a graduate of the University of Tokyo. He comes of gentle blood in Nippon, where he has two brothers—one a civil engineer, the other a Buddhist priest. He was for a time secretary to the editor of a Tokyo magazine, to which he has since contributed articles on California scenery that have attracted much attention in the island kingdom by reason of his radical and audacious use of Japanese words and phrases; and he has been alternately attacked and defended for his unconventionality. For twelve months he edited a Japanese newspaper in San Francisco with a few friends, the staff doing the entire work, including lithographing, on the income gained from a bare hundred subscribers. The remainder of the two years that Yone Noguchi has been in America has been spent in retirement on 'The Heights,' Joaquin Miller's ranch in the foothills back of Oakland. Here he has led the life of a recluse, in meditation, like some hermit priest, rarely visiting the city, with 'its dusty manners, its dusty souls, its dusty bodies,' walking in his garden, haunting the cañon rivulet, writing his poems and dreaming his dreams, alone with Basho Saigō and the Old World poets, whose literature it is his mission to give to Occidental readers."

In a recent issue of *The Critic*, Carolyn Wells describes Yone Noguchi as "a slender lad," "with a fine expressive face, large dark eyes, and sensitive mouth, his only distinguishing Japanese

characteristic being the scant eyelids, the olive skin, and the thatch of coarse black hair which typify the race." He is an ardent admirer of Walt Whitman, and, in less degree, of Wordsworth, Thoreau, and Burroughs. Speaking of his songs *The Critic* writer says: "Tho for the most part these songs are as unintelligible as a Japanese dream, yet they have a poetic quality which need not be understood to be enjoyed." And *The Bookman* speaks of his "shifting dreams" as "phrased with remarkable originality, tho his metaphors are so startling that 'the sublime often narrowly escapes being ridiculous.'"

Here is an extract from one of Yone Noguchi's poems:

"The flat-boarded earth, laid down at night, rustling under the darkness. The Universe grows smaller, palpitating against its destiny.

My chilly soul—center of the world—gives seat to audible tears—the songs of the cricket.

I drink the darkness of a corner of the Universe—alas! Square, immovable world to me, on my bed! Suggesting what—god or demon—far down, under my body?

I am as a lost wing among the countless atoms of high Heaven!

Would the invisible Night shake off her radiant light, answering the knocking of my soft-formed voice!"

And here is another passage also descriptive of night:

"At night the Universe grows lean, sober-faced, of intoxication.

The shadow of the half-sphere curtains down closely against my world, like a doorless cage, and the stillness chained by wrinkled darkness, strain throughout the Universe to be free.

Listen, frogs in the pond (the world is a pond itself), cry out for the light, for the truth!

The curtains rattle ghostily along, bloodily biting my soul, the winds knocking on my cabin door with their shadowy hands."

The charge of plagiarism—tho Mr. Hudson facetiously disclaims having raised any question of plagiarism, "which has long ago been proved *a priori* impossible"—is based on the similarity of many expressions in Yone Noguchi's "Lines," in a recent number of *The Philistine*, to expressions found in Poe's "Eulalie." Poe says:

"I dwelt alone
In a world of moan,
And my soul was a stagnant tide."

Yone Noguchi says:

"I DWELL ALONE,
Like one-eyed star,
In frightened, darksome, willow threads,
IN WORLD OF MOAN,
MY SOUL IS STAGNANT dawn—"

After pointing out other but less striking parallelisms, Mr. Hudson says:

"Other lines bear no resemblance at all to Poe and are evidently exclusively new, such as, for instance, the third line, where Mr. Noguchi exclaims in the deep pathos of his conscious genius:

'Alas—I'm not all of me.'

Which dictum he has forthwith proved a good working hypothesis."

A "Child of Weakness," but a "Monarch of Song."—"Dr. English's implied estimate of Poe as a man may be a little severe and cold," says *The Home Journal*, referring to the articles of Thomas Dunn English lately reproduced in these columns; "but, on a review of the whole matter, we do not believe posterity will convict him of deliberate unfairness. It is well remembered in New York, and by readers of Poe's works everywhere, how rough has been the experience of every prominent writer who at any time assailed Poe. *The Home Journal* is peculiarly proud of his fame. Among his earliest efforts were those in association with this office in the now classic days of Morris and Willis. To no other poet, American or English, has as much space been devoted in these columns, either in praise or vindication, as to Edgar A. Poe. But we wish to be fair and reasonable all the same; and we would deprecate any set warfare against any man or class on the ground of their supposed disapproval of certain traits in Poe's character. That glorious type of the true child of genius needs no such line of defense. His record is graven in the hearts of those who have wept over his sorrows, pitied his human weaknesses, and thrilled with the sad, yet richly eloquent, note of his matchless verse. Why not accept Poe as a child of weakness and misfortune, and yet as a crowned and sceptered monarch of song? The almost supernatural beauty

and delicacy of his poetic concepts are not marred by the darkest personal charges which have ever yet been substantiated. The ivy of love and remembrance which creeps around his tomb is not shorn of its greenness by the worst blast of criticism which has descended upon his personal name. He is simply our poet, our prince of song, sorrowing, sinning, despairing, yet immortal."

ZOLA'S BODY AND SOUL.

THE most piquant and singular article in an unusually good number of the *Revue de Paris* (November 1) is a body of extracts from a forthcoming book by Dr. Edouard Toulouse. It is the first of what promises to be a profoundly interesting series: "A Medico-Psychological Inquiry into the Connection of Intellectual Superiority with the Nervous System." This first volume is entitled "Émile Zola," and records the results of what is neither more nor less than a searching medico-psychological inquest on the living body of the famous novelist. It looks like a new terror added to the penalties of greatness in art and letters; yet it is amusing to see Zola "hoist with his own petard," the inventor of the "human-document" theory himself treated merely as a human document, and vivisected in cold blood and the dry light of scientific "realism" for the sake of his "facts"!

The facts are of extraordinary interest, however. Dr. Toulouse, be it said, is a high authority. He is chief of clinic in mental diseases to the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and physician to the famous asylum of Sainte-Anne; and he has gone to work with all the logic, acumen, and thoroughness for which the modern French surgeon is distinguished. His "observations" are alive with suggestion, and shed a singular light on the mind and work of him who wrote "Nana." We condense some of the facts and statements contained in the *Revue's* lengthy extract from the work.

First as to physique:

Zola's real age is fifty-six. He is of middle height, apparently robust and of good constitution; neck large, shoulders high and square; muscles full enough, but not developed. He has "a certain embonpoint"; skin white, rosy, wrinkled in places; cellular tissue abundant; hair and beard have been brown, now grizzled; his entire body is thickly covered with hair, especially at the back of the neck; head big; face large with well-accentuated features. His glance is scrutinizing, but soft and rendered slightly vague by myopia; physiognomy as a whole indicates habitual reflection and a certain emotionalism.

M. Zola has a serious, troubled, saddened air peculiar to him. His voice is well-timbred, but the finals are sometimes uttered in a sort of squeak (*en fausset*), and there is an appreciable remnant of the child's difficulty of pronunciation.

Zola's nervous system presents a combination of morbid troubles, cardiac spasms, cramps, tremblings, etc. He is notably subject to fits of depression, dating from his twentieth year. From the forty-fifth to the fiftieth year these fits have taken the form of angina-pectoris, ague, and articular rheumatism. At present these attacks are weak, but they are replaced by chronic indisposition, feebleness, and nearly constant irritability. Often gastric troubles are the occasion, or, again, the sign of nervous exacerbations. But in ordinary—especially now—it is effort, intellectual or muscular, that provokes them. He possesses therefore a certain nervous disequilibrium, an exaggerated emotivity, really morbid.

M. Zola has a very bad ear for music; he can not sing a correct scale. He has, however, learned to play the clarinet and the piano, because their notes are fixed. But such musical occupation has not improved his ear. He has neither a sense of musical interval nor of harmony, but he has a highly developed sense of rhythm. As a schoolboy he triumphed, he said, in keeping time (*mesure*). We can detect in his phrases a clear, decided rhythm, and some of us have been able sometimes to amuse ourselves by cutting up his prose into verse form. One of his pleasant memories of Aix, where he lived in childhood, is of "Retreat" beaten by the garrison drummers; and he judges by ear the melody of his phrases; while noises and musical sounds stir up

in him recollections and ideas which he freely utilizes in his writings.

Zola, like so many writers, has no oratorical gift. He is very nervous and timid, and emotion paralyzes him; and he has but a feeble memory for words, phrases, and constructions. He has never been able to learn to speak any other tongue than the French; and he is filled with vivid apprehension whenever at any meeting he rises to speak. When he went to London to attend the Congress of Journalists, he wrote his speech days before—a mere sixty words—and learned it by heart by repeating it in bed. When the moment arrived he rose, took a paper from his pocket, and—read his speech! Unless he writes he can not make a useful intellectual work. Writing is the form of language in which Zola *thinks* his works. Passive memory seems but little developed in him; everything that does not strongly interest him is registered only with difficulty. This is an important fact; it is fundamental in the psychic organization of novelists. His voluntary memory is more developed.

Some amazing results are given of a sort of literary examination through which the doctor put Zola. Confronted with a certain text, he did not know whose it could be; "it showed neither the bonhomie of Sarcey nor the fancy of Jules Lemaitre." It was his own! Some unpublished verses of his own (decidedly erotic) he attributed to Musset; a fragment from Gustave Aymard he attributed to Chateaubriand; a paragraph from Balzac he could not recognize; a quotation from Pascal, he suggested, among others, was by Voltaire or Diderot! A lengthy passage from Molière he put down to Prévost, the author of "Manon Lescaut;" a piece from Rousseau's "Confessions" to George Sand; and a by no means uncharacteristic page from Hugo's "Les Misérables" he could not detect as Hugo's. These facts, says the doctor, "prove that it is possible to be a great writer without knowing the others"!

Under "Ideation" we are told:

Ideas are apparently spontaneous in their origin. But in reality they are provoked by sensations (wherein emotions are included) of words or of other ideas. This, in fact, is their triple origin. In Zola, visual sensations produce the most numerous images; aural sensations—for instance, old melodies, railway-station noises, a known voice—develop many ideas; and other sensations also evoke ideas, but in a less degree, with the exception of odors, which are, with M. Zola, highly suggestive.

The three characteristics of his genius are the creation of types, power, fertility. His conception of law is that it is the application of justice. There is an antithesis between natural and written law, which is a bad application of justice to society. Justice is a "social idea." It does not exist in nature, and equality is not in the nature of things. Woman seems to him less well-balanced, and of less initiative than man. On the whole she is decidedly the inferior, tho in small economies, as among working folk, she is superior to her husband. The unknown does not trouble him because his consciousness can not penetrate it. In this sense he is positivist; he does not bother about that which he can escape. He goes so far as to believe in total annihilation after death. God seems to him a "naïve hypothesis," and all the affirmations of the religious dogmas seem to him to have no consistence, and to be destitute alike of reason and good sense. His tendency is to base morality upon purely natural laws—to take a pagan view of life. That which is *healthy* can not be wrong; in fact, that which contradicts nature is not only incomprehensible but shocking.

His ideas of order and method are very strongly developed. He has always had them, but little by little they have outgrown all else, from the petty affairs of the toilet to the composition of his works. Disorder is hateful to him; and he is as elaborately methodical in the conception of his stories as in material things—this being partly imposed upon him by his bad memory. But the tendency, says the Doctor, is somewhat morbid.

He has, however, characteristics more morbid still. He lives in perpetual fear of being unable to complete his daily work, of inability to finish a book, of breaking down in public speech. He never rereads his stories for fear of making bad discoveries! In these things, and equally in the most important and most trifling of the affairs of life, he has no self-confidence.

But we must skip much and summarize the Doctor's conclusions. He emphatically declares, for the benefit of Lombroso's partizans, that Zola is not an epileptic. He is neither hysterical nor of unsound mind (*suspect d'alienation mentale*); but he has various nervous troubles, and tho his morbid ideas "live upon him like parasites," they do not affect his intellectual personality, which in spite of them remains true-poised. His leading qualities are (in part) thus summed up: Fineness and exactitude of perception; intensity of attention; a great teachableness; clearness in conception; sureness of judgment; orderliness in work; the faculty of coordination; an extraordinary tenacity; and, beneath all, psychological utilitarianism pushed to the extreme.

Of all these revelations and others which we can not here give, Zola himself approves. Dr. Toulouse submitted the work to him for permission to publish it, and the great realist agreed with whole-hearted zest in a letter which is really a manifesto. He "countersigns" the book as "true and authentic," and does it freely and off-hand because he has "had but one love in life—truth, and but one purpose, to make more of it possible." The Doctor's work is "a certitude against which nothing can prevail." It is "definitive." He goes on to say:

"I have never concealed anything, having nothing to conceal. I have lived openly; I have said openly without fear what I have believed it was good and useful to say. In all the thousands of pages I have written I have nothing to recall. Those who think that my past troubles me singularly deceive themselves, for that which I willed and wished I wish and will still, and in pain if the means have changed. My brain is as in a glass case, I have given it to all, and I doubt not that all will come to read it. As for my human covering, if you fancy it is good for anything, as precept and lesson, you are welcome to it; it is for you, for all. Tho it is ragged, it nevertheless seems to me sufficiently healthy and strong, wherefore I be not ashamed of it. Besides, what does it matter? I accept the truth.

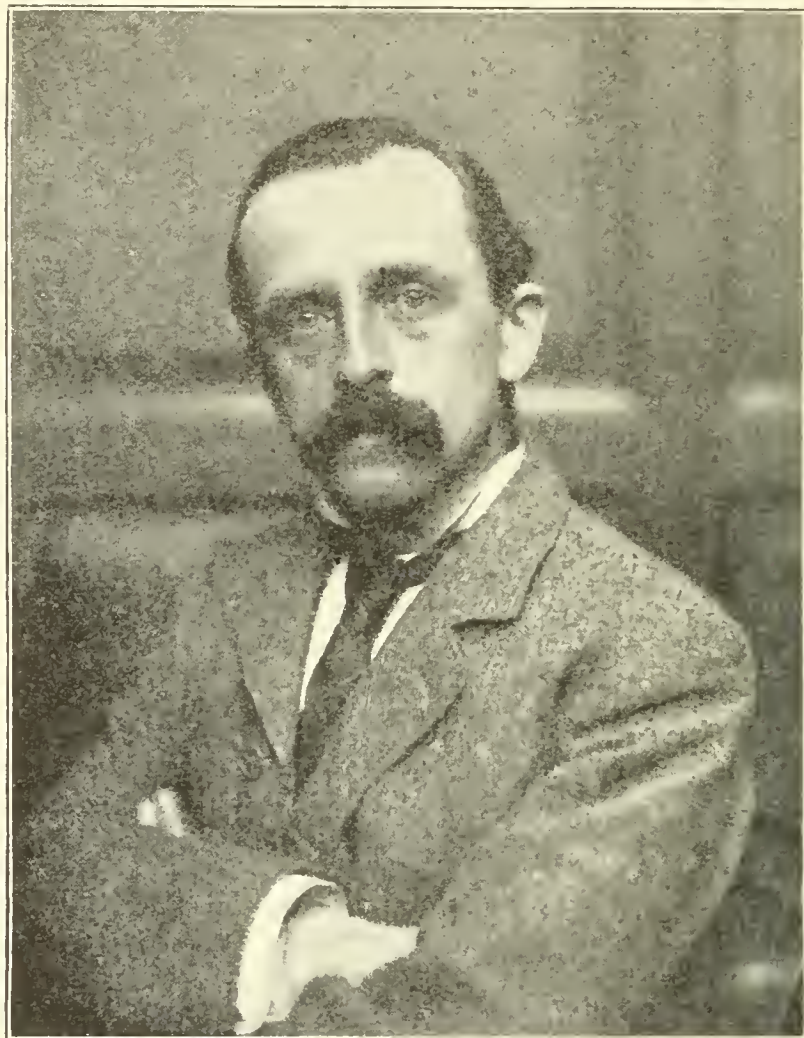
"Finally, I do not give you this authorization without a spice of malicious delight. Your study explodes a preposterous myth. You can not be ignorant that for thirty years past they have made a vulgar brute of me, a plow-ox—thick-skinned, coarse-grained—accomplishing his task clumsily, and solely out of the vile greed for lucre. *Grand Dieu!* I who scorn money, who march through life always and only toward the ideal of my youth! Ah! stripped, shuddering wretch that I am, cowering to the least whiff of air, who never sits down to his daily labors but in anguish, never achieves his work but in the continual conflict of wish with doubt! It makes him laugh and cry sometimes—the famous plow-bullock! And, if I laugh to-day, I laugh because it seems to me that you bury that beast, and that there will be no more talk of him among decent men."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BARRIE'S DEBT TO HIS MOTHER.

"OF the three Scotch novelists now prominently before the public, Mr. J. M. Barrie seems to be the most talented." Such is the judgment of *The Dial* (Chicago). In a recent issue of *The Outlook*, James MacArthur, co-editor of *The Bookman*, writes entertainingly of the "Three Scots Worthies in America," two of whom, Barrie and MacNicoll, have since left us, and one of whom, Dr. Watson, still remains. We quote Mr. MacArthur's description of the relations between Barrie and his mother:

"In the introduction to the 'Auld Licht Idylls' in the new Thistle edition of his works (*Scribner's*), Mr. Barrie says that 'they were written mainly to please one woman now dead.' In the beautiful biography of his mother, 'Margaret Ogilvy,' just published, he speaks of 'the mute blue eyes in which I have read all I know and would ever care to write; for when you looked into my mother's eyes you knew as if He had told you why God sent her into the world—it was to open the eyes of all who looked to beautiful thoughts, and that is the beginning and end of literature.' How much, how very much, Mr. Barrie owes to his mother and to his home life may be gathered from this little volume. It is a book to lay beside 'A Window in Thrums,' not only

because of the beauty of the work, but because it flashes a light upon those chapters which illumines them, and, if possible, makes them more noble and enduring in their revelation. He tells us how one day as a boy he conceived a glorious idea, 'or it was put into my head by my mother, then desirous of making progress with her new clouty hearth-rug.' He was suffering from a moment of suspense in the interval between the last and forth-



*Behn me
very up jms
J. M. Barrie*

coming numbers of a magazine called *Sunshine*, which contained a serial story. 'The notion was nothing short of this—why should I not write the tales myself? I did write them—in the garret—but that by no means helped her to get on with her work, for when I finished a chapter I bounded downstairs to read it to her, and so short were the chapters, so ready was the pen, that I was back with a new manuscript before another clout had been added to the rug.' At twelve or thereabout he put the literary calling to bed for a time, and took up cricket and football instead, but from the day on which he first tasted blood in the garret his mind was made up. 'There could be no hum-dreadful-drum profession for me; literature was my game. I remember being asked by two maiden ladies about the time I left the University what I was to be, and when I replied, brazenly, "An author," they flung up their hands, and one exclaimed, reproachfully, "And you an M.A.!"' His mother's views at first were not dissimilar, and her ambition for her boy was that he should be a minister, with a lurking hope at the bottom of her heart that he might rise to a professor's chair. Mr. Barrie relates an incident of those years which has a prophetic significance. 'I had one person only on my side; he was an old tailor, one of the fullest men I have known, and quite the best talker. . . . This man had heard of my sets of photographs of the poets, and asked for a sight of them, which led to our first meeting. . . . I remember how he spread them out on his board, and, after looking long at them, turned his gaze on me and said solemnly,

"What can I do to be forever known,
And make the age to come my own?"

These lines of Cowley were new to me, but the sentiment was not

new, and I marveled how the old tailor could see through me so well. I hurried home, but neighbors had dropped in, and this was for her ears only, so I drew her to the stair and said imperiously,

"What can I do to be forever known,
And make the age to come my own?"

It was an odd request for which to draw her from a tea-table, and she must have been surprised, but I think she did not laugh, and in after-years she would repeat the lines fondly with a flush on her soft face. "That is the kind you would like to be yourself!" we would say in jest to her, and she would reply, almost passionately, "No, but I would be windy (proud) of being his mother." . . . She who stood with me on the stair that day was a very simple woman, accustomed all her life to making the most of small things, and I weaved sufficiently well to please her, which has been my only steadfast ambition since I was a little boy.

"I have said that this is a book to put side by side with 'A Window in Thrums,' and there is a deeper reason for this when we remember that on the recent deaths of Mr. Barrie's mother and her daughter, within a few hours of each other, it was then disclosed that they were the originals of Jess and Leeby. The lovely story of their lives had a beautiful and not wholly mournful end; it was mournful as mortal things are, but the beauty was more than the sorrow, and Mr. Barrie's book will make this clearer. In the almost intolerably pathetic chapter, 'Dead This Twenty Years,' Mr. Barrie, in writing about the tragedy in another woman's life, drew his inspiration from a similar tragedy in his mother's life. 'It was the only thing,' he says, 'I have written that she never spoke about, not even to that daughter she loved the best. No one ever spoke of it to her or asked her if she had read it; one doesn't ask a mother if she knows that there is a coffin in the house. She read many times the book in which it was printed, but when she came to that chapter she would put her hands to her heart or even over her ears.'"

ELEONORA DUSE AND HER ART.

ELEANORA DUSE, now pretty generally recognized as the greatest of living actresses, altho five years ago she was absolutely unheard of outside Italy, will visit America this winter for the third time.

The extent to which Duse in acting submerges her own identity appears in an interview reported by Arthur Hornblow (*Demorest's* for December):

"Can any one believe that an artist is nothing better than an automaton? Can anyone believe that one can be *Othello* as well as *Mercadet*, *Oswald* as well as *Armand*, *Hamlet* as well as *Laris*, without becoming, for the time being, to the inmost depths of one's soul each of these men, with all his passions and mental torture?

"May I be pardoned if I quote myself as an example? Analyze me, study me, when I'm up there on the stage. My nerves, my poor, tortured nerves vibrate horribly, my blood boils, my pulse throbs, my heart palpitates quickly, my brain seems about to give way. If you watch me closely you'll see that I'm unconscious of my presence on the stage, that I forget the scenic fiction and live the reality, that I'm not 'myself,' but *Magda* or *Cesarine*, *Marguerite* or *Mirandolina*, *Cyprienne* or *Fedora*. I laugh with them, weep with them, and rave, struggle, and betray with them. I give myself away, I refuse myself, I revenge myself, I live, love, and die. It is the poison of *Fedora* that is mine, really in my body. It is genuine consumption, the ravaging, terrible consumption which chokes me in the arms of *Armand*."

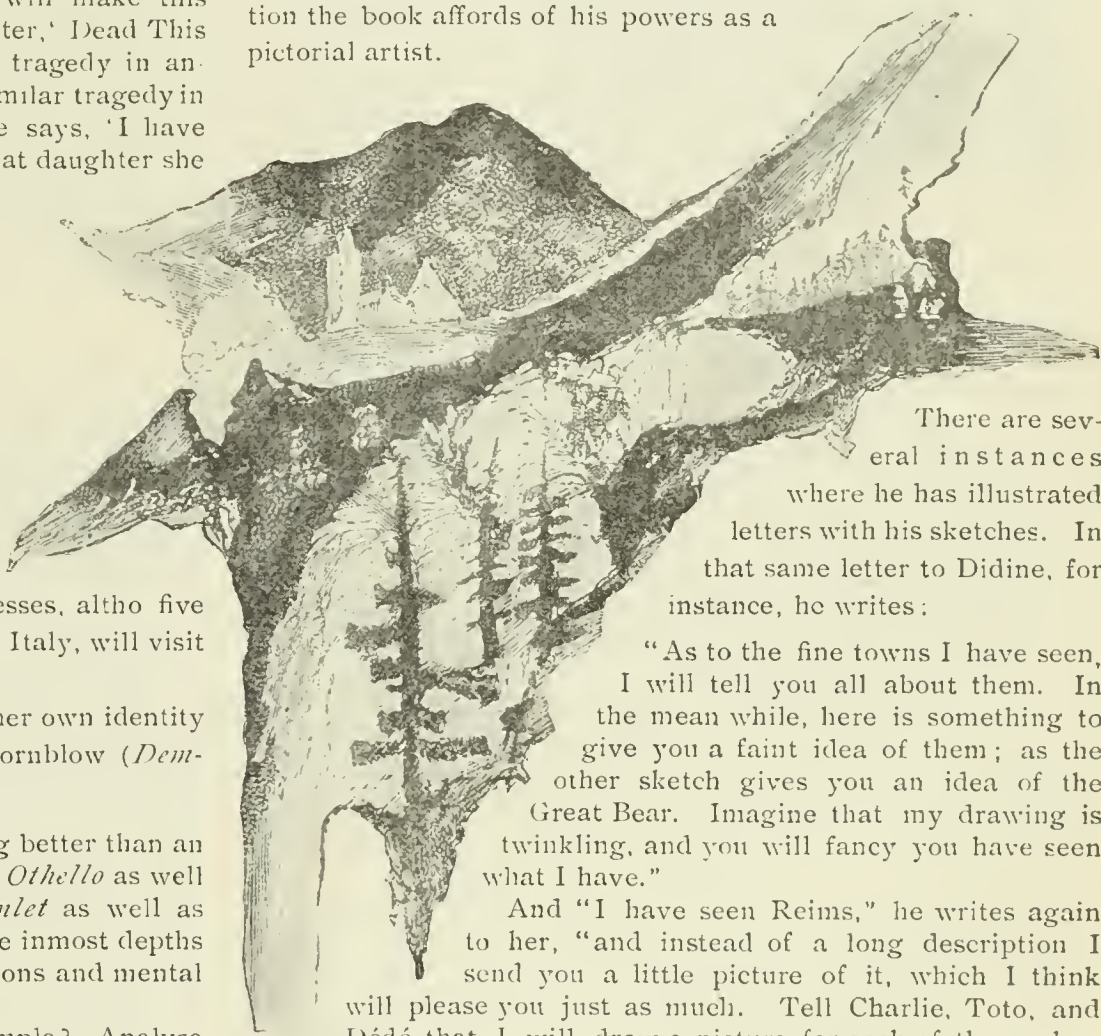
One of the peculiarities of Mme. Duse's theatrical career is that she does not advertise. She would not consent to be interviewed by newspaper reporters, nor would she permit her management to post lithographs in the street. She even found fault with the appearance of her name in the newspapers: "I am not a circus, and I do not wish to be regarded as one." As to her aversion to being interviewed, she expressed herself as follows:

"I have always found it possible to succeed in my work without

having to resort to methods which are, alas! generally adopted. I intend to adhere to my resolution even in a country like America, where, I am told, exaggerated advertising is absolutely necessary. I believe there is in the United States a public which is cultured, educated, and impartial, and that is the only public which interests me. That public is as tired as I am of all this exaggeration which attempts to deceive it, and of which one has not the slightest need in order to form an independent and serious judgment."

HUGO AS ARTIST AND ART-CRITIC.

"ALL day I was looking at churches and pictures." Thus wrote Hugo in that beautiful letter to his daughter Didine quoted in our review of Paul Maurice's selection from the great writer's correspondence (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 21). We cited also his remarks on Cruikshank's "terrible" and "admirable" illustrations to *Hand' Irlande*, and his advice to Sainte-Beuve to see Canterbury cathedral. These, however, are far from being the only art-criticisms in these letters; and what perhaps is more interesting and certainly less known is the revelation the book affords of his powers as a pictorial artist.



There are several instances where he has illustrated letters with his sketches. In that same letter to Didine, for instance, he writes:

"As to the fine towns I have seen, I will tell you all about them. In the mean while, here is something to give you a faint idea of them; as the other sketch gives you an idea of the Great Bear. Imagine that my drawing is twinkling, and you will fancy you have seen what I have."

And "I have seen Reims," he writes again to her, "and instead of a long description I send you a little picture of it, which I think will please you just as much. Tell Charlie, Toto, and Dédé that I will draw a picture for each of them when I get to Paris."

Again, to his son Charles he writes:

"If you have read my letters, dear Charlie, you will know what I mean by *the Cat and the Mouse*. The cat is for Toto, and the mouse for you. In my drawing they are quite unlike nature, the mouse is much larger and much fiercer than the cat. The day I was drawing it, the sky in which it was disappearing was stormy and lowering.

"You will notice at the foot of the adjoining mountain the face of a giant with his mouth open. I drew this very carefully. . . . I am not sure what state the drawings I send you will arrive in. The ink one gets at inns loses its color from one day to another in the most tiresome way."

One would give much to see that sketch of the fierce mouse disappearing in a stormy sky, and the careful portrait of the giant with his mouth open! But let no one imagine that these things were mere scrawls. It happens that a facsimile (somewhat "touched up" with a graver, however) of one of his sketches is given, and this by courtesy of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., we are enabled to reproduce. It proves a veri-

table talent for landscape; and in technic and feeling might have been the work of a painter instead of the pastime of a man of letters. Here is what he says of it:

"... I am sending you a rough sketch, which will give you an idea of what I see every day [he writes from Luz, in Spain, where he was touring]; it all strikes me as beautiful and would seem far more so, dear child, if I saw it with you. You will be surprised to hear that the sort of ruin you see at the foot of the mountain is not a ruin, but a rock. The Pyrenees are full of these curious boulders which look like ruined buildings. The Pyrenees themselves, by the way, are simply one enormous ruined edifice. The two white patches you see in the middle of the mountains are snow. On some of the Pyrenean mountains, and on the Vignemale especially, snow finds its level like the ocean."

It would seem, too, that in several cases he sent veritable *drawings*—not mere sketches on the fly-sheets of his note-paper. He appears, indeed, to have gone through some systematic study of design; for he writes to his boy Toto: "Tell dear old Charlie that, as he has taken up drawing, he must always draw from real life, slowly, carefully, and conscientiously. That is the way to attain rapidity and steadiness of execution." Which is really remarkable advice considering that in 1842, when it was given, life-study was the very last thing even a student was allowed to do. The laboriously futile "copy" system was at the meridian of its fallacious vogue; and feeble "flower-groups," sentimental "heads," and impossibly "picturesque" ruins and farmyards teemed from every school in Europe.

Now for the criticisms. Here is a note on the cathedral at Reims, whither he went for the coronation:

"It is an admirable monument of Gothic architecture. The western front, the rose-window and the towers make a wonderful effect. Charles and I spent a quarter of an hour looking at the arch of one door; a year would be required to examine and admire everything. The interior as it is now is far less imposing than it was in its old simplicity. The old granite has been painted blue, the severe style of the sculpture has been disfigured with gilding and tinsel. Still the mistake made at Sainte-Denis has been avoided here. The ornaments like the cathedral are Gothic, and everything is in pretty good taste excepting the throne, which, absurdly enough, is in the Corinthian style. The general effect is satisfying to the eye, and a good deal of thought about the arrangement of the edifice [for the coronation ceremonies] is necessary to see that complete advantage has not been taken of it. Such as it is, this ornamentation shows *what progress romantic ideas have made. Six months ago the old church of the Franks would have been made into a Greek temple.*"

The italics are ours. They indicate Hugo's attitude toward the pseudo-classic pedantry which had petrified all artistic impulse and expression, and which he, more than any man perhaps, helped to break down. And he talks here and there in his letters of the "herd of intriguers"—the "wretched little cabal of the classicists." Yet he was a pretty close friend of David, the chief of the "classic" painters of the time; and, altho that considerable artist's aims and methods were directly opposed to his own, he wrote to him: "Do not forget that no one admires you more than I do, because no one loves you better"; and "it is hard for me to have to wait two months for one of your masterpieces." One is inclined to think that these are but affectionate compliments, examples of the sincere insincerities of which Hugo was constantly guilty, for of Delacroix,—who was to painting what Hugo and Dumas the Elder were to literature, a Romanticist of the most gorgeous and powerful spirit—whom he knew, and who in his own sphere fought as strenuous and as successful a fight against the academic folly as Hugo himself,—of Delacroix he wrote with comparatively critical coolness. It is true that to Victor Pavie he coupled Delacroix with Goethe—"two great poets"; but then he was saying nice things about an article Pavie had written; and to Baron Taylor he wrote:

"Talking of great painters [he had just compared a ballad by

Pavie to one of those wonderful old paintings of Albert Durer or Rembrandt], do not believe, with a few stupid newspapers, in the front rank of which I unhesitatingly place *The Globe*, that Delacroix is not up to the mark. His 'Sardanapalus' is a splendid thing, and so grand that it can not be grasped by small minds. This fine work, however, like many other grand and powerful works, has not been to the taste of the *bourgeois* of Paris; you know the proverb: *Sifflets des sots sont fanfares de gloire* [fools' hissing is the heralding of glory]. I only regret one thing, and that is, that he did not represent the funeral-pile as on fire. This fine scene would have been still finer had the foreground been a mass of flames. As for M. Gérard's 'Sainte Thérèse,' it is better than his 'Canning,' no doubt, but remember that M. de Ch. [Chateaubriand] is not much of a judge of painting; his praise is simply his mode of expressing his thanks."

Doubtless this is piquantly and maliciously true of Chateaubriand; but Hugo might have written it of himself. At any rate, his opinion of David, as expressed to Victor Pavie, is not quite so enthusiastic as that expressed to the painter himself: "He has a great deal of talent and plenty of ideas." And of Benjamin Constant, who, able artist tho he was, could not compare in force, color, poetic insight, and romantic emotion with Delacroix, when he died Hugo says: "His was one of those great minds which fill so large a space in a century that all, even those most lost in the crowd, can not help often admiring its grandeur and continually studying its proportions. . . . In France, in Europe, in the whole world, every enlightened mind will mourn for Benjamin Constant." Which, however, may have been written on the principle of *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

NOTES.

MR. WILSON BARRETT, reversing the usual process, has made his drama, "The Sign of the Cross," into a novel, for which the Bishop of Truro has written an introduction.

The Critic speaks in high terms of a "new" American sculptor, Mr. George Grey Barnard, a number of whose works have been on exhibition in a café in this city. Mr. Barnard hails from Indiana, but has studied in France. "The making of a great sculptor," *The Critic* thinks, is in him.

OF Bernhardt, Mercedes Lee writes in *The Home Journal* as follows: "Bernhardt's favorite rôle is *Izyl*. 'I love it,' she once said to me enthusiastically; 'I love my life; it is ideal, simply ideal! But oh! I suffer so from stage fright every time I go *en scène*. It is terrible. To-night I play in Brooklyn, and I am nervous, very nervous.'" We are told further that Bernhardt (who was christened Rosine and not Sara) is very charitable and is loved by all the poor of Paris. She is not strong, lives on her nerves, and suffers much from insomnia.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, editor of *The Bookman* (English edition), believes in the international copyright law, but he says, nevertheless, that a great public in England and America are, under it, deprived of what had come to be to it almost as necessary as bread, namely, a supply of new books at low prices. He doubts whether any but the first-rate authors have gained from the law, and he thinks it would be worth the while of other authors to allow some of their books to be published at the old prices in order that the public may come to know of them.

In a recent lecture in this city, Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) said, speaking of the poet Burns: "It was Burns, with his big heart, that invented the Scotch religion. He has spoken for the poor, the unfortunate, the down-trodden, and the outcast, and his prayers in verse will be read while literature is read, throughout the world. It is the business of the poet to say for us those things which we wanted to say and couldn't say, and to express those things which we dimly felt but could not express. Burns did all of this and more too. His ballads have been of such a kind that they have been sung by the man who holds the plow, and the woman who milks the cow."

AMONG the many anecdotes and pen-sketches in Augustus J. C. Hare's "Story of My Life" is this about Landor, as he lived in Bath, England, in 1848: "He scarcely ever read, for he only possessed one shelf of books. If any one gave him a volume, he mastered it and gave it away, and this he did because he believed that if he knew he was to keep the book and be able to refer it, he should not be able to absorb its contents. . . . He never bought any new clothes, and a chimney-sweep would have been ashamed to wear his coat, which was always the same as long as I knew him, tho it in no way detracted from his majestic and lion-like appearance. But he was very particular about his little dinners, and it was about these that his violent explosions of passion took place. I have seen him take a pheasant up by the legs when it was brought to table, and throw it into the back of the fire over the head of the servant in attendance. . . . At the same time nothing could be more nobly courteous than his manner to his guests, and this was as marked toward an ignorant schoolboy as toward his most distinguished visitor."

SCIENCE.

SO-CALLED SOUL PHOTOGRAPHY.

FRANCE is the paradise of those who frequent the borderland between science and quackery. So closely do the two domains approach that it is often difficult to tell on which side of the line we are, and this is especially hard in the land of the Gauls, for the successors of the famous Cagliostro are very successful in aping the language and the methods of true scientific investigators, and reputable scientific societies and journals are much readier to give such men a hearing than are we in this country. Of late a school of investigators has arisen which claims to have reached remarkable results in the borderland between psychology and physics, altho we shall hear nothing of it if we rely on the staid scientific journals of England, Germany, or the United States. But, as has been said, the French are more lenient, and hence we have in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 28) a long review by Dr. Albert Battandier of the investigations of one Dr. Baraduc on certain emanations from the human body that he has succeeded in photographing both with and without the aid of electricity. Dr. Baraduc thinks he has caught the human soul itself on his sensitive plates. Recently at Munich he exhibited no less than four hundred photographs of this kind. But his critic reminds us that no one else has ever succeeded in obtaining the same results, and that if we believe his statements we must also be ready to give up a large part of accepted physical laws. However, one or two of his alleged experiments may be interesting to our readers. Says Dr. Battandier:

"First we have a curious experiment made in collaboration with M. Narkiewicz, which shows the combination of the human fluid with the electric fluid. An induction-coil is placed in the middle of an apartment. One of its poles is put to earth; the other terminates in a sort of condenser—a glass tube with copper stem surrounded with water. A spectator holds this condenser in his left hand and a Crookes tube in his right. The circuit being open, the Crookes tube is not illuminated, but, if another person approaches, it lights up, and, if he touches the globe with his finger, sheafs of light escape from his hand, penetrate the glass, and disappear in contact with the hand that holds the globe. This sheaf of light is milky, opalescent, and whitish, with a golden-yellow center; it has not the green tint of ordinary cathodic rays, and—here is the important point—it seems more brilliant when the person who approaches is strong and has great vitality. If this person withdraws, the globe ceases to glow. . . .

"This action is shown by the accompanying photograph (Fig. 1). . . .

"We have seen electricity combined with the human fluid; here

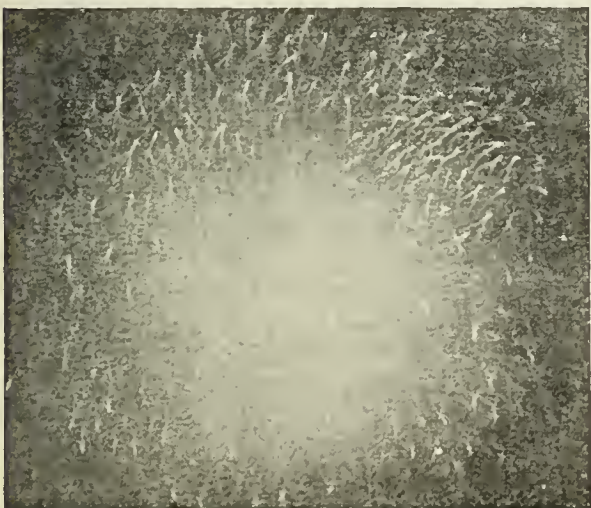


FIG. 1.—HUMAN AND ELECTRIC FLUID COMBINED.

is a photograph where we have the human emanation alone. A person has a burning fever; a photographic plate wrapped in black cloth is placed on the epigastric region, the glass face against the skin. The exposure lasted an hour. In this abnormal state there is a superabundance of activity, projection without, and ex-

piration, as M. Baraduc calls it. What is expired? That is difficult to say."

Dr. Battandier goes on to say that we may have two theories of these photographs, assuming them to be *bona fide*; we may

either go back to the old idea of some sort of material emanations from the organism, in which case we should have to explain in addition how such emanation could affect a sensitive plate; or we may believe in a "vital fluid" of some sort—a new kind of radiant energy, proceeding outward from the body and able, like light and electricity, to make an impression on a photographic plate. But probably it is too soon to offer any explanation at all. It would be doubtless more profitable to wait until Dr. Baraduc's results have been confirmed by some one else. It may be added that Dr. Baraduc claims

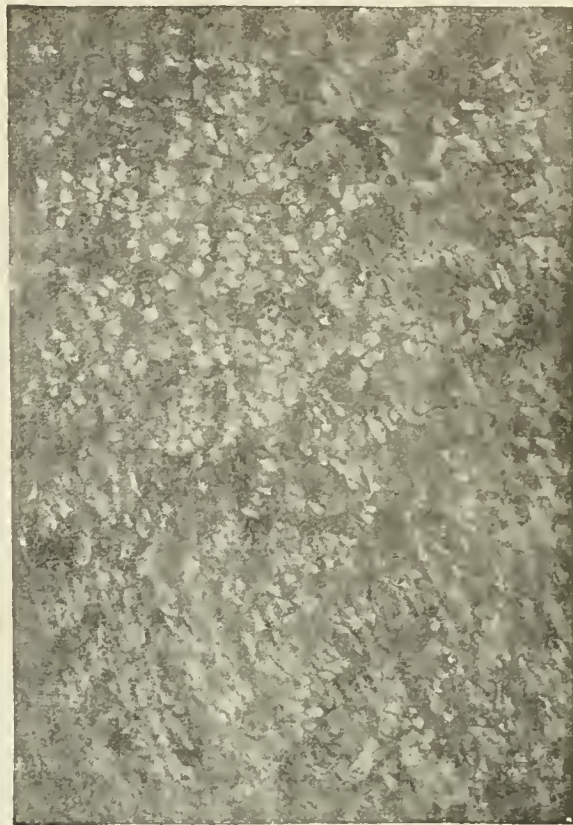


FIG. 2.—HUMAN FLUID FROM A FEVER PATIENT.

also to have produced more wonderful results—photographs of familiar spirits and the like—which in themselves would, with most persons, discredit his whole work.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS BALDNESS CONTAGIOUS?

IT has been suggested for some time that the prevailing form of baldness known to medical men as *alopecia areata* is a contagious disease caused by a specific microbe, and enough evidence in favor of this view has already been accumulated to amount, in the minds of many physicians, to absolute proof. This body of evidence has been very heavily reinforced by the researches of a French dermatologist, Dr. Sabouraud. His investigations, recently given to the public in the *Annales de Dermatologie*, are described in an article in *The Medical News*, November 21, parts of which we quote below. Sabouraud's conclusions are set forth as follows:

"He firmly believes that the disease is contagious, and that barbers' instruments are the most common carriers of the contagion; but as customers come and go from one barber to another, it is difficult to trace each case to its source. Starting with the theory of the microbic origin of the disease, Sabouraud has worked out a strong chain of evidence in its support.

"He tells us that the typical hair of *alopecia areata* is found at the edge of an advancing patch, and is a stump of long hair that has remained in the scalp. It is club-shaped, or like an interrogation point. Its diameter becomes less as we go toward the root, and its color is lost. These hairs are always a sign of an advancing patch, and are not found in old patches. The medullary [or pith] canal of these hairs is normal above, altered in the middle, and completely wanting at the root. The root is not bulbous and hollowed for the papilla, but in the form of a turnip."

In the course of the French expert's description, he has occasion to describe a little bulb or utricule that develops in the root of the hair and contains what he believes to be the cause of the disease. He says:

"Utricules that are full and closed are found among the sound hairs. They are filled with joined strata of epidermic cells, and contain in their centers, like a larva in a cocoon, compact clusters of microbes, a pure culture of the smallest bacillus known. . . . As it grows old it may be one quarter millimeter [or inch] wide

and one half to one millimeter long, and comma-shaped, or bent. The young bacilli are a little swollen in the center, and their ends are blunt. . . . Each utricule contains millions of them. . . . This bacillus is regarded as the probable cause of the disease."

Dr. Sabouraud's investigations indicate that by the time the hair is dead, the microbe that did the mischief has gone, so that remedies applied to the bald patch in the hope of making the hair grown again are vain. He recommends disinfection of the skin in the neighborhood of the patch as most effective. If these views regarding the contagiousness of this form of baldness and its microbic origin are to be accepted, as seems probable, the result will probably be greater care in guarding against the disease and greater intelligence in its treatment, so that in the next generation bald heads may be not nearly so numerous as they are at present.

ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.

RECENT experiments show, at least so thinks *The Hospital* (November 14), that alcohol in small quantities is a distinct aid to the digestive processes. It says:

"The value, or valuelessness, of alcohol as a food, or as an aid to digestion, is an old controversy, and is held by some to be as difficult of settlement as any question which admits of scientific handling can well be. Nevertheless, as the methods of science improve, trustworthy and quite convincing results may be with certainty hoped for. It is well known that pieces of solid beef, cut up fine, can be reduced to a liquefied condition by the action of an artificial gastric juice. It ought not, therefore, to be very difficult, and it is not indeed difficult at all, to add alcohol, in varying quantities, to a known digestive fluid, and to test the result on all sorts of substances which may be presented for artificial digestion. Nor is there any mystery about such processes. Any person with a little common sense may employ them for his own satisfaction. In the physiological department of Yale University, Drs. Chittenden and Mendel have recently made a series of such experiments, and have published the results obtained. According to these two American doctors, alcohol in small quantities distinctly aids the solution of solid matters when added to artificial digestive fluids. On the other hand, in large, or even considerable quantities, it definitely checks solution. The experiments of the two physiologists were made with absolute alcohol, with rye whisky, with brandy, rum, gin, and other substances. These results coincide exactly with a great deal of common experience. There is no doubt whatever that some persons can digest their food more comfortably, more quickly, and more completely when they take a little alcohol than they can without it. There appears to be equally no doubt that certain other persons can digest their food with all needful comfort, celerity, and completeness without alcohol. So far, then, as the mere solution of food in the stomach is concerned, the very obvious conclusion of the matter would appear to be this—that those persons who are benefited by alcohol should certainly take it, while those who can do without it should settle the question of taking or not taking it on any special grounds which may be peculiar to themselves."

A Vegetable Pumping-Engine.—This is the title bestowed upon the ordinary tree by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. In a recent address, quoted in *Cassier's Magazine*, he says: "Hydraulic engineers would be sorely puzzled to explain how the large quantity of water required to supply the evaporation from the extended leaf surface is raised to heights up to 400 feet and above. We know that the source of energy must be the sun's rays, and we know further that, in the production of starch, the leaf stores up less than one per cent. of the available energy, so that plenty remains for raising water. Experiments have shown that transpiration at the leaf establishes a draft upon the sap, and there is reason to believe that this pull is transmitted to the root by tensile stress. The idea of a rope of water sustaining a pull of perhaps 150 pounds per square inch may be repugnant to many engineers, but the tensile strength and extensibility of water and other fluids have been proved experimentally by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, and by Professor Worthington and others."

PERFORATED SAILS.

SAILS with holes in them, "to let out the wind," have long been used by certain seafaring nations, but it is not until recently that the systematic perforation of sails has been advocated for scientific reasons. An account of what has been done in this direction and of the results that are claimed for the innovation, as well as an explanation of the effect of perforation, are given in *La Nature* (Paris, November 28) by Henri de Parville, parts of whose article we translate below:

"Several months ago the Italian three-masted ship *Salvatore Ceccami*, of 850 tons, arrived at Philadelphia from Europe. She had scarcely come to anchor when she began to excite the curiosity of the sailors and loungers about the docks. The vessel had holes cut in her sails, and it is not often that we see a fine ship



PERFORATED SAILS SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF HOLES.

1, Jib; 2, stay-sail; 3, square sail; 4, topsail; 5, sloop with perforated sails.

with holes six or eight inches across in new sails. Under these circumstances it was evident that the holes had been made on purpose. Since this time there has been much discussion, at Philadelphia and elsewhere, on this subject. It is asserted that by this means the effectiveness of the wind on the sails may be greatly augmented, and that thus the speed of the ship may be increased.

"There is no doubt about this, according to various observers. The only question is whether the advantage to be gained from this arrangement compensates for the necessity of making frequent and difficult repairs on the apertures, especially at sea. In any case fishermen have long known that a sail with a hole in it is worth more than a whole one. They say 'My sail is old and all full of rents, but it is of more use to me than a new sail would be.' And under the equator how many times have I been in a vessel whose sails were of matting woven with large openings! Why this loosely made material for sails? The negroes answer, 'To let out the excess of wind.'

"The natives of Carthage, St. Thomas, etc., say that the ship goes better thus. Japanese junks of the faster kinds have always had sails made of vertical breadths laced together and consequently having apertures between them. There is nothing new under the sun. . . .

"In November, 1894, M. Vassalo, captain and owner of an Italian ship, called the attention of the Maritime Association of Genoa to pierced sails. He had often observed their good effects, and he dwelt at length on their advantages in a special report. M. Vassalo has studied their influence in every system of sails, the best place for the holes, their number and dimensions. It is certain that, even if the principle of apertures was well known, their action had never before been studied methodically. The Italian captain gave in his report a table from which may be obtained, for each sail used, the proper diameter of the aperture and its distance from the point of attachment. The study of M. Vassalo made quite a sensation, and several other ship-owners adopted his views. Therefore a certain number of Italian, English, and Spanish ships nowadays always have pierced sails. . . . With one of his vessels M. Vassalo obtained, during a voyage from New York to Australia, a speed of five miles an hour in a slight breeze, nearly nine in a fresh wind, and nine and a half in a strong wind. Now with the ordinary sails, the greatest speed reached in a fresh wind did not exceed six and three-quarter

miles, and in a strong wind seven and a half. The average gain is about two miles an hour, or, say, forty-five miles a day. That is something of a result. . . .

"It is easy to account on general principles, with a little reflection, for the influence of the holes on the increase of a ship's speed. Several theories have already been advanced on the subject, but it may all be simply explained. In the ordinary system the wind rushes against the concave surface that is opposed to it; the currents of air bound back and hinder the full action of the currents that follow. Thus a counter-pressure is set up, and the work of the wind is only that due to the difference between its initial pressure and the counter-pressure thus produced.

"To increase the effective work, this counter-pressure must be reduced to a minimum, that is to say, a means of escape must be given to the air that accumulates in the sail. The aperture solves the question. For an analogous reason, rudders made of badly joined planks are used, especially in China, to allow the excess of water to pass. The water acts as a cushion and hinders the movement of the rudder, but the effect is lessened by permitting the liquid to escape. Every time that an obstacle tends to lessen the speed of air or water there is hindrance and counter-pressure. If this retardation is avoided, we gain in power; the result is increased. That is what is gained by perforating the sails.

"Every perforated sail is better than a whole one. Nevertheless, the position of the holes evidently must have its influence, and therefore the perforation must not be performed haphazard. In square sails . . . Captain Vassalo made two holes at the base, six or eight inches wide, and their distance from the points of attachment was four to seven feet. In jibs and other triangular sails there was but one hole. The action of the perforations is double in the case of square sails oblique to the wind. The leeward hole relieves the sail of the dead air that keeps it back, and the windward hole allows the air that accumulates in front of the sail to pass through.

"The system is evidently applicable to all ships. . . . As a gain in speed is much to be desired, it would be useful to demonstrate more fully the true bearings of this innovation. It is to be hoped that at some approaching regatta perforated sails may be the subject of experiment. If victory is on their side, it will augur well for their effectiveness, and we shall then believe that they have a future before them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TELEPHONING BY KITE.

THE kite as a scientific device has been taking on great prominence of late. Its latest feat is the carrying of a wire from one point to another so that conversation could be carried on by telephone by way of the upper air. We quote from the *New York Sun* of December 7:

"The feasibility of establishing telegraph and telephone communication between two distant and isolated points without constructing an elaborate system of electric batteries, poles, or conduits and wires, or resorting to the complex day heliograph or night flashlight devices, was successfully demonstrated on Saturday night, at Bayonne, N. J., by William A. Eddy, the scientific kite-flyer of that city.

"The equipment used by Aerologist Eddy for his emergency telegraph and telephone plant comprised several of his aeroplanes, a reel of stout kite cord, a reel of ordinary copper wire, a number of common lanterns, two simple telephone-transmitters, and a telegraph-sounder."

The kite carried up a signal-lantern, a reel of wire, and a telephone, arranged to be dropped to earth whenever the sender wished. To quote again:

"The scene of Mr. Eddy's achievement was the Bergen Point section of Bayonne. His aeroplanes and the wire they carried were sent up from the open lots in the rear of his home on East Third Street. The kites carried and supported the wire over houses, streets, telephone and telegraph poles and wires, to the point selected for the distant connection with the earth. Between the two stations thus established a ridge of sufficient height to prevent the experimentalists from even signaling to one another with lanterns also intervened."

At first the device did not work well, and one or two failures were the result. Finally, however, in the words of the account:

"Line and wire were extended until the twin lanterns attained an altitude of a thousand feet, and then the lowering plummet and signal lantern were allowed to descend safely to the earth. Dr. Mitchell next carried the lowered end of the wire far down Lexington Avenue, and grounded it with a steel rod. Mr. Eddy did likewise with his end of the wire, the telephone-transmitters were attached, and the aerial circuit was established."

Conversation was successfully carried on for some time by way of this aerial central station:

"The wire used in the experiment was a thin copper filament, about the size of patent thread, and entirely bare. Being suspended from the kite string and free from connection with any surface object, except at the ends, it was perfectly insulated from every element save the ground and atmospherical electrical currents. This fact made the wire more potential in conducting the messages transmitted.

"The success achieved by Mr. Eddy in his experiment demonstrates the further utility to which his aeroplanes can be put by the army's signal service department. Rivers and straits, forests, towns, areas of country where transportation and telegraph facilities have been discontinued, can all be quickly bridged in daylight or in darkness for the establishment of a temporary telegraph or telephone system. The use of insulated wire and electric batteries and complete telegraph and telephone instruments in connection with the kites will add to the practicability of the novel idea. The direction of the wind is no hindrance to the use of such a system, as the aeroplanes can be flown from either of two objective points. It is even possible to thus erect a system extending scores of miles by merely sending aloft a series of kites and wires at various points and then connecting the wires. One tandem line of kites can be made to carry and support wire for a distance of several miles."

HOW DISEASE TAKES ROOT.

GERM-DISEASES may be looked at from two standpoints: that of the germs themselves and that of their victims. Bacteriologists, who take the former point of view, would stamp out disease by eliminating or exterminating its germs; others, who look at the matter in the other way, would accomplish a like result by increasing the victim's power of resistance. In other words, the seed may be killed or the soil may be sterilized; in either case the crop will be absent. There is, of course, no reason why we should not fight disease from both sides, but the wonderful discoveries and accomplishments of the modern bacteriologist have perhaps inclined us to look too exclusively at the seed and forget the soil. Hence we devote ourselves to disinfectant, and antiseptics and neglect those processes and modes of life by whose aid we may, perhaps, bid defiance to disease. This is emphasized in a recent work (*"Leçons sur les Intoxications"*) by the eminent French physiologist, Professor Bouchard, some of whose words we quote in a translation for which we are indebted to *Modern Medicine*. Says the Professor:

"That which renders possible the development of an infectious disease is not the accidental meetings of a man and a microbe. Such encounters are constant, but are generally without result. Microbes, even the most dangerous, besiege us. They are spread about us by nature with the same prodigality with which the sea distributes the pollen of flowers and other fertilizing material, notwithstanding their reproduction is rare. Infectious maladies are thus accidental, since it is but rarely that the infectious agent finds favorable circumstances for its development and multiplication, after its penetration of the organism.

"The healthy man is not hospitable to microbes. Altho constantly invaded, he reacts against them, and in this battle generally maintains the ascendancy to such a degree that even the presence of the disease is often not apparent.

"It is not the same, however, when his vitality is lowered; then his means of defense are diminished. Just as we see rushes

growing upon portions of the earth where isolated circumstances prevent the natural flow of the current, so certain microbes may invade a human body the health of which is impaired, when, in consequence of some disturbance of nutrition, the chemical constitution of the organ is modified. . . .

"In whom does a cold produce a coryza or a bronchitis? 'In everybody,' you may say. This may be, but especially in those persons whose health is permanently or temporarily disturbed. . . . In these persons you will observe that a passing nervous reaction produces lasting effects. . . . The disease may be occasioned by a nervous reaction, but it is the preparatory deterioration of the organism which facilitates its onset, and which often renders it persistent and chronic."

Professor Hastings's Improved Telescope.—The improved form of telescope lens recently invented by Prof. Charles S. Hastings of Yale, which has been already described in these columns, and which, it is expected, will cause quite a revolution in telescope-making, was described in detail by its inventor before the National Academy of Sciences at its fall meeting in New York, last month. We quote the following abstract of his paper from *The Evening Post*, November 19: "While the opticians have been at work making telescopic objectives by a cut-and-dried method, Professor Hastings has boldly attacked the theoretical side, and by processes devised by himself is able to compute the exact forms of the lenses so that, it is said, they need no local correction. This is a long and tedious process, involving weeks of careful labor, so that the pecuniary advantages of the new system are obvious. In the course of his investigation he came upon formulas which suggested a novel arrangement of the telescopic lenses, and on practical test he finds that the new arrangement is very advantageous. The lenses of the larger end of the telescope are separated by a considerable distance, and the result is at once a diminution of the length of the telescope. The problem to-day among instrument-makers lies, not in the glass, but in the ability to support the heavy weights involved at such distances from the axis. In the Yerkes telescope the object-glasses together with their cell weigh about half a ton, and this great weight must be held with absolute steadiness at a point about thirty feet from the nearest point of support. The new formulas will divide this distance by two, and will proportionately increase the possibility of constructing even larger telescopes than those of to-day."

Magic Pictures.—Magic pictures, which only become visible by gradual development on the lantern screen, can be made as follows, according to *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, New York, November: "Upon a glass of the desired size, perfectly clean, we pour a solution of india-rubber in benzin, working as we should do with collodion, of a strength analogous to that of collodion. This must be allowed to dry, after which it is placed upon the design that we desire to reproduce. Then with a very fine brush, dipped in a solution of bromide of copper, we trace the design. If the lines made are very heavy, the image will be visible, and the effect will be wanting; it must therefore be done very delicately. After having outlined the image, we carefully paint the trees, foliage, grass, in a word, all the verdure, with bromid of cobalt; the sky and water must be done with a solution of acetate of cobalt, with the aid of a very soft and fine brush. We mount this as we should do an ordinary lantern-slide. If the work is well done the image ought to be entirely invisible, but when placed in the lantern it will gradually appear to perfection under the influence of heat. By these means may be depicted winter scenes, which under the action of the heat of the fire are transformed into scenes of summer; these return to their primitive appearance on cooling. With a little care and ordinary skill it is possible to obtain this pleasing and novel transformation with photographs."

The Stars of the "Dipper."—"The seven stars in the Great Dipper," says Mary Proctor in *Popular Astronomy*, December, "are in reality seven splendid suns, probably very much larger than our sun, and glowing with intense luster. Iron, sodium, magnesium, and other well-known elements exist in the atmospheres of these stars, and their massive globes, raging with

fiery heat, rush through the depths of space with inconceivable speed. Five of the stars are receding from us at the rate of seventeen miles per second, the other two are traveling in an opposite direction. It is certain that these two do not belong to the same system as the other five. Thirty-six thousand years hence, the seven stars of the Great Dipper will have dissolved partnership, and its appearance will have changed. The handle of the Dipper will be bent and its rim out of place, for the reason that five stars will have drifted in one direction and two in another. During countless ages the stars which seem so steadfast have been rushing onward through space. There are stars traveling in 'family parties,' as Miss Clerke quaintly expresses it, colonies of stars of a friendly tendency drifting together, others less friendly drifting apart. Despite the fact that each star thus urging its way through space is an enormous mass of glowing vapor, yet the most perfect order and harmony prevail in the star-depths."

The Fountain-Tree.—"Mr. Henri Lecomte, who has recently returned from a mission to Kongo," says *The Scientific American*, "gives some curious details concerning a fountain-tree that he met with in his travels. This tree, which is very lofty and grows in damp places, is called the 'moosanga.' It belongs to the order Urticaceæ. The trunk is very regular and is provided with large branches that bear finely dissected leaves. It is divided at the base, like that of the mangroves, and enters the earth through a large number of ramifications. When the tree is cut at a height of about five feet, says the *Chronique Industrielle*, a large quantity of water is observed to flow from the section. Mr. Lecomte cut one at a height of five feet from the ground that had a diameter of twenty inches, and then, forming a gutter along the trunk, placed a pail at the base. The next morning the pail, which held nine quarts, had overflowed. The water continues to flow after the trunk has been cut for some time. It doubtless ascends the trunk through capillarity. It seems to be perfectly potable, altho rich in chlorids and other salts."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A MOTOR-CARRIAGE race from London to Brighton, fifty-two miles, took place on November 14, about fifty carriages starting. An American carriage, built by the Duryea Motor Carriage Company, won the race, making the run in about four hours.

ACCORDING to a Paris journal a Frenchman has been trying to compel bees to make medicated honey. He keeps the bees under glass and gives them only flowers that have the desired properties. Thus he obtains different kinds of honey by which influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma, and many other ills are said to be readily if indirectly reached. This story is told for what it is worth, but will probably not be given implicit credence without any further details.

"THE editors of *The Zoological Record*," says *The Scientific American*, have recently drawn up a table that indicates approximately the number of the living species of animals. The following are the figures given: Mammals, 2,500; reptiles and batrachians, 4,400; tunicata, 900; brachiopods, 150; crustaceans, 20,000; myriapods, 3,000; echinoderms, 3,000; Celenterata, 2,000; protozoans, 6,100; birds, 12,500; fishes, 12,000; mollusks, 50,000; bryozoans, 1,800; arachnids, 10,000; insects, 230,000; vermes, 6,150; sponges, 1,500; General total, 366,000 distinct species.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Lancet*, London, who conducted a small Röntgen-ray gallery at a bazar, relates a number of amusing experiences, which are thus condensed by *The Medical News*: "An elderly gentleman of prosperous appearance objected that the show was not 'up to date,' as he had 'read somewhere in a newspaper that now you can see the liver palpitating and the heart circulating.' A young and anxious mother asked to see if her little boy had really swallowed a threepenny bit, as he was uncertain himself. She had read in the papers that a great doctor, Sir Something Blister, in a speech in a large meeting in Liverpool, a little while ago, said that a halfpenny had been seen in a boy's 'sarcophagus!' A girl of the domestic-servant class asked the curator in confidence to 'look through her young man unbeknown to him, while he looked at the picture, to see if he was quite healthy in his internals.'"

BELIEVING that the current estimates of the velocity of flight of pigeons were not accurate, Mr. C. B. Keene has, according to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, been making new measurements of it. Says that magazine: "He found that, while some birds could maintain a speed of about 1,170 yards a minute, the speed of the majority, or 73 per cent. of those observed, was between about 860 and 1,170 yards a minute. The highest speed observed by him of young pigeons was about 1,362 yards a minute. M. Felix Rodenbach, who has also made careful observations, believes in the possibility of pigeons flying 72 miles an hour. Observation shows that they fly perceptibly faster than the best express trains. Their speed, in M. Rodenbach's view, is even much greater than it appears; for they can not fly in a straight line as the express train runs, but are obliged to make zigzags and detours, as they meet or are turned by varying currents in the air."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW PROTESTANTISM.

THE idea that Protestantism is in a stage of disintegration has, since the days of the Reformation, been a favorite one with Roman Catholic writers, but has ever been ridiculed by Protestants. A modification of this idea has, however, won favor in the ranks of modern liberal Protestantism in Germany; but with the addition that a newer and better Protestantism



PROFESSOR HARNACK.
(By courtesy of *The Outlook*.)

is to take the place of that which is passing away. The most pronounced expression of this theory was recently given by Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, probably the most gifted and influential theological teacher in the Fatherland. His article, which appears in the *Chronik* (Leipsic, No. 42), was originally an address delivered at a convention of the representatives of

German liberal theology held in Eisenach. The leading thoughts of this remarkable address are the following:

While the Protestant state churches [of Germany] are in a process of consolidation, the condition of Protestantism is rather the opposite. The name "Protestant" has indeed continued; but names are often deceptive. The deception practised by the church in appropriating the name "apostolic" was not uncovered until the Reformation. How would it be were there a similar misappropriation of name in the case of Protestantism?

What was traditional Protestantism? It was a church based entirely upon certain articles of faith drawn from the Holy Scriptures. In Protestantism there accordingly exists a fixed, in fact, exclusive relation between theology and the church. The creed of the church, which in reality was identical with the confession and the "sacred theology" of the church, is the foundation of the church. The church has no other work to do than to inculcate her "sacred theology." Nothing beyond this fell within the province of the church.

This old Protestantism has fallen away. In the old "sacred theology," which originated in the second century when the gift of prophecy ceased, the chief element consists in the absolute authority of the sacred Scriptures. But this confidence of the "sacred theology" in its written sources has been disappearing, because the conception of what history and scientific research are has been changed, and this new conception is of a kind that excludes the idea of control by the sacred Scriptures. In other words, scientific research in the world of theology has become secularized and made independent of the control of a written authority. This independence of theological research has gradually asserted itself in the departments of church history, of the interpretation of the Old Testament, and, later, in the interpretation of the New. This no man can change or alter. To attempt to do so would be a violation of objective conscientiousness in investigation. This is one side of the matter. And those who lament over this state of affairs are themselves largely the cause of the transformation. The attempts that have been made to prevent the secularization of theological science have ended in a failure. In this respect even the efforts of Ritschl, the leader of the new theological school in Germany, stamp him as the last church father of historical Protestantism. He has strengthened to a great degree both sides of Protestantism, the doctrinal and the originally religious.

In addition to the secularization of theology we see in Protestantism a catholicizing tendency; not, indeed, in the direction of the adoption of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, but in the codification and solidification of traditional theological thought. The constant endeavor is to emphasize traditional teachings of the church, such as the virgin birth of Christ. The confession of Protestantism is something fixed and firm, and this rigid type of thought finds its expression in the favor shown *Agendas*, liturgies, etc.

This old kind of Protestantism is disappearing. Modern Protestantism has a new theology, and one that is largely divorced from the supremacy of the church. The relation between church and theology has been changed. In thought and life the newer Protestantism no longer acknowledges the absolute prerogative of authority and, in this respect has discarded the characteristics of its Catholic predecessor. Two things, however, have been preserved from old Protestantism, namely: 1, that religion is nothing else than an attitude or sentiment of the heart, trusting in God; 2, that in Protestantism this trust in God is found united with the simplest and plainest morals in a most intimate manner. These two original elements of Protestantism have not been lost. And these two actually constitute Protestantism, and in fact the Gospel itself.

This exposition of new Protestantism, which advocates a theology divorced from the Scriptures and aims at an ecclesiastical superstructure not on the basis of the word of revelation, has naturally excited a great deal of attention, particularly because it is advocated by a man of Harnack's abilities and is practically the program of liberal theology. Both of the great conservative journals of Berlin, the *Kreuzzeitung* and *Reichsbote*, have engaged in sharp polemics against the new scheme. The latter journal, in a lengthy discussion in No. 239, declares the program a bold revolutionary one, that undermines Protestantism and leads inevitably to atheism and materialism. It says that Harnack's scheme completely emancipates the church and its theology from the Bible as the revealed truth and the source of faith and teachings, and that this new theology is a radical rejection of the fundamentals of Christianity.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ABSENCE OF RELIGION IN SHAKESPEARE.

IF we were to select some one monument of human civilization to indicate to the inhabitants of another planet what human life upon earth is like, we would probably choose the works of Shakespeare. And, if we did so, those studying that monument would hardly understand that man had had a religion.

Such is the striking reflection with which an article in *The New Review* (December) by G. Santayana, of Harvard University, opens. The writer then proceeds to illustrate this lack of recognition of the religious element by Shakespeare, and to consider the probable explanation for it. There are, of course, numerous invocations in the Shakespearian plays, but these are simply in the nature of oaths. There is also reference to religious institutions and traditions; there are monks, bishops, and cardinals, and even references to saints. But it is the earthly side of these that appears: Friar Lawrence culling his herbs, Cardinal Wolsey flinging away ambition with a profoundly pagan despair. Hamlet sees a ghost, it is true, but soon after "reverts to the positivism that underlies Shakespeare's thinking," and speaks of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." There are only two or three short passages in the plays and one sonnet in which true religious feeling seems to break forth. We quote what the writer says of these:

"The most beautiful of these passages is that in 'Richard the Second,' which commemorates the death of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk:

'Many a time hath banished Norfolk fought
For Jesu Christ in glorious Christian field,
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks and Saracens,

And, toiled with works of war, retired himself
To Italy; and there, at Venice, gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose colors he had fought so long.'

"This is tender and noble, and full of an indescribable chivalry and pathos, yet even here we find the spirit of war rather than that of religion, and a deeper sense of Italy than of heaven. More unmixed is the piety of Henry the Fifth after the battle of Agincourt:

'O God, thy arm was here;
And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
Ascribe we all! When, without stratagem,
But in plain shock and even play of battle,
Was ever known so great and little loss,
On one part and on the other? Take it, God,
For it is none but thine. . . .
Come, go we in procession to the village.
And be it death proclaimed through our host,
To boast of this, or take that praise from God,
Which is his only. . . .
Do we all holy rites;
Let there be sung *Non nobis* and *Te Deum*.'

"This passage is certainly a true expression of religious feeling, and just the kind that we might expect from a dramatist. Religion appears here as a manifestation of human nature and as an expression of human passion. The passage, however, is not due to Shakespeare's imagination, but is essentially historical; the poet has simply not rejected, as he usually does, the religious element in the situation he reproduces."

The writer here gives us in a footnote a passage from Holinshed that describes the king, after the battle of Agincourt, commanding the chaplains to sing praises and the soldiers to kneel at the verse beginning "*Non Nobis, Domine*." Mr. Santayana then continues:

"With this dramatic representation of piety we may couple another, of a more intimate kind, from the Sonnets.

'Poor soul, the center of my sinful earth,
Fooled by these rebel powers that thee array,
Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
Why so large cost, having so short a lease,
Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
Shall worms, inheritors of this excess,
Eat up thy charge? Is this thy body's end?
Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
Buy terms divine by selling hours of dross.
Within be fed, without be rich no more:
Then shalt thou feed on death, that feeds on men,
And death once dead, there's no more dying then.'"

The Sonnets, as a whole, are spiritual, and their passion is transmuted into discipline; but there is still wanting any religious image. With the exception of the one quoted, they are not Christian. For Shakespeare, living when and where he did, the choice, in the matter of religion, lay between Christianity and nothing; and, as a dramatist, he chose nothing—chose, that is, to leave his heroes and himself in the presence of life and of death with no other philosophy than that which the profane world can suggest and understand. We quote again:

"If Shakespeare had been without metaphysical capacity, or without moral maturity, we could have explained his strange insensibility to religion; but, as it is, we must marvel at his indifference and ask ourselves what can be the causes of it. For, even if we should not regard the absence of religion as an imperfection in his own thought, we must admit it to be an incompleteness in his portrayal of the thought of others. Positivism may be a virtue in a philosopher, but it is a vice in a dramatist, who has to render those human passions to which the religious imagination has always given a larger meaning and a richer depth."

Comparison is made between Shakespeare, in this matter, and the two poets Homer and Dante, the former being the chief repository of the Greek religion, the latter the faithful interpreter of the Catholic. These poets live in a cosmos; their universe is a total; they have a theory of human life. Shakespeare's world, on the contrary, is only the world of human society. Life is left by him without a setting and consequently without a meaning.

It may be urged in explanation that Homer and Dante were epic poets, naturally dealing with cosmic themes, while Shakespeare was a dramatist, dealing with concrete life; but a similar comparison may be made between Shakespeare and other dramatists, the authors of the Greek tragedies and those of the miracle-plays, for instance, and Shakespeare's insensibility to religion will appear as readily as before.

On the whole, however, Christianity has failed to find expression in any adequate drama. Where Christianity has become strong, the drama has either disappeared or become secular. The explanation, Mr. Santayana thinks, lies in the fact that our civilization draws its culture from one source and its religion from another. Modern art has been more or less dominated by antiquity; and, finding the ancient forms poorly adapted to express the new ideals, modern artists have adopted the strange idea that art was not to deal with the serious and sacred things of life. In the divorce between the fulness of life on the one hand, its passion, its beauty, its romance, and, on the other, the depth and unity of faith, there could be no doubt to which side a man of imaginative instincts like Shakespeare would attach himself. "A world of passion and beauty without a meaning must seem to him more interesting and worthy than a world of empty principle and dogma, meager, fanatical, and false." But this result, if natural, is not altogether satisfactory. We quote still another extract:

"Suffice it to say that the human race hitherto, whenever it has reached a phase of comparatively high development and freedom, has formed a conception of its place in nature, no less than of the contents of its life; and that this conception has been the occasion of religious sentiments and practises; and further, that every art, whether literary or plastic, has drawn its favorite themes from this religious sphere. The poetic imagination has not commonly stopped short of the philosophical in representing a superhuman environment of man. Shakespeare, however, is remarkable among the greater poets for being without a philosophy and without a religion. In his drama there is no fixed conception of any forces, natural or moral, dominating and transcending our mortal energies. Whether this characteristic be regarded as a merit or as a defect, its presence can not be denied. Those who think it wise or possible to refrain from searching for general principles, and are satisfied with the successive empirical appearance of things, without any faith in their rational continuity or completeness, may well see in Shakespeare their natural prophet. For he, too, has been satisfied with the successive description of various passions and events. His world, like the earth before Columbus, extends in an indefinite plane which he is not tempted to explore.

"Those of us, however, who believe in circumnavigation, and who think that both human reason and human imagination require a certain totality in our views, and who feel that the most important thing in life is the lesson of it, and its relation to its own ideal—we can hardly find in Shakespeare all that the highest poet could give. . . . Unity of conception is an esthetic merit no less than a logical demand. A fine sense of the dignity and pathos of life can not be attained unless we conceive somehow its outcome and its relations. Without such a conception our emotions can not be steadfast and enlightened. Without it the imagination can not fulfil its essential function or achieve its supreme success."

An Address by Dr. Storrs.—We find the following in *The Independent*: "Fifty-one years ago last summer young Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., delivered the valedictory of the graduating class at Andover Theological Seminary. As he proceeded to describe the work of the men who had left its halls to preach the Gospel even to the ends of the earth, a youth who sat on the platform steps watched the effect on the grave men who occupied the stage. First, Dr. Woods wiped his dimmed eyes; then Professor Stuart drew his bandana forward and back across his cheeks, and then a tear was seen to glisten even in the eyes of young Professor Park. But old Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, sat erect, determined not to show the emotion he felt as his son proceeded with his eloquent and tender address. He pressed his arms

tightly against his body; then he hemmed and coughed gently, and at last, unable to control himself longer, he bent his head between his knees and wept. Everybody knew there was a great future for Richard Storrs. When, on the occasion of an address of his before the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover Seminary, another man now living said to the elder Dr. Storrs, who happened to be present: 'He is a chip of the old block,' the reply came quick from the grand man, then not past his great prime: 'The chip is bigger than the block.'"

MR. VROOMAN'S NEW CONNECTION.

REV. FRANK W. VROOMAN, whose ordination as a Presbyterian pastor was recently refused by the Synod of Illinois because of his alleged heretical views (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 14), has become an assistant to Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., the pastor of an independent congregation in Chicago known as the People's Church. Dr. Thomas was formerly a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, but he severed his connection with the Methodist Church about fifteen years ago, that he might have more freedom in the expression of his religious and theological views. In an editorial note *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) thus refers to Mr. Vrooman's course of action:

"Mr. Vrooman, tho not a Presbyterian, found himself occupying the position of a minister in a Presbyterian congregation. It was soon evident that the old bottles of Presbyterianism were strained to the point of bursting by the new wine of Mr. Vrooman's exceedingly liberal views. It is clear that he could not at first comprehend this, having fallen into the prevalent opinion that the old Christian denominations no longer take their formularies seriously. In this view of things he may have been strengthened by the support he received from some of the Presbyterian ministers and by the action of the local presbytery. But it no doubt became evident to him in the course of the controversy that a position in which so great an amount of reserve or else of non-natural interpretation was required was hardly tolerable for an honest man. The action of the higher Presbyterian tribunal made it clear that Presbyterians in general were not yet prepared to tolerate teaching which virtually rendered their standards obsolete and ridiculous. Mr. Vrooman has accepted this decision, and now goes to a position where there is no question of standards and formularies of faith. We congratulate both Mr. Vrooman and the Presbyterian Church."

After giving a review of Mr. Vrooman's case and the action of the Presbytery of Chicago in voting to receive him, an act afterward vetoed by the Synod of Illinois, *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:

"The Presbytery of Chicago has had two lessons; it is hoped that it will not need a third. It acquitted Professor Swing, and he soon left it, and it received Mr. Vrooman in the face of the plainest evidences that he was not only no Presbyterian, but that he despised both Presbyterian doctrine and polity. Two lessons such as these ought to be enough."

In much the same vein is the comment of *The Christian Observer* (Louisville). It says:

"The Chicago Presbytery, in receiving Rev. Frank W. Vrooman into its membership and allowing him to occupy the pulpit of Kenwood Church for a time, has learned a costly lesson. Now that the Synod of Illinois has decided that his views are not in accord with our Confession of Faith, he has withdrawn from the Kenwood Church and become co-pastor with Dr. Thomas in the latitudinarian People's Church at Chicago. But by reason of his year or more spent in the pastorate of a Presbyterian church, his personal friendships, formed during this time, have enabled him to take a very large proportion of the members of the Kenwood Church with him out of Presbyterianism into a semi-rationalistic organization. The experiment does not pay."

The Advance (Congregational, Chicago) has this brief editorial note on the subject:

"Rev. Frank Vrooman, of Chicago, has relieved the Presby-

terians of an irritating difficulty by ceasing to try to expound his exceedingly liberal ideas from a Presbyterian pulpit, and becoming assistant pastor to Dr. Thomas's People's Church, where he is required to subscribe to no standards of faith. Mr. Vrooman has followed a logical solution of the difficulty, for which he is to be commended."

THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND.

COULD Palestine again become, what it was of old, a land flowing with milk and honey? This is a problem of more than sentimental interest, and it is a pleasant surprise to learn that there are some specialists who maintain that this is possible, and that Palestine could easily again be made one of the most productive countries on the globe. That certain cities, such as Jerusalem, Nazareth, and others, have been enjoying in recent years unprecedented prosperity, in fact even "booms," is known to the general reader; but that by systematic irrigation and cultivation the barren tracts once so productive would yield a rich abundance is interesting information. From the pen of a German specialist, whose account is found in the Columbus, Ohio, *Zeitblatter*, No. 6, we glean the following instructive data:

It is easily possible that Palestine should now again become the "South" (the *Neged*), and the granary for the entire South-eastern region along the Mediterranean, and for Europe. In the country west of the Jordan the entire level district along the coast has the best of water-supplies and is capable of sustaining an immense population. The conditions there are such that oranges, cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane could be raised easily and in great abundance. On the higher tablelands of the west Jordan districts nothing is necessary but the preservation of the quantities of water that accumulate during the rainy season and utilizing these during the dry months. The whole region would thus be admirably adapted for vegetable gardening on a grand scale. How readily this end could be accomplished can be seen from what has already been done in this line, chiefly by the members of the German Templar Society in Bethlehem, Nablûs, Tshenin, and other places. The relatively poorer success of the Jewish agricultural colonies, which have been planted there by the dozen in recent decades, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rothschilds and other Jewish magnates, is to be attributed not to the barrenness of the soil, but to the poor work of the colonists. But everywhere in this district it is possible by irrigation to raise the finest of oils, oranges, wine, etc., than anywhere else along the southeastern portion of the Mediterranean; and there would be no lack of markets, especially as Egypt is so near. The entire Ghor, or Jordan valley, could be converted into a tropical valley. The dates that ripen here are regarded yet, as they were in ages past, as the best that are known, surpassing even those of Egypt. To this add oranges, cotton, sugar-cane, bananas, and especially fine vegetables raised during the rainy season, all of which grow here under most favorable conditions. Access to markets is easy. Jericho, by way of Salonica, only five days removed from Berlin and Central Europe, only a short distance from Jerusalem, and some degrees warmer than Cairo, could readily be made again what it was in the days of King Herod, a magnificent winter resort, whose attractions would be increased by the hot medicinal springs of Ain-es-Sultan and by the magnificent surroundings of the Dead Sea near by with its thermal fountains, e.g., Ain Dshidi, Hamman-ez-Zerka, the Callirrhoe of antiquity, and centuries ago a fashionable resort. The Jordan is rich in fish and could itself be an attraction for tourists. In fact, the entire valley could be made a health-resort.

The east Jordan country, in its whole length and breadth from Moab to Mount Hermon and the Hauran, is naturally one vast wheat-field, than which none better can be found. These fruitful districts, which now, when the harvest is over at the end of May, become for the rest of the season a sun-scorched desert which the inhabitants must for the time being leave, could readily, by building reservoirs to receive the superabundant rains of earlier months and using these for irrigation during the dry season, be made inhabitable all the year round, and could also be cultivated with abundant success during this time. Such was its condition in earlier centuries before the Arabian Bedouins took possession, as is

attested by the ruins of hundreds of villages and cities scattered throughout this territory. In fact nature herself suggests this remedy, for during the winter months in many places natural lakes are formed which fill up with water. To the present day there are also many old cisterns, open and covered, which were used for irrigation purposes. This is particularly the case at Bosra, the converging point of a number of old Roman roads and at one time the commercial rival of Damascus. The ruins of an immense system of aqueducts can yet be traced, the chief of which, called that of Pharaoh, still has a length of 44 kilometers. The indications are that in the flourishing period of this east Jordan district an extensive irrigation system existed and was utilized to good advantage.

The cultivation of Palestine, surrounded on two sides by desert districts, is only possible by careful attention and under the protection of a strong hand. If these are absent the hopes that it may become again a land of milk and honey will be doomed to disappointment. At that time, when Palestine was governed with a firm hand it was a veritable garden of the gods. Under favorable circumstances it could become such again, could sustain millions of inhabitants and supply other lands with its superabundance. Whether or not this is to be realized depends on its political future.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VICTOR HUGO'S CREED.

JAMES E. BAGLEY has been studying Victor Hugo's works with a view to extracting therefrom the great Frenchman's religious views. Mr. Bagley finds that these views correspond pretty closely to those held by the Unitarians, and gives his reasons for this conclusion in *The Unitarian* for December. We quote from his article:

"Victor Hugo believed in God; there is hardly a page of his lyrical productions where the name of God does not occur.

"The last clauses of his will, written some time before his death, were in these simple words: 'I refuse the public prayers of all the churches, I beg a prayer of every soul. I believe in God.' His God is one that hears prayer. One of his finest pieces begins thus, 'Daughter, go and pray.' And he enumerates all the beings for whom the child should pray, then concludes, 'Pray for me.'

"To a friend who had sent him some lines concerning the Bible, he writes: 'I believe in the same God as yourself, but He is nearer than yours; there is not between Him and me the intermediary of an idolatry and of a book.' This does not mean that he did not revere the Bible; for in one passage in his writings he says, 'Sow the villages with the Gospels—put a Bible into every cottage.' Again he writes, 'There is a book more philosophical than "Le Compère Matthieu," more popular than "Le Constitutionnel," more eternal than the "Chart of 1830"—it is the Holy Scripture.'

"Victor Hugo was very much of an Emersonian Transcendentalist. He revered all other messages from God, but preferred to received his own *first hand* from his Maker.

"He believed in the Fatherhood of God, but rejected the doctrine of the deity of Jesus, and His miraculous birth and sonship. To him 'Jesus was a man like Socrates and Plato, higher, of course, but only separated from them by degrees of greatness and inspiration, not by essence.'

"He believed in the brotherhood of man. He writes, 'Treat all men as Jesus would treat them were He here now—Jesus, who knew more than Voltaire.' He believed in the immortality of every soul. He says, 'Give to the people who work and suffer, give to the people for whom this world is bad, the belief in a better world made for them.' The following in his confession: 'I am conscious within myself of the certainty of a future life. The nearer I approach my end the clearer do I hear the immortal symphonies of worlds that call me to themselves. For half a century I have been outpouring my volumes of thought in prose and in verse, in history, philosophy, drama, romance, ode and ballad, yet I appear to myself not to have said a thousandth part of what is within me, and when I am laid in the tomb, I shall not reckon that my life is finished; the grave is not a *cul-de-sac*, it is an avenue; death is the sublime prolongation of life, not its dreary finish; it closes in the twilight, it opens in the dawn. My work is only begun. I yearn for it to become brighter and

nobler, and this craving for the infinite demonstrates that there is an infinity.'

"Victor Hugo did not admit the dogma of eternal punishment, but held firmly to the belief in future progress. 'Let me,' he says, 'only live on through my future existence; let me continue the work I have begun; let me surmount the perils, the passions, the agonies, that age after age may be before me, and who shall tell whether I may not rise to have a place in the council-chamber of the Ruler that controls all, and whom we own as God?' Every one who has read his works knows that it was no easy-going carelessness which he preached. Every page of his writings is an exposition of the Bible text, 'The way of the transgressor is hard.' He held up conscience as the voice of God, which can not be disobeyed without some fatal consequence. Every one knows the beautiful poem 'La Conscience,' the story of Cain fleeing away before the eye of God. This subject is amply illustrated in Jean Valjean's moral struggle, and the author's 'Châtiments,' and his 'Napoleon le Petit.' Any one who questions the sanity and beauty of the religion of Victor Hugo has only to read 'Le Pape,' 'La Pitié Suprême,' 'Religions et Religion,' and 'Le Fin de Satan.' Victor Hugo's greatest lesson for the world is, perhaps, the lesson of *forgiveness*, both human and divine, which runs like a golden thread through his books and his own life. . . .

"Finally, let me say that the one great unmistakable, conspicuous principle which pervades every page of his writings is this: There is a possibility of regeneration for every human being, however degraded he may be, and the means of this regeneration is love. Jean Valjean, the convict, is won to a good and useful life by the love of the good Bishop Myriel; Quasimodo, the hateful monster, becomes a good man when Esmeralda pities him; Triboulet's love for his daughter washes him from his crimes; the love of Marion Delorme for Didier, of Lucrezia Borgia for her son, gives those two women a finer womanhood, a new nobility, a greater glory."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A WEALTHY lady of Paris has presented a large home, handsomely furnished, valued at \$130,000, to the Young Women's Christian Association of that city. The same Christian woman also paid off the last remnant of the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association, amounting to \$3,000.

IT is stated in *The Jewish Messenger* that Baroness de Hirsch decided that the distribution of the Baron's bequests to charitable institutions in Moravia should take place on December 8, the birthday of the testator. The total amount of the bequest was one million francs, half of which went to Jewish institutions, and the other half to institutions which extend their benefits to all deserving persons, irrespective of creed.

A NEW and unique feature of revival services, as usually conducted by the regular churches, has been introduced in connection with the evangelistic meetings which have been in progress in Philadelphia for some weeks. A large procession is formed of Christians and young people's and other benevolent societies, who march with banners and music through the streets, singing gospel hymns, thus attracting the attention of the people.

IN *The Jewish Chronicle* appears an account of a remarkable Jewish congregation in South Africa, with portraits of eleven men and two women. They worshiped in a desert, three hundred miles from railroad communication. The writer says: "If ever the place becomes an important center, this record will stand as evidence of the efforts made by its earliest Jewish settlers to celebrate the great festivals according to the traditional observances of their faith."

THE treasurer of the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which consists of fifty-five members, including all the bishops, secretaries, and treasurers, has been making a report, by which it appears that, while a year ago there was a debt of \$239,000, \$78,000 has since been raised in various ways for the reduction of the debt. The income from legacies, however, was only half as much as in the preceding year. The debt has now been reduced to a little less than \$188,000.

BISHOP VINCENT, of the Methodist Church, has left the country for several months' official service in South America. He will go by way of Barbadoes to Para, on the Amazon, then 1,200 miles up the Amazon to Manaus, back to Para, and on to Pernambuco, Rio, and Buenos Ayres. He will make an excursion trip up the Plata, visiting several of the churches on that river, and later on will cross the Andes to Chile. In the mean time *The Presbyterian Banner* "keeps on insisting that the absent ecclesiastic is a heretic, while the papers of the bishop's own church as stoutly deny it."

THE Young Men's Christian Association has recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Its membership is now 263,298. Thirty years ago there was not a single building owned by the associations. Now there are 315, valued at \$16,759,800. Last year the expenditures for carrying on their work amounted to \$2,296,441. They have 495 gymnasiums, 799 reading-rooms, 355 educational classes, with 25,886 students, and 762 Bible-training classes. Among the Indians there are 43 associations, 61 among negroes, 108 for railroad men, and 480 for college students.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

IS EGYPT NOW A BRITISH POSSESSION?

A SHORT time ago the Paris *Temps* expressed a wish to know when England would evacuate Egypt. The British Government politely hastened to fulfil so reasonable a desire. Lord Salisbury has declared that there is "no intention on the part of Great Britain to give up a single acre of the ground she now holds." Many prominent Englishmen loudly applaud this decision. Lord Charles Beresford, during a dinner of the Constitutional Club, remarked that it was much more manly to acknowledge that Egypt would not be evacuated than to beat about the bush. *The Home News*, London, urges the Government to continue the conquest of the Sudan, now that Egypt has been declared a British possession. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is really useless to go on telling the world that we have no other aim than the good of the Egyptians only. Besides, it is not true, and would justify the whole globe in declaring war on us to-morrow if it were. A power which took to 'mothering' all the ill-governed peoples of the world for their good would be an intolerable meddlesome nuisance. Our justification for the occupation of Egypt is that it was imposed upon us by the necessity of defending imperial and commercial interests which it would have been dangerous and disgraceful to neglect. . . . Our neighbors would not like us the less if we gave up imitating that very typical Englishmen, Jack Horner, who applauded himself for his virtue in eating the pie. . . . Our best course is to make up our minds to dispense with their approval, and to solace ourselves by remembering that we have incidentally proved to another colored race how good it is for them to fall under English rule."

In a subsequent article the same paper expresses itself as confident that "Europe will have to swallow the pill, and Europe will feel all the better for it." *The Spectator*, London, is certain that English rule, being clean, healthy, and intended to benefit the natives wherever Englishmen go, must not be compared with the doings of Continental nations, whose diplomats and officials are unscrupulous in all their transactions. *The Saturday Review*, however, says:

"Machiavelli was the first to state the truth, insufficiently appreciated even yet, that every outpost held by the Romans and not colonized by them was in war a source of weakness. Why should we hold Egypt at the risk of a war with France? Lord Charles Beresford was one of the first to teach us that the Suez Canal would be worthless to us in case of war, and that our true route to India was round the Cape. And now that the Canal has been neutralized, what good is Egypt to us? Less than no good. Why then should we not keep our promises and leave it?"

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says that England "has a kind word for everybody, but her promises are not followed by deeds, altho in England as well as on the Continent it has been pointed out that England will have to prove her good faith by something more substantial than promises." The Egyptian papers, in spite of the rigorous censorship exercised by British officials, continue to agitate against British rule, and to describe England as the arch-enemy of the Moslems. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

Lord Salisbury's conception of the Egyptian question is not ours, nor do we think that it has anything to do with other Eastern affairs. It is a special question, and must be treated as such. The Armenian question involves matters of interest to all Europe, and requires careful handling. It is likely to disturb the European equilibrium. All this does not apply to the English occupation of Egypt, which may easily be ended with a little good-will on the part of the British Government. That good intention, it must be owned, has so far been wanting. But the powers are now actively engaged in settling the Armenian question. If they suc-

ceed their time has not been wasted, and they can turn to other matters of interest.

The *Éclair*, Paris, says:

"The English press is unceasingly engaged in its efforts to inform France and Russia of the good-will of Great Britain, and to offer us an alliance. This new Triple Alliance is specially intended to neutralize the influence of Germany, whose doings in Africa fill the British Foreign Office with alarm. We believe that all these professions of love on the part of England are only intended to prevent the solution of certain international difficulties. But all this is useless. People on the other side of the Channel must learn that the evacuation of Egypt at a certain specified time is absolutely necessary if France and England are to be on good terms."

The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, denies that the Egyptian finances are in good condition, and adds: "England has no reason to wish that they should be, because there would be no excuse for British occupation if the country were well ordered. But what do the English think? Do they really believe that France will abandon Egypt?" The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, declares that the formation of a second Triple Alliance must remain a British dream until the Egyptian question has been solved. The *Politischen Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"Egypt is and remains the weakest link in the chain of Britain's Empire. The reason is not far to seek. England did not occupy Egypt by reason of her own strength, but with permission on the part of the European powers, and the British Government has declared that this occupation is temporary only. England now does her best to prevent Egypt from becoming a well-ordered country. France seeks to use her influence in the opposite direction, and England repays France in her customary manner. It is an open secret that the natives of Madagascar would not rebel against France if they were not sure of British assistance. England need not fear French interference in Egypt if she can keep France busy in Madagascar. This explains the dissatisfaction of French politicians whenever England is mentioned."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Russia's Present Attitude in Turkey.—It has been reported that Russia objects to a European conference for the purpose of settling the financial affairs of Turkey. Some astonishment has been expressed at this. It seems, however, that Russian diplomacy is acting in a logical manner. The Russian press claim that, since Europe has failed to act, the solution of the Turkish problem must be left to Russia alone.

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The Eastern question is a purely Russian affair, and the question of the Dardanelles concerns Russia only. A conference is useless to Russia, as it would lead to the partitioning of Turkey, which we do not desire. What Turkey needs is the help of a strong power. Russia is that power. She must solve the question how Turkey's frontiers are to be arranged and how they must be guarded. Russia has waited for two years to see the powers united. It is useless to wait longer, for the lives of the Armenians are not playthings for diplomats. Turkey and Russia will now settle the question."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, demands that Russia take possession of the Dardanelles at once, ere another power seizes the advantage. If the Dardanelles are held by the fleet of another country, Russia will be put back a hundred years in her development. In another place the paper says:

"We have been successful in isolating Turkey from England. British influence need no longer be feared in Constantinople, for Great Britain has lost her prestige. Russia now stands alone with Turkey. The Sultan will not find assistance from any European power. He must come to terms, and there is little doubt that he will fulfil our wishes."

The English press believe that a new plan for the division of Turkey has been formed, by which Austria and Russia are to

share the Ottoman Empire between them. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, a paper usually well informed on international affairs, denies this and says:

"It is, however, quite probable that Russia and Austria will act together in restoring order if new atrocities are committed in Turkey, and it is quite possible that an agreement to that effect has existed for some time. But the independence and integrity of Turkey are not threatened, and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. A change in the *status quo* need not be feared, for even Russia would not attempt to intervene in Asia Minor without permission from the powers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

IT is not easy to obtain a clear view of the extent of the famine in India. In the English press the subject is not discussed to a great extent. The news published is, however, rather favorable. In the Russian papers the public are treated to gruesome pen-pictures of the sufferings of humanity in India, but as Russia has no reason to be specially pleased if her Britannic Majesty's Asiatic subjects are contented, Muscovite accounts of the famine must be received with caution. There is little reason to doubt that the Indian Government has profited by past experience, and that England will do everything in her power to reduce suffering to a minimum. Slight rains are reported from some of the most affected districts, and the authorities hope to prevent actual starvation by special public works which will employ many hundred thousands of men. We summarize in the following a statement sent to the London *Times* by its Allahabad correspondent:

Unless there is an appreciable rainfall before Christmas, there will be an extremely severe famine throughout the Northwest Provinces and Oude. The threatened territory is about 80,000 square miles in extent, with forty millions of inhabitants. The most probable hypothesis is that there will be little or no rain before Christmas. In that case eight or ten per cent. of the population in the worst area will have to depend upon public charity. Already 100,000 natives are assisted by the Government, and soon their number will be 300,000. The natives behave much better than on former occasions. There is much religious resignation, but no talk of human sacrifices to propitiate the Deity, and the Indian journalists show great interest in the weather forecasts.

A singular phase of this famine is its political importance. All Russia is desirous of relieving suffering in India, and England receives such evidences of interest in her colonial affairs with rather surly grace. The Archbishop (Metropolitan) of Moscow has opened a subscription for the sufferers, and all the Russian newspapers are collecting funds. The *Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"We can assure the subscribers that their money is not needed, save to persuade some surface-lookers among the Indian peoples that they have sympathizers in the Far North. May we venture to suggest to the Archbishop of Moscow and his fellow donors that ample field for their charity exists much nearer home. Their fellow Christians, the Armenians of Turkey, are perishing from want, which is slaying them as surely as Kurdish and Turkish scimitars and bullets have done. If Russian benevolence does not see its way to distribute relief in Armenia it would have no difficulty in finding almoners in Bulgaria, where the Government appears to be doing as much as in it lies to house the Armenian refugees before the winter comes on."

The *Globe* express itself in a similar manner, it says:

"The Archbishop of Moscow, so brimful of benevolence, is still going on with the collection of subscriptions for the 'starving people' of Hindustan. We can give him positive assurance that his philanthropy has been imposed upon; there are no 'starving people' in India, all the destitute being provided with work and wages by the Government. If we were to attach credit to tales coming from those parts of Russia where this year's crops failed, we should be justified in reminding the Archbishop that charity ought to begin at home."

The *St. James's Gazette* fears that the starting of a Russian fund, while as yet there is no English fund, may have a moral effect rather adverse to British interests. The *Speaker* agrees with this, but offers an explanation, if not an excuse, for English apathy. It says:

"It is, unfortunately, a difficult task to excite the interest of Englishmen in an Indian famine. The opinion of the man in the street probably is that there always have been famines in India, that there always will be, that we have done something to mitigate them, and that to do more would be flying in the face of Providence. Indeed, there are not wanting cynics to argue that the natives of India were much better off when they died for want of food in times of drought, and cut each other's throats in time of war. . . . We need hardly say that the Indian Civil Service is not infected with opinions of that kind. The representatives of this country work as hard to save the lives of the natives as any English doctor works for the care of his patients."

It is this spirit of the English people in general which is chiefly criticized in the Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The British press is trying to hide the extent of the terrible suffering which is already going on in India. Its canting tone is anything but pleasant, and the patronizing manner in which our English contemporaries assure us that their own means for obtaining information are unequaled, is entirely uncalled for. By her political and geographical situation Russia is quite able to obtain information direct from the East, without the help of Englishmen. England should be grateful to the civilized world for assisting her in doing her duty to the nations whom fortune has placed under her rule."

The *Listok*, Tiflis, fears that the British Government in India will object to the distribution of relief by Russian agents, in order to hide the shortcomings of English administration. The German papers do not attack England openly, but they seek to cultivate a good understanding with Russia by lauding that country's methods of treating the Asiatics. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"Russia is England's luckiest competitor in Asia, and the dissatisfaction of the English press is therefore easy to understand. Russia not only exercises great influence in the Pamir district and in Afghanistan, but also in the Mohammedan districts of northern India. It will soon become known in India that the Czar takes an interest in the brothers of his own Mohammedan and Buddhist subjects, and this news can not fail to be effective. Whatever may be the fault of Russian administration, Russia knows how to handle the Asiatics. She not only practises much religious toleration in her far-off provinces, but also establishes sound economical conditions, nor does the Russian official exhibit that arrogance for which the Briton is known."

The *Echo*, Berlin, remarks that Russia is in luck. "This famine can not but increase her influence," says the paper. "Already the dark eyes of many Hindus turn toward the North, whence the Great White Czar will come to free them from the hated yoke of the Briton." The *United Ireland*, Dublin, that steadfast Parnellite which seems to thrive upon a policy of undisguised hatred of British rule, says:

"Starvation would seem to be an indispensable element of British rule in foreign lands—starvation and injustice. The case of Ireland under Castle rule—that is, the rule of the salaried official who is paid to do England's work in the country—is a proof of this, so old that it is now proverbial. India's wretchedness under the same sovereignty is an additional illustration of the fact. . . ."

"That people in India have to sell their children to obtain food may not be entirely due to misgovernment, but that it is happening while the people groan under excessive taxation, and under laws in whose administration they have little or no voice, is a crying proof of England's culpability. It is certainly a remarkable contrast that while England herself is excited over proposals to spend money in honor of a certain event in their Queen's life, her subjects in India can not keep body and soul together."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PEACE BETWEEN ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ITALY has at last come to terms with Negus Menelik, of Abyssinia. The preliminaries were arranged October 26 at Adis Adeba, and were signed by Major Nerazzini as plenipotentiary of Italy. Briefly told, the treaty runs as follows:

There shall be friendship between Italy and Abyssinia. The treaty of Ucialli, in virtue of which Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia, has been revoked. Within a year the frontier between Abyssinia and Erythrea must be clearly defined. Until this has been done, Italy may not evacuate in favor of another power any part of the territory held by her, except with permission of the Negus. The Italian prisoners will be liberated by the Negus. Italy shall compensate Abyssinia for the expenses incurred on behalf of the prisoners. The amount of this indemnity is to be fixed by Italy.

The Italian press on the whole expresses its satisfaction with these terms. The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, maintains that the prisoners would be at liberty now if the Government of Italy had assisted the Pope in his endeavors. The Negus, however, in a very polite but firm note, informed the Pope that "business is business," and that he could not release the prisoners while he was still at war with Italy. Menelik lost no time in informing the King of Italy of the treaty of peace, expressing his hope that the success of the negotiations would please Queen Margherita upon her birthday. He released two hundred prisoners in honor of the Queen on November 20. The *Don Chisciotte*, Rome, says:

"All things considered, the end of this unhappy war is satisfactory. It is, perhaps, the first time in history that the defeated people lose so little. Our frontiers remain as before; the Treaty of Ucialli, which really caused the war, is abrogated, but as Abyssinia never recognized our protectorate, Italy loses nothing. We come out of the affair with honor, the attempt to conquer Abyssinia has not resulted in a material loss to our position. The prisoners will soon be on their way home, and with their arrival we can forget this episode of our national history."

The *Opinione*, which receives its inspirations from Premier Rudini, says:

"The present Cabinet took over an unpleasant heirloom from its predecessor. Its members must be congratulated upon the manner in which they have removed this difficulty. The Opposition would have preferred to see Italy continuing this unprofitable war, but the Premier preferred to make the best of a bad bargain. It was doubtful whether a continuance of the struggle would have ended in a signal victory of our arms. It was certain that the release of the prisoners would cause joy to thousands of homes. The choice was not difficult to make."

The *Popolo Romano* and the *Tribuna*, both Crispi organs, neither praise nor depreciate the treaty. They are glad that the prisoners will soon return, and hope that the frontier between Abyssinia and Erythrea may be defined at no distant date. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Menelik has fought gallantly for his independence, and the fortune of war has been with him. Italy loses nothing. She is asked only to renounce a treaty which had never been acknowledged. Upon this the Ethiopian King insists, and no price is high enough to purchase his acquiescence in the pretensions of Italy. The war was absurdly begun and ruinously carried on. The Italian troops were not lacking in courage or staying power, but they were led blindly into an undertaking whose magnitude they did not understand. Any one acquainted with the mass of mountains which constitutes Ethiopia will admit this. It is very likely that others would have failed equally in their place. The present Cabinet are to be commended for the good sense they have shown in retiring from this unprofitable undertaking."

The British press discusses the end of this war mainly with an eye to business. The *Spectator* suggests that Italy should give up the part of Massowah to England. Others declare that Italy

occupied both Kassala and Massowah "with the permission of England only," and that both places must be ceded to England now. That the Negus of Abyssinia may object to this is regarded as immaterial, as the British army is regarded as highly superior to that of Italy. The *St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"A fighting people and a vigorous king of the barbarous stamp proved too much for conscript soldiers, drawn from a not very martial race and very hastily drilled, led by generals ill-qualified to make good the defects of their troops. It was a bitter experience for Italy; but she has drawn the proper moral. Spain would have hardened her heart and made another attempt. Italy has kissed the rod; and she has been prudent, because resistance would only have entailed further castigation."

The paper, nevertheless, admits that Italy is not the only country whose plans have failed of late, and closes its article as follows:

"Italy, too, may reflect that she is not the only state which after undertaking to do so and so, or never to submit to this or that, has found it advisable to change her mind. She, like some others, has discovered that a great nation may go a long way in the direction of concession, or even surrender, and not apparently feel much the worse for it."

The *Perseveranza*, Rome, has been informed that King Menelik will remain neutral in the event of a struggle between Italy and the Mahdi.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MILITARY HONOR VERSUS PUBLIC SAFETY IN GERMANY.

ULK, a Berlin comic journal, recently depicted the terror which the appearance of a soldier is supposed to create in the breast of peaceful German citizens. A snobbish young officer enters a restaurant, and the guests overturn the tables in their anxiety to escape from his presence. This cartoon was suggested by a murder case which has stirred the German people in a singular manner. A lieutenant named Brüsewitz was grossly insulted in a café by a young man named Siepmann. Brüsewitz demanded an apology, but Siepmann refused to apologize, and continued to insult the officer. The latter, fearing to be dismissed from the army as a coward, drew his sword, in accordance with the regulations, for German officers are positively forbidden to engage in an unseemly rough-and-tumble encounter. Brüsewitz stabbed young Siepmann, with fatal effect. At the court-martial which followed the officer was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. But a large section of the people were not satisfied with this ending to the affair, and a parliamentary interpellation took place. We summarize in the following some of the remarks made by prominent members of the Reichstag:

DR. MUNKEL (Radical): The present views regarding the honor and social position of the officers need reforming, and dueling must be abolished.

BEBEL (Socialist): This so-called honor is nothing but humbug. The uniform is no better than any other dress, for the King can not get uniforms unless we pay the taxes. It is a mistake to believe that the people can be made to quake when the Emperor speaks a word.

LENZMANN (Radical): The officers have no right to the distinction of being called the highest social class. The citizens are just as good. If officers may defend their "honor" in this way, the people will defend their bodies, and that means a revolution.

VON GOSLER (Minister of War): The press is responsible for all this fuss. Continually the newspapers attack the army and its officers. If the papers continue in this course, they will have to reckon with the growing dissatisfaction of the army.

VON MIRBACH (Conservative): There are cases in which even a deep religious conviction can not prevent a duel. There is, however, no doubt that Brüsewitz merits his punishment.

The opinion expressed by the last-named gentleman is shared by the most conservative people in Germany. Nobody defends Brüsewitz. But that does not satisfy the Radical element. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, demands that officers of the army and navy be tried before the civil courts, and suggests that an officer who regards himself insulted can easily be satisfied if the insulting party is fined in the regular courts, as in the case of such squabbles between two civilians. The Conservative papers, on the other hand, assert that a soldier will always have a keener sense of honor than a civilian, and declare that the Radical editors would not attack the duel in particular and the military code of honor in general if journalists were not, on the whole, denied the honor of a challenge. Prof. Hans Delbrück, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, says:

"Only a very superficial observer could say: 'There is no difference between an officer and any other educated person.' If an officer is insulted, all those who wear the uniform are insulted with him. If an officer does not make use of his weapons to obtain satisfaction for an insult, it is, perhaps, due to his self-command. But suppose the person who insults him expresses doubts of his courage? A civilian need not mind such an imputation; an officer can not but regard the accusation of cowardice as a most deadly insult. The army must needs deteriorate if its officers are robbed of their proud sense of honor. What would be the result if certain sections of the population, free from the fear that the officers will protect themselves, were to set about systematically to insult the army, risking the slight fine or light imprisonment with which insults are punished?"

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, warns the Radical press that it is time to stop the customary attacks upon the army, which create a distinction between the citizen in uniform and the citizen in plain clothes that never existed until certain journalists choose to create it. The paper expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

Our democratic philanthropists vie with each other and with our worst foreign enemies in the attempt to drag the good name of our officers in the mud. The whole nation will have to bear the consequences if our army is allowed to deteriorate in the manner suggested by these people. The hasty deed of one man is used to picture the whole of our twenty-four thousand army and navy officers as a set of ruffians, who prowl around looking for civilians whom they may kill with impunity.

Bismarck's *Hamburger Nachrichten* fears that the quality of the army would decline if a different spirit were to reign among the officers. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The use of arms in private quarrels and the duel must be abolished altogether. The same law must be applied to all. Courts of honor whose verdict does not exclude the possibility of a duel are useless. Officers must be protected against the moral obligation to fight which the present custom of immediate dismissal from the army contains. Of what use is the court of honor if its verdict does not protect the officer in his position?"

The remarks of the press outside of Germany reveal profound ignorance of German affairs. Siepmann is described as a plain workingman in the English papers. He is, however, a graduate of a technical engineering college. Otherwise the officer would not have insisted upon an apology from him.

The affair has had an amusing side. The Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose attacks upon the duel we have quoted, has fought a duel with a French journalist, and his second was the correspondent of an English paper which also denounces dueling. Emperor William's opinion is contained in the following quotation from the *Anzeiger*, Hanover:

"In passing through the city the Emperor visited the officers' riding-school, and addressed the officers with regard to the Brüsewitz case. His Majesty highly deplored the unfortunate deed committed by the lieutenant, and warned the officers against similar occurrences. Officers of the army must endeavor to prevent the rise of a spirit of antagonism between the army and the

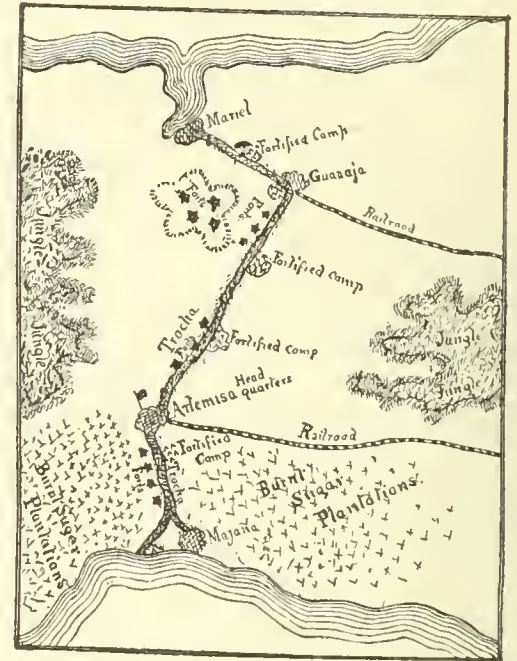
people. On no account should an officer act in such a way that civilians may regard him as an opponent."

All other statements with regard to alleged expressions of the Emperor on this subject are denied officially in the *Berlin Reichsanzeiger*.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT GENERAL WEYLER HAS DONE.

GENERAL Weyler, the Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba, has been accused of inactivity. It is, however, likely that more will be heard of his movements in future, since the first part of his program has been carried out. From the *Ejército*, Madrid, we gather the following particulars, written, of course, before the recent reports of Maceo's death:

General Weyler had no defined plan when he came to Cuba. After due deliberation he came to a decision. The insurgents are scattered throughout the whole island, and General Weyler determined to make it impossible for them to act in concert. For this purpose he erected a line of fortifications across the narrowest part



of Cuba. This is the famous *Trocha*. It begins at Mariel in the north and runs to Mayana in the south, taking in the towns of Guanajay and Artemisa. Between the four towns named are several fortified camps, and seven strong forts complete the defenses. Thirty thousand men garrison this line of defenses, leaving 40,000 men for an active campaign. The rest of the troops are distributed throughout the island. The *Trocha* divides the rebel forces in the east, under Gomez, from the forces which Maceo commands in the west. Several times it has been reported that Maceo managed to unite with Gomez, but until now he has been unable to break through the *Trocha*. Maceo remains in the Province of Pinar del Rio, whose impenetrable jungles and wild mountains offer a secure retreat. From there he descends now and then to destroy sugar plantations and railroads, attacking isolated posts of Spanish troops, and never risking a decisive battle. Maceo is said to have 10,000 men all told. It is thought that he will make a last effort to break through the *Trocha* and unite with Gomez. General Weyler, on the other hand, hopes to drive him into a corner.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Spanish Premier has received a letter from New York which is now going the rounds in the Spanish papers. The writer informs Sr. Canovas that he is a medical practitioner, and that he will distribute throughout Spain the germs of cholera, yellow fever, diphtheritis, and other diseases. He promises to kill 2,000,000 Spaniards within a year. The writer also asserts that Sr. Canovas and Sr. Robledo will be the first victims. He asks the Premier to acknowledge the independence of Cuba ere hundreds of thousands of Spanish women and children fall victims to this form of revenge.

THE teachers of the public schools in France have petitioned the Government for permission to gather at a Congress, to discuss their position and to debate upon educational matters. This permission was refused. Much sensation was created by the Radical Deputy Mirman, who informed the Chamber of Deputies that, in his opinion, liberty is only a hollow name in France. "We would be glad to have as much liberty as the Germans have," he shouted. "In Germany teachers can gather when and how they please, without permission from the Government."

HANS v. ZOBELTIZ tells the following creditable story of the late Alfred Krupp. During the business depression of 1848 orders were few and far between, and it seemed advisable to reduce the Essen works. Krupp, however, made up his mind that he would not discharge his workmen while he had a dollar left. He was put to such straits that he had to sell all his silver in order to pay the hands. To remind his descendants of their duty toward their employees he decreed that no silver should be used in the Krupp mansion, and tho the Krupps are now among the wealthiest people in Germany, and tho they entertain emperors and princes, their table is laid with britannia metal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ART OF SITTING DOWN.

IF there is any habit which one might suppose would come naturally to mankind, it is the habit of sitting down when one becomes tired. As a matter of fact, however (so Alexander Boyle tells us, writing in *The New Review*, December), the art of sitting down was "a grand discovery"; and outside of Europe (and, we beg leave to add, America!) chairs and stools are rare articles of furniture, since "nearly all mankind squats." Even in Europe the custom of sitting down is not universal, as seats are still unnecessary for the bulk of the population throughout the Balkan principalities. The attitudes of rest in various other countries are thus described:

"Men who do not sit have two attitudes for resting; women use one of their own. Squatting 'on the heels' is favored in India and China. In this position the weight of the body falls upon the toes, and to keep the balance comfortable the arms must lie over the knees, the hands dangling. A European trussed in this manner promptly feels a pain in his calves, but he can understand that habit makes it a restful posture. In fact, our colliers use it. There is a legend current in North Staffordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers—for authorities differ—early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers, the officer cried: 'Stand at ease!' When his order had been explained, every man squatted on his heels like an Indian coolie. There is, however, a mode of resting practised by some jungle tribes which is utterly incomprehensible. Being fatigued, these people stand on one leg and curl the foot of the other round the calf. The same extraordinary custom is seen in Africa. We ask in bewilderment, why on earth they do not lie, or at least squat? It may be hazarded as a mere conjecture, without any pretense of justification, that they or their forefathers dwelt in swamps especially malarious. But the custom shows what unnatural usages men will devise before it occurs to them to sit down 'like Christians.'

"The cross-legged attitude is general from Siam eastward through the Malay countries. In the jungle you will see a man crouch, the knees raised, the arms folded over them, and the chin resting on the arms. Some tribes, as the Dyaks, carry a mat dangling behind as part of their ordinary costume to shield them from the damp soil. But seldom indeed will a man sit upon a log or a root, tho there be plenty round. The idea does not enter his mind. More rarely still, if that be possible, will you observe him squatting. Women always crouch, upon the floor of course, with the knees bent sideways, thus resting on the outer part of one thigh; a mighty uncomfortable posture, as it seems to us!

"It may be assumed, therefore, that sitting down is an acquired habit. If any savages practise it—as a convenience simply—I have neither seen nor heard of them. But we are all convinced nowadays that the ideas and usages of the natural man were everywhere much alike in that stage of development. If so, it follows that the inhabitants of Europe squatted, or stood on one leg—or, at least, did not sit. . . .

"Sir Samuel Baker was privileged to behold the first adumbration of a chair by one of the tribes which he encountered in Ismailia—it is to be observed that many negro races have stools, that is, the chiefs, but not in those parts. 'I was much struck with the simple arrangement used by the old people to support their backs, in lieu of an armchair,' says Sir Samuel; they knotted a cord in such manner as to form an endless loop, sat on the ground with knees raised, passed the loop over their shoulders and their knees, binding themselves up tight, and hitched it. The Mahdists have wiped out that tribe, or, having got so far, they might have distinguished themselves beyond all others of their race, since the world began, by inventing a chair. Chinese records give an actual date for the introduction of sitting down. Captain Fleming cites a passage from the 'Annals of the Leang Dynasty' ('Travels in Manchuria,' 154)—'At this time arose a new custom; people sat with their legs hanging down.' Captain Fleming does not cite the year, but the Leang Dynasty reigned in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D., and that is about the date we should expect under all the circumstances. In China,

six or seven hundred years are no great while wherein to establish a fashion. The official class and the well-to-do have adopted this one, but for the populace it is still an unattractive novelty. For us the posture is just as easy as lying; but I can testify that a rich Malay Nikodah, a seafaring merchant accustomed to white men's ways, did not find it comfortable. Dr. Wills, who practised for many years in Teheran, observes: 'It is a common thing for a visitor, if on familiar terms, to ask to be allowed to sit on his heels, as the unaccustomed chair tires him.'"

Concerning the origin of the custom of sitting down, it seems that for this also we are indebted to the Egyptians:

"Considering the circumstances—the ancient and general use of seats in Europe, their absence elsewhere, we may suppose that they were invented by one people, which had influence enough to spread the fashion widely. The Greeks fulfil that requirement; and you find them possessed of chairs or thrones at a very early date. But there is another people, the Egyptians, from whom the Greeks learned all they knew at the beginning, and chairs were common among them an indefinite number of centuries before Homer. Not only pictures, but the articles themselves remain. . . . That the Greeks or any other European race should hail such an invention was to be expected. Some may think this a strange assumption. If Europeans would hail the novelty, why not Orientals? It should be replied, with becoming diffidence, because the European had no carpets. So far as I have read, no people in Europe ever thought of using carpets *proprio motu*, and no people of the East, saving and excepting mere barbarians, failed to use them. This is a serious consideration, if we reflect. So long as human beings were content to squat, the condition of the ground did not much signify. A few ounces more or less of dirt upon their robes of bark or skin were imperceptible. But when they had clothes to spoil, they could neither squat in the mud, nor even sit cross-legged, unless the earth were quite dry. The Oriental was saved by his carpet; the European, unacquainted with that article, found salvation in a high seat."

The sitting-down habit, we are further assured, has had no little effect upon the destiny of the peoples adopting it. "People who do not sit are never jolly at table;" consequently the cheerful little dinner party was unknown even to the Greeks, who were recumbent at their meals. But there is another result still more important. The squatter does not find his hands and arms free for service, and writing is to him a laborious feat. We sit; therefore we write; and to writing how much of our Western civilization is due!

HOW THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES" WERE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

TWENTY years have passed away since the organization of thieves and cut-throats known as the Molly Maguires was broken up. The story of MacParlan, the detective—still living, we believe, in New York city—who obtained entrance into the innermost councils of the order and for two years was one of the most popular members, while all the time submitting his reports regularly to the Pinkerton agency, has been revived in *Macmillan's Magazine* (December). The magazine-writer draws his facts from Mr. F. P. Dewee's history of "The Molly Maguires," published in Philadelphia in 1876, and he loses no chance to score a point against the Irish in general and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in particular, which, it is charged, stood behind the Mollies with influence and cash.

The Molly Maguires (the origin of the name seems never to have been certainly determined) began their operations in the first year of the Civil War, spreading terror in the course of the next fifteen years throughout four counties in the wild anthracite coal-mining region of Pennsylvania. The half-dozen orders of the Ancient Hibernians situated in this region seem to have come under their control, and through this connection with the society at large the desperadoes appear to have obtained a base of supplies that stood them in good stead, despite the charitable objects

and religious tone of the order. In Schuylkill county alone, from 1863 to 1866, it is said, fifty-five murders were traced to the Mollies; but by means of terrorization and perjury the criminals contrived to escape punishment. In 1874 such a reign of terror existed that the coal-mine owners and railway officials felt that commercial interests were threatened with severe loss, and applied to the Pinkerton Detective Agency for help. A young Irishman named MacParlan, then but thirty years of age and with little detective experience, but with plenty of nerve, muscle, and self-confidence, was assigned to the risky work. He entered the region in the beginning of 1874, took the name of MacKenna, and in six months became one of the most popular Molly Maguires in the four counties. With marvelous skill and nerve, we are told, he maintained his position until February, 1876, when he disappeared, and, three months later, reappeared in court and gave such evidence as shattered and dispersed the organization and brought to punishment many of the guilty. Here is an extract from the story of his exploits:

"The story of how MacParlan wormed his way into their confidence, then into popularity, and finally into the inner circle of leadership, is entertaining and instructive. He was a quiet, shrewd, temperate man by habit. And yet for two whole years he boasted, swaggered, strutted, and drank bad whisky by the gallon. He was finally admitted into the most secret meetings of the Mollies, while no one in the whole Order was so admired by the younger men or more generally trusted by the older scoundrels. For a long time he transmitted written accounts almost daily to a representative of the Pinkerton Agency who had taken a position in the small local police-force for the purpose. These clear and exhaustive reports, written amid deadly peril, are among the records which the famous American detective agency to this day takes most pride in the possession of.

"The collateral duties of MacParlan's position still further enhanced the difficulties of his work. His actual engagement was to sift to the bottom the secrets of this murderous association, but his humanity made it necessary also to prevent murder. To act the part of an advanced Molly at their various tribunals, and yet prevent the outrages which were there planned, was a delicate business indeed. He managed these matters, however, with consummate tact. Sometimes, after voting for the proposed crime, he would privately work on the fears of the men who were made specially responsible for it; sometimes he would profess private information that the intended victim was innocent, and that some other man, whom he thought to be pretty safe, was the right object of vengeance. He generally, when other means failed, found means of warning the police, but this, of course, with his great aim in view, was too dangerous a proceeding to resort to except when absolutely necessary.

"A pretty scene was arranged between MacParlan and his confederate in the police, Captain Lindon, to give a finishing touch of confidence in the former's statements as to his past life. Captain Lindon was standing at the bar in one of those drinking-saloons which the Society especially delighted to honor. Presently MacParlan entered and stood near the captain, apparently quite unconscious of his presence.

"'Ain't you Jim MacKenna, and didn't you live in Chicago?' said Lindon, looking hard at him.

"'That's my name,' said the man addressed, sulkily; 'but I don't know who you are.'

"'What,' said the captain, 'not remember Lindon?'

"A burst of recognition then lit up the supposed MacKenna's face, and he seized Lindon by the hand, shook it effusively, and called up the crowd to drink in honor of the occasion.

"MacKenna presently walked out of the room. 'A devil of a fellow that,' said Lindon to the men standing round, 'the smartest shover of the queer in the whole of Chicago, but a real good fellow. He once shot a man who was threatening my life, and, tho I bught to arrest him, my hands are tied by personal obligation.'

"Perhaps, however, the most wonderful part of MacParlan's performance is the daring way in which he stood to his post for some weeks after suspicion had actually fallen upon him. He considered that the web which it was his business to weave round these assassins was not completed to his entire satisfaction, and he held out for some considerable time after having been actually

put under sentence of death, and after news had been received in the Society which left no further room for doubt that he was anything but a detective. His position seemed desperate, but with consummate acting and nerve he still played his part as a prominent member. He feigned the utmost indignation at what he stigmatized as cruel and unjust suspicions. He loudly and persistently demanded to be put upon his trial, and agitated so energetically for this end that some of his companions against their better judgment were staggered in their belief. But it was thoroughly understood in the Society that this was no case for a trial, and his death was arranged. Such things, however, were not done among the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the heat of passion and upon the spur of the moment. All risk of danger to their own skins had to be provided against, and the preliminary scheming was doubtless both pleasurable and congenial. MacParlan in the mean while was treated almost as if nothing had occurred to shake their confidence in him. As we have said, he had gained a great ascendancy over members of the Order, and under the spell of his personal fascination one or two of them declared that whether he was a detective or not they would stand by him, the one solitary flash of generosity amid the squalor of the tale. At last Captain Lindon implored him to run such a frightful risk no longer, and one fine morning early in March the Molly Maguires woke up to the fact that Jim MacKenna had vanished from their midst. If there was some alarm felt at first it soon quieted down, and his name as one to be feared seems to have completely passed out of their minds. The confusion, astonishment, and terror with which they saw his reappearance in the witness-box at the great trial in the following summer may thus easily be imagined."

The strain through which MacParlan went in these two years aged him so that at the end of that time, it is said, his former acquaintances could with difficulty recognize him. "It was not only the mental strain of his situation, the continual effort to play a part foreign to his nature and to keep loathsome company that had aged him; the amount of bad whisky he had been compelled to swallow in the capacity of a popular Molly had caused nearly all his hair and eyebrows to fall off, and so injured his sight that he had to appear in court in black spectacles."

A Royal Boor.—Louis XVI. of France was "a mere boor, and a surly, ill-conditioned one at that, fitter to carry a hod than to rule a state." Such is the opinion of Baron Thiébault (late lieutenant-general in the French army) whose "Memoirs" have just appeared in book form. Baron Thiébault proceeds to enforce this opinion by relating an incident which took place just after the Bastille had fallen. One morning the baron saw the King "taking the air" on the Tuileries terraces, and the following happened:

"Just then a lady came through the gate. She had a pretty little spaniel with her, which, before she noticed it, ran close up to the King. Making a low courtesy, she called the dog back in haste; but, as it turned to run to its mistress, the King, who had a large cane in his hand, broke its back with a blow of his cudgel. Then, amid the screams and tears of the lady, and as the poor little beast was breathing its last, the King, delighted with his exploit, continued his walk, slouching rather more than usual, and laughing like any lout of a peasant."

This incident is interesting if only as a contrast to the usual verdict passed upon Louis XVI.: that he was an amiable, good, and well-meaning man, but unfortunate.

MUCH progress has been made of late in the use of dynamite for warlike purposes, especially in South Africa. It was formerly very difficult to reach the Kafirs in their mountain fastnesses, but the experience obtained in the Matabele war proves that the strongest natural position may be captured. Chimpiki's tribe defied the troops of the Chartered Company until a forty-pound charge of dynamite was exploded in their cave, killing hundreds of women and children, when the survivors surrendered. According to Mr. D. M. Joel, one of the Johannesburg Reformers, the carnage was so great that the natives feared to go near the place for months, on account of the stench.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Big wheat exports, low earnings of railroads, and a somewhat downward tendency in the general market were features of the business situation for the week ended December 12.

Volume of Business.—Approach of holidays and doubt about the action of Congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them. Speculation has been halting and timid. There is no sober-minded fear of foreign difficulty, but some have succeeded in imagining that Congress might go so far beyond the President's prudent message regarding Cuba as to embroil this country with Spain. Money is in abundant supply, lending to London continued, and there is nothing to cause less activity in general business except that the rush of orders deferred until after the election has not been continued. The volume of business shown by clearings has been for the week 5.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and 21.2 per cent. smaller than in 1892.—*Dun's Review, December 12.*

There has been no improvement in general trade

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It supplies just the right element (the phosphates) to repair waste of body and brain—a food itself, and also helps digest other food.

this week, except in holiday specialties.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

Prices in General.—The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward, noticeably for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, rails, hides, leather, flour, wheat, corn, oats, lard, cotton and petroleum. Comparatively steady quotations are reported for raw wool, print cloths, lumber, pork and sugar. Coffee is higher. Many who have been extremely bullish as to wheat prices regard a reaction as likely, notwithstanding the outlook for greater firmness and higher quotations during the latter than in the first half of the current cereal year. The collapse or impending dissolution of iron and steel pools or combinations encourages a belief that prices for those metals will range lower. This causes buyers to withhold orders. The demand for leather and morocco has fallen off, and a number of factories have been closed. Dry goods are depressed by the large stocks of print cloths in the hands of the manufacturers, and altho some New England woolen mills are well supplied with orders, there is no revival in woolen manufacturing. Some makers are waiting for the goods market to start up.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

Money and Stock Markets.—Money is still accumulating, \$1,750,000 having come in from the interior this week, and rates are falling, much mill paper having been placed at less than 4 per cent. The prospect of cheap money and too much of it, for some time to come, helps to cause that strong undertone which prevents decline in stocks at all proportioned to the shrinkage of

earnings or the vigor of speculative raids. Scanty returns for December embrace so bad a report of St. Paul that they fall 16.4 per cent. below those of 1892, and earnings on United States roads amounting to \$37,626,266 in November were 10.9 per cent. less than last year, and 12.2 less than in 1892. East-bound tonnage is also smaller than in either of those years, but the average of stocks closes only 58 cents per share lower than a week ago.—*Dun's Review, December 12.*

Exports of Wheat.—Exports of wheat (flour in-

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

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cluded as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked increase as compared with preceding weeks and corresponding weeks in preceding years, amounting to 4,222,714 bushels, contrasted with 3,653,000 bushels last week, 2,458,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 2,536,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,217,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,277,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week are also heavy, amounting to 3,541,288 bushels, twice as much as in the preceding week, nearly 50 per cent. more than in the corresponding week last year, and very much more than in like weeks in three preceding years.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

Trade in Canada.—General trade is quiet at Toronto, collections are fair and prices unchanged. The bad condition of country roads in Quebec has interfered with business at Montreal. Weather conditions have had a similar effect at Halifax. Shipments of lumber from St. John, N. B., to South America have exceeded those in any recent season. Lumbering in New Brunswick has been checked by unfavorable weather. The movement of produce in Prince Edward Island is more active and prices have improved. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$24,882,000 this week, a decrease of about 6 per cent. compared with last week, and almost exactly the same amount as in the corresponding period last year, but 14 per cent. more than in the corresponding week of 1894.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed to: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The International Cable-Match.

The second series of games between England and America for the Sir George Newnes' Trophy will be played on February 12 and 13. The ten Americans will sit at their boards on the stage of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. In order that the trophy, which is now in this country, shall remain here, the American players must win in three successive matches. The deed of gift requires that only natives of the United States shall be qualified to play on the American side, and only natives of the United Kingdom on the British side. It also provides that the matches shall be played by cable, unless the challenging club shall prefer to send a team to play in the country of the winning club.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

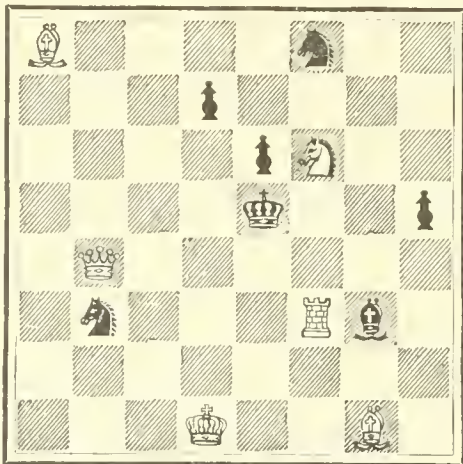
As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Problem 178.

By J. J. GLYNN RYDE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 4; B on K Kt 6; Kts on K B sq, Q Kt 6; Ps on K 3, Q 2, K R 4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on Q Kt 4; Bs on K Kt sq, Q R 8; Kt on K B 6; R on K B 3.

White mates in two moves.

Steinitz-Lasker Match.

The latest from the World's Championship Match gives Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; Draws, 3.

FIRST GAME.

Giucoco Piano.

STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	24 Q-B 6 (h)	Q x Q
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	25 P x Q	Kt-B 5
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	26 R-K 7 (i)	P-R 3
4 P-B 3	Kt-B 3	27 P-B 4	K-B 3
5 P-Q 4	P x P	28 R-R 7	Kt-Q 6
6 P x P	B-Kt 5 ch	29 B-K 7 ch	K-K 3
7 Kt-B 3	K Kt x P	30 R-B 7	Kt-K 4
8 Castles	B x Kt	31 B-B 5	R-Kt sq (k)
9 P x B	P-Q 4	32 B-K 7	P-Kt 4
10 B-R 3 (a)	P x B (b)	33 P-B 5	Kt-B 2
11 R-K sq	P-B 4	34 P-B 3 (l)	R-K sq
12 Kt-Q 2	K-B 2	35 K-B 2	R x B
13 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	36 R x B	K-Q 4
14 R x P	Q-B 3 (c)	37 R-Q 8	Kt-K 4 (m)
15 Q-K 2	B-B 4	38 K-K 3	Kt x Q BP ch
16 Q x P ch (d)	K-Kt 3	39 K-Q 2	P-R 4
17 R-K 3 (e)	Q-R-K sq	40 R-K B 8	R-K 4
18 QR-Ksq (f)	R x R	41 P-B 4	P x P
19 R x R	P-K R 4	42 R x P	R-R 4
20 P-R 3	P-R 5	43 K-K 3	Kt-K 4 (n)
21 P-Q 5	Kt-K 4	44 R-R 4 (o)	Kt-B 5 ch
22 Q x P	Kt-Q 6	45 R-B 2	K x P (p)
23 Q x Kt P (g)	B-B sq	46 Resigns	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) This ingenious move is Steinitz's invention. He offers the sacrifice of a piece in order to prevent Black from Castling.

(b) Up to this point the moves were identically the same as in the Steinitz-Schlechter game played at the Hastings tourney. Schlechter did not capture the B, but played more conservatively B-K 3, followed by Kt-Q 3. Lasker in his notes to this game says: "Black declines the acceptance of the sacrifice with doubtful judgment." The progress of the present game, however, shows that the sacrifice is pretty sound. At any rate, by accepting the sacrifice, Black subjects himself to a more forcible attack than was anticipated according to Lasker's analysis.

(c) Much better than R-K sq, which would enable White to win with Q-R 5 ch.

(d) Lasker in his analysis gives R-B 4, and on Black's answer, P-K R 4, he plays Q x P ch. White's continuation in the present game is undoubtedly an improvement.

(e) Black now cannot play P-K R 4, for Q-R K sq would come in with force.

(f) R-Kt 3 ch would have forced Black to play K-R 4. White then by continuing P-K B 4 and Q-B sq obtains an almost irresistible attack. The text move was too conservative. White, to be sure, thus is enabled to keep the open K file, and he will gain the Q B P and Q Kt P.

(g) White might have continued now P-K Kt 4, which would have forced Black to answer P x P e.p. It is questionable, however, whether it would have been of any advantage.

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(h) White could not play Q x R P on account of Q x P ch, with a sure draw by perpetual check and good winning chances.

(i) B-B 5, followed by B-Q 4 or P-Q B 4, followed by B-Kt 2, was probably stronger. The text play enables Black to gain an important move, namely, K-B 3.

(k) This play could not have been adopted had White moved B-Kt 5 instead of B-B 5, which was evidently inferior. White, on his 31st move, might also have played P-B 5, which was also better than B-B 5.

(l) P-B 4 was infinitely better.

(m) A splendid move which compels White to give up a Pawn. White can not capture the R P on account of Kt-Q 6 ch, forcing White to play K-Kt sq. Black would then continue Kt-B 5, and by moving Kt-K 7 ch and Kt-K 6 would finally obtain a mating position. Of course White's game now becomes hopeless.

(n) Necessary to stop White from K-B 2 and P-K Kt 3, which would give him some chances of escape.

(o) An unfortunate move, which enables Black to close in the White Rook. White, of course, can not answer K-Q 3 on account of Kt-Kt 7 winning the Rook.

(p) Causes White to surrender. Black would continue K-Kt 5, winning the Rook.

Solution of Problems.

No. 175.

1. Kt-B 6	2. Q-K 4, mate
1. K x Kt	2. Q-Kt 5, mate
1. Q x Kt (B 4)	2. B-Q 6, mate
1. Q x Kt (B 6)	2. Q-Kt 8, mate
1. Q-B 4	2. Kt x Q, mate
1. Q-Kt 3	2. B-Q 6, mate
1. Kt x Kt	2. Q-K 4, mate
1. Any other	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Charles Porter, Lambertson, Minn.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; Mrs. M. E. Cook, Friendship, Me.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.

It has occasioned some surprise that this Problem should have been awarded first place in a Problem Tourney. It can not be called a difficult problem, and it is apparent that the Kt must move. The difficultness of a composition is not the only characteristic entitling it to rank as a *chef d'œuvre*; originality of conception, beauty of arrangement, intricacy of combination, and brilliancy of execution, these must all be taken into account. It can be said of 175 that while it is not specially difficult, it is clean, beautiful, intricate, and brilliant.

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Tschigorin and Marco.

Giuoco Piano.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	MARCO. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	MARCO. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	29 Kt-B 4	Kt-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	30 Kt-Kt 6	Q R-K sq
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	31 R-B 7	K-B sq
4 Castles	P-Q 3 (a)	32 P-Q Kt 4	R x R
5 P-B 3	Q-K 2	33 R x R	R-K 2
6 P-Q 4	B-Kt 3	34 R-B 2	Kt-K sq (h)
7 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	35 Kt-R 8	R-Q 2
8 B-K 3	B-R 2	36 P-Kt 5	K-K 2 (i)
9 Q Kt-Q 2	Kt-B 3	37 P x P	P x P
10 Q-B 2	Castles	38 R-B 6	R-K 2
11 K R-K sq	K-R sq	39 Kt-Kt 6	K-Q sq
12 P-Q 5	Kt-Q sq	40 R-B 3 ch	K-K 2
13 Kt-B sq	Kt-Kt 5 (b)	41 R-Kt 8	R-B 2 (j)
14 B x B	R x B (c)	42 B x P	R-B 8 ch
15 B-Q 3	Kt-R 3	43 K-R 2	Kt-B 3
16 Kt-K 3	P-K Kt 3	44 Kt-B 8	K-Q 2
17 P-B 4	P-K B 4	45 R-Kt 7 ch	R-B 2 (k)
18 P-B 5	P-B 5 (d)	46 Kt-Kt 6 ch	K-Q sq
19 P x P	P x P	47 R-Kt 8 ch	K-K 2
20 Q x B	P x Kt	48 Kt-B sq	K-B sq
21 P x P	Q Kt-B 2	49 Kt x P ch	(l) K-Kt 2
22 Q-K 6	R-K sq (e)	50 Kt x Kt	K x Kt
23 Q x Q	R x Q	51 R-Kt 7	R x R
24 Q R-B sq	R-R sq	52 B x R	K-K 2
25 R-B 3	Kt-Kt 5	53 P-R 5	K-Q 2
26 P-R 3	Kt-B 3	54 P-R 6	K-B 2
27 Kt-Q 2 (f)	Kt-K 2	55 K-Q 6	K-Kt 3
28 K R-B sq	Kt-K sq (g)	56 B-B 8 (m)	Resigns.

(a) Kt-B 3 is the better continuation here.

(b) Black plans to liberate his game by P-K B 4, and White by his next moves tries to prevent it.

(c) White's position is already preferable.

(d) If 18 ... P x P, White replies 19 P x P. If then 19 ... P x P; 20 Q x B leads to a similar continuation as that actually played. If, however, 19 ... Q x P, then 20 B x P, and altho his Queen's Pawn is isolated White has an excellent game.

(e) Q x Q would obviously lose a piece; 23 P x Q, Kt-Q sq; 24 P-K 7.

(f) White's advantage lies on the Queen's wing, and Tschigorin loses no time in making this side the battle-ground. The Knight is brought thither and in the best possible way.

(g) Trying to delay White's R-B 7 as long as possible.

(h) The general aspect of affairs more and more shapes in White's favor. The greater activity of his main forces together with the binding influence of his Queen's Pawn may well be noted.

(i) Disintegration goes on apace. Yet ... P x P; 37 B x P would render his case even worse.

(j) The Pawn is doomed, for Kt-B 8 is threatened instantly, and Black justly prefers to surrender it at once, seeking compensation elsewhere.

(k) It will be compensated that K x Kt would lose a piece.

(l) With the loss of the second Pawn Black's fate is plainly decided, and his struggling further becomes futile. It must, however, be said that hitherto Black in his difficult position defended himself with greatest care and judgment.

(m) The Russian champion conducted the game throughout with consummate mastery and in the spirit of a winner.

Chess-Nuts.

It is said that Steinitz and Lasker have promised that the winner of the World's Championship Match will play Pillsbury at an early day. What a treat it would be for the Chess world to watch Lasker and Pillsbury fight for the world's honors!

Current Events.

Monday, December 7.

The President's message is read in both houses at the opening of the second session, 54th Congress. . . . The full text of the agreement for arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is given out by the State Department. . . . A report by Secretary Olney on the foreign relations of the country is made public. . . . C. J. Bell, of Washington, D. C., is selected chairman of the McKinley inaugural committee. . . . The Federal grand jury at Chicago abandons investigation of the beef trust. . . . By agreement of attorneys the Santa Fé receivership controversy will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. . . . The Secretary of the Navy appoints investigators of alleged defective steel furnished by the Carnegie Company.

Five editors are found guilty of libel in Berlin; Von Leutzon and Leckert are sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; the chief of the political police is arrested on incriminating testimony. . . . The Turkish Ambassador to Russia telegraphs to the Porte that a complete understanding exists between Russia and Great Britain in regard to the reforms in Turkey.

Tuesday, December 8.

The Senate adjourns after the announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Crisp. . . . The House passes the general pension appropriation bill (\$141,363,880) and three postal bills. . . . Free-coinage Senators refuse to attend the Republican Senatorial caucus. . . . The annual reports of Postmaster-General Wilson and Controller Eckels are made public. . . . Secretary Herbert appoints a board of inquiry to investigate defects in armor-plates made by the Carnegie Company. . . . Carroll D. Wright reports to Congress a plan for a permanent census service. . . . The Utah State Board of Canvassers are enjoined from acting on the returns of the recent election. . . . Conventions: International Association of Accident Underwriters, Chicago; Anti-Saloon League, Washington.

Spanish papers print confirmations of the rumored death of Maceo. . . . Señor Palma, delegate of the Cuban Republic to the United States, says Cubans will be satisfied with nothing but independence. . . . Sir Edmund John Munson, new British Ambassador to France, presents his credentials. . . . Ernest Engel, German statistician, dies at Lössewitz.

Wednesday, December 9.

In the Senate the Dingley bill is taken up on motion of Mr. Allen; joint resolutions concerning Cuba are introduced by Messrs. Cameron, Mills, and Call; the interstate commerce committee is instructed to inquire into the workings of the Joint Traffic Association, the flour millers' and window-glass manufacturers' organizations. . . . In the House several private pension and public land bills are passed. . . . Mark Hanna's conference with the Republican steering committee is said to have developed the opinion that the Dingley bill can not be passed and that an extra session will be called by McKinley. . . . Permanent national Republican headquarters are selected in Washington. . . . General Harrison says he is not a candidate for United States Senator from Indiana. . . . Eastern and Western window and bottle-glass manufacturers hold a secret session in Chicago. . . . Suit is brought before Vice-Chancellor Reed, in Jersey City, to annul the articles of incorporation of the American Tobacco Company.

The Spanish Cabinet meets to consider Presi-

dent Cleveland's references to Cuba and Spain, over which Madrid newspapers are excited. . . . Havana official advices confirm the death of Antonio Maceo, still discredited by Cuban sympathizers. . . . General Palavieja assumes the duties of governor of the Philippine islands. . . . The bubonic plague at Bombay is spreading rapidly.

Thursday, December 10.

In the Senate Messrs. Cullom and Call speak in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba; the immigration bill is taken up. . . . In the House political discussion arose over the bill prohibiting alien ownership of land in the Territories. . . . Bills passed: to prevent dramatic piracy; to prohibit sale of liquors in the Capitol building. . . . Mr. Barrett introduces a bill to secure Cabinet members from the two Houses. . . . The Republican members of the Ways and Means committee decides to begin the preparation of a new tariff bill at once. . . . A Senatorial committee on international monetary conference is appointed. . . . The executive committee of the National Democracy, Indianapolis, decides to keep up the party organization with headquarters in New York. . . . Thirty white paper manufacturing companies agree to pool interests at a conference in New York. . . . Attorney-General Harmon submits an opinion adverse to allowing filibustering claims. . . . The second trial of Maria Barberi for the murder of her lover, Dominico Cataldo, ends in acquittal. . . . President Schurz delivers the address at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, at Philadelphia.

The *Salier*, belonging to the North German Lloyd line, is wrecked off Villagarcia, Spain; it is believed that nearly 300 lives were lost. . . . Hwang Tsun Hsien, the recently appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, turns out to be *persona non grata* to the German Government. . . . A conference of British protectionists is held in London favoring preferential duties and protection leagues.

Friday, December 11.

The Senate is not in session; the House considers pension and private bills; Mr. Boatner introduces a bill to increase salaries of the Speaker of the House, Senators, and Representatives. . . . The Supreme Court of Missouri rules that a telegraph company is liable for mistakes made by it in the transmission of telegrams. . . . The Trans-Mississippi Congress, Salt Lake City, is postponed until spring. . . . Bank failures: National Bank of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.; First National, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Harlan, Iowa. . . . Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, noted for her kindergarten work, and her daughter are asphyxiated.

General Weyler returns to Havana and is accorded an enthusiastic reception. . . . The Spanish Government is said to have asked the Pope to ascertain through the Papal Nuncios whether any of the powers would support Spain in the event of a war with the United States. . . . Advances from Xeres, Spain, are that a building catastrophe has occurred in that place, burying 110 persons.

Saturday, December 12.

It is stated positively that the terms of the Venezuelan treaty were known and approved in Caracas before Minister Andrade left Washington. . . . Republican members of the Ways and Means committee divide up the work of preparing a new tariff bill. . . . Judge Baker, of the District Court of Omaha, declares the curfew ordinance of Omaha unconstitutional. . . . Edward Hale, of Ireland, wins the six days' championship bicycle race, Madison Square Garden, New York, covering 1,010 miles. . . . The Non-partisan W. C. T. U., in Washington, D. C., elects Mrs. Wittenmeyer president, and Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, of Cleveland, general secretary. . . . Deaths: Dr. Leonard J. Sanford, professor of anatomy and physiology, Yale, at New Haven; Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley, ex-president Dickinson College, at Baltimore; Samuel B. Putnam, president Free Thought Federation of America, and Mrs. Mary Collins, at Boston.

An agent for the Cuban Junta at Jacksonville receives a letter from a friend in Cuba saying that Maceo died by the treachery of the Spaniards, and his own staff surgeon, Dr. Zertucha, who betrayed him. It is said Maceo received a request from Marquis Ahumada for a conference with a view to ending the war. Maceo with his staff of thirty-four repaired to the appointed place, where they were surrounded by 600 Spanish soldiers, who shot every one except Dr. Zertucha. . . . Canadian nail manufacturers decide to reduce prices to meet American competitors.

Sunday, December 13.

Indignation meetings are held in several cities denouncing the alleged assassination of Maceo. . . . President Cleveland goes to South Carolina for duck-hunting. . . . It is reported that the Dawes Commission and delegates of the Choctaws have agreed on an allotment plan.

General Weyler in a speech at Havana says the war will soon be over. . . . It is reported that an international conference will be held in Paris in March to discuss proposals for abolishing the system by which consumers bear the burden of the bounties granted to sugar manufacturers.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 8

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 349

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CAN CONGRESS RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA?

A MOMENTOUS constitutional phase of the Cuban question has arisen from the declaration by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, that Congress does not possess the power to recognize the independence of a foreign state.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, having decided to report a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, Secretary Olney says:

"It is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the Senate, can properly be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the Senate, and if passed by the House can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House of Representatives.

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive. A resolution on the subject by the Senate or by the House, by both bodies, or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation and is important only as advice voluntarily rendered to the Executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of the Government to afford such citizens protection. But except in these ways and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the Executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this Government toward the two contending parties in Cuba."

The language of the Constitution apparently bearing on the subject is:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—Art. I., Sec. 1.

"Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of bills."—Art. I., Sec. 7.

"The Congress shall have power to declare war," etc.—Art. I., Sec. 8.

"The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."—Art. II., Sec. 2.

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court," etc.—Art. II., Sec. 2.

"He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed . . ."—Art. II., Sec. 3.

The question of a conflict of powers of the President and Congress over foreign relations came up with less acuteness during the first session of the present Congress. The sentiments of both houses resulted in the passage of resolutions, concurrent in form, stating that the United States should accord belligerent rights to the Cubans and the President should use his good offices in behalf of Cuba's independence. It was then held that, in practise, resolutions of both houses, made concurrent in form, had applied to matters concerning which Executive approval or disapproval was immaterial; in effect on foreign relations, they amounted to a mere expression of opinion. It was claimed that in matters of law it has been the custom to enact joint resolutions of both houses, subject to the constitutional provisions governing the passage of other bills. The verbal difference between the concurrent and joint form consists merely of the insertion of the phrase "the [other branch of Congress] concurring" after the enacting clause in the former, as, "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that," etc.

President Cleveland ignored the concurrent Cuban resolutions, and the Secretary of State now contends that it is not within the province of Congress to accord recognition by either joint or concurrent resolutions.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, is quoted in press despatches as the leading authority on the law involved, in the Senate, and being a member of the committee on foreign relations his utterances are taken as the committee's reply to Secretary Olney. He maintains that a similar case of wide difference on foreign policy between the President and Congress has never been presented. He quotes Justice Story's commentaries on the Constitution in which this question is left open:

"If such recognition is made by the President it is conclusive



WAITING TO SEE THE DOCTOR.

—The Record, Chicago.

upon the nation, unless it can be reversed by an act of Congress repudiating it. If, on the other hand, such recognition has been refused by the Executive, it is said that Congress may, notwithstanding, solemnly acknowledge the sovereignty of a nation."

Senator Davis's reply as reported in the *New York Herald* reads:

"I believe that this is the first assertion in our history that the power of the President to recognize the independence of a foreign state is exclusive, except, perhaps, a statement made by Mr. Seward.

"In my opinion, while the Executive has the undoubted power of the reception of an ambassador, or, by a proclamation, to recognize such independence, that power is not exclusive. It also exists in Congress, to be exercised by statute or by joint resolution, to which, of course, the approval of the President is necessary. If he should approve, the measure becomes the law of the land, which it is his duty to execute. If he should veto the measure, and it should be passed over his veto by the requisite two-thirds vote of both Houses, it would become the law of the land to the same extent as if he approved it, and he would be equally bound to put it into execution.

"To infer that because the President has the sole power to appoint ambassadors and to receive them, he has the exclusive power of recognition, leaves out of view several controlling provisions of the Constitution, among which are the power of Congress to declare war and the declaration that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. The idea that a statute or a joint resolution which becomes a law, either by signature of the President or by passage over his veto, is merely advisory to the President, when it is imperative in its terms, can not be sustained.

"So far as there are any precedents, they are, in my opinion, decidedly against the position taken by the Secretary of State.

"Mr. Clay, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a report on June 18, 1836, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas, in which he said:

"The recognition of Texas as an independent power may be made by the United States in various ways. First, by treaty; second, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two powers; third, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas with the usual credentials, or, lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate in its executive character would be necessary, and in the second in its legislative character."

"It seems, therefore, to have been clearly the opinion of Mr. Clay that the enactment of a statute establishing commercial relations between the United States and Texas would have been a recognition of Texas as much as the reception by the President of an ambassador from the republic, or his accrediting an ambassador to it. . . .

"In regard to the action of President Taylor in 1849 respecting Hungary, he instructed Minister Mann as a special agent, through Mr. Clayton, his Secretary of State, as follows:

"Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress at its next session the recognition of Hungary, and you might intimate, if you see fit, that we might in that event be gratified to receive a diplomatic agent from Hungary in the United States by or before the next meeting of Congress."

"In commenting upon these instructions Wharton, in his *Digest of the international laws of the United States*, observes:

"As to this, it is to be remarked that while Mr. Webster, who shortly afterward, on the death of President Taylor, became Secretary of State, sustained the sending of Mr. Mann as an agent of inquiry, he was silent as to this paragraph, and suggests at the utmost only a probable Congressional recognition in case the new government should prove to be firm and stable. In making Congress the arbitrator, President Taylor followed the precedent of President Jackson, who, on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas."

"The fact is, that while recognition of independence or belligerency has usually been the sole act of the President, it has not heretofore been thought the exclusive method, as is clearly seen by the opinion of Mr. Clay, by the action of President Taylor, by the opinion of President Jackson in the special case of Texas, and by the mode actually adopted for the recognition of that republic, which was done by a resolution of Congress, signed by the President, as is proposed in the present instance.

"The Constitution provides that 'the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and I prefer not to be inter-

viewed upon the assumption that any President of the United States would not execute the law in such a case as this."

Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a recognized authority on constitutional law, gives out the following telegram:

"The power to recognize belligerency and the lawfulness of action in defense of a government alleged to be *de facto* must devolve upon the executive power of the country, which can recognize no belligerent government until the fact is made clearly known to it that there is in existence a government maintaining itself and enforcing its authority against any other.

"But the President's power is not complete and final. The sovereign legislative power must provide for final intercourse and pass laws for the purpose, laws which the President would be impeachable if he should [not] join in executing.

"What he does in recognizing a new nation is clearly in part legislative, and the action taken, if taken by the President alone, would be so far defective as to be impossible of execution without being perfected now or in the future by the sovereign legislative power."

It does not appear that the Supreme Court has passed directly on this question. In cases before it the court has held that its jurisdiction follows the action of the Executive.

The *New York Sun* cites the recognition of the independence of Texas in detail as a remarkable case of precedent in point:

"Texas, like Cuba, had declared her independence, had adopted a constitution and a system of government, and had fought bravely in the field of freedom. In both houses of the Congress of the United States the sentiment was strong for recognition. A preliminary resolution for that purpose had passed both houses. In the Senate was pending another resolution, definitely and distinctly recognizing the young Texan republic. General Jackson, like Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland, was disposed to regard the resolution as premature. Under such circumstances he sent to Congress the message of December 21, 1836, setting forth his own views with frankness, but declaring that the decision was with Congress and not with the Executive, for the reasons stated in the extracts here subjoined:

"Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a power the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution, as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from other nations.

"In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. *In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur*; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and the Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war alone can be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guarantee to all other nations of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

"In making these suggestions it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe and its honor permits us to follow."

"His own opinion was against recognition; and that opinion was expressed with General Jackson's accustomed vigor; but, having expressed it, he ended his message with these truly patriotic words:

"Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"WASHINGTON, December 21, 1836."

"On Wednesday, March 1, 1837, accordingly, the Senate adopted this resolution recognizing the independence of Texas:

"*Resolved*, that the State of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful persecution of the war by Mexico against such State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practise of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States."

"We especially invite the attention of the Hon. Richard Olney, and of all others concerned, to the fact that *the adoption of this resolution by Congress constituted the recognition of Texas by the United States Government, and that the date of the adoption of this resolution was the date of our acknowledgment of Texan independence.* General Jackson signed it, in spite of his own views on the subject; but if he had vetoed the resolution, and it had then passed over his veto, Texas would have been recognized all the same."

In support of Secretary Olney's position the *New York Times* says:

"Suppose both houses, after passing the Cameron resolution, should adopt another joint resolution ordering the President to sign it. Would that be 'law'? Plainly not, because the signing of bills is an exclusively Executive function, with which Congress must not meddle. When Secretary Olney declares that 'the power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive,' and that the Cameron resolution is merely the expression of an opinion, he can be overthrown only by showing that what he asserts as to the exclusive nature of the power to recognize new sovereignties is contrary to our practise and without support in precedent."

"The attempt to show that will fail. An examination of the powers of the Executive in our foreign relations by Von Holst, a broad-minded and careful student of our Constitutional history, led him to this conclusion:

"This exclusive right of the President to represent the state-power in all international relations must not, however, be considered only a formal right. He is also a co-bearer of the state-power, and the exclusive representative right involves his having the exclusive right of the initiative, with the exceptions of the powers granted to Congress in Article I, Section 8 (the powers 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water,' etc.). Congress is, indeed, free to express its views on everything affecting relations with foreign powers, not only by criticism of the President's policy on the part of individual members, but also by formal resolutions and positive propositions. But, altho such action always has considerable actual weight, and will often be the decisive factor in the conclusions of the President, it nevertheless can not legally bind him in any way whatever."

"This was written ten years ago. If it had been written yesterday, after the publication of Secretary Olney's statement, it could not have been more to the point or more positive in its affirmation of the Secretary's position. . . .

"The House, on April 4, 1864, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the United States could not recognize a monarchical government erected in America under the auspices of a European power upon the ruins of a republic. Our position, as presented to France, had been that if the people of Mexico of their own free will should accept Maximilian as their ruler, we would recognize his government; but we could not with indifference see them forced to take him. On the 7th of April, therefore, three days after the passage of the House resolution, Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Dayton at Paris a letter containing this passage:

"The question of recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary governments is one exclusively for the Executive and can not be determined internationally by Congressional action."

"Until Secretary Olney spoke, this was in all our diplomatic annals the most flat-footed assertion on the subject. But the President's right of initiative is supported by many precedents. The Spanish-American republics were recognized by the President acting alone. Belgium and other European states have been so recognized. It is plain that Jackson's Attorney-General—Butler—and Secretary of State—Forsyth—must have advised him that he need not consult Congress about the propriety of recognizing the independence of Texas. . . .

"Secretary Olney's firm pronouncement marks probably not the end but the beginning of an extremely interesting constitutional controversy, in which weighty authority, precedent, safe practise, and most assuredly our present interests as a people are arrayed

in his support. There is no known good reason why we should now dissent from the views of the fathers as to the unfitness of Congress to have charge of our foreign relations."

QUAY ON BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS.

IN the opinion of a large portion of the newspapers Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, stirred up a hornet's nest about his head by his public denunciation of "business men in politics." Senator Quay openly opposes the candidacy of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Cameron. Wannamaker's supporters have been organizing Business Men's Leagues throughout the State, and the organization of a National Business Men's League has been projected by Philadelphians. Mr. Quay takes the occasion to criticize the activity of business men in politics as follows:

"I am opposed to the entire scheme of the National Business Men's League, as disclosed by Mr. Dolan. Its basic theory is that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take possession of the Government. It will be met as stubbornly and overthrown as disastrously as was Bryanism. Bryan invoked the masses against the classes. The promoters of this league invoke a class against the masses and all other classes. No league of business men, or other men, based upon wealth or other foundation, can erect a governing class in this country. In the United States Senate we have millionaires and business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes. Senators are needed who have no specialties, but who will act for the interests of the country in gross without special affinities. There must be less business and more principle in our politics, else the Republican Party and the country will go to wreck. The business issues are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men, reluctantly in most instances, are polluting the well-springs of our national being."

It will be remembered that in his successful fight for the State chairmanship of the Republican Party last year Mr. Quay made opposition to corporate influence an issue. His present attitude naturally brings forth abundant comment.

Proper Organization is an Advantage.—"It should be borne in mind in connection with this outburst of patriotism by Mr. Quay that the principal business of the business men's organization in Pennsylvania appears to be the election of John Wanamaker to the Senate, which is not altogether in keeping with Mr. Quay's plans. When this emergency is passed Mr. Quay will probably have no more objection to business men in politics than he has had in the past. There has certainly been a great deal of bad legislation secured in this country by business men who went into politics to secure special favors for themselves, but it would be difficult to point to any evil results that have arisen from general efforts of business organizations to improve legislation. There is, of course, no more reason why business men should not organize for political purposes than there is why farmers, or workmen, or any other class, should not organize for the same purpose. Of course, if any such class should attempt to govern the country it would be vigorously opposed, but so long as any organization confines itself to presenting its own interests, or to advocating measures which it believes to be for the general welfare, there is no probability that it will do any serious damage. Indeed, it would be an advantage if more attention were paid to legislation by all classes, and if there were more organizations prepared to oppose the passage of bad laws and favor the passage of good ones."—*The Sentinel* (Bryan Dem.), Indianapolis.

A Sting of Truth.—"The Philadelphia branch of the Business Men's League comes back at Quay with the observation that 'never in their wildest moments did Popocratic orators in the late campaign use language more demagogic and communistic in their appeals to the so-called masses against the so-called classes. He out-Herods Herod and out-Bryans Bryan.' The hint is thrown out that Quay's dislike of business men in politics originated in his unsuccessful campaign against McKinley's nomination, and then comes this stroke upon the pupil of the bull's-eye:

"Mr. Quay's latter-day recognition of the evils of money in politics would be rather more edifying were it only a little less ludicrous. It is true that the business men have contributed largely to campaign funds. But no one should be in a better position than Mr. Quay to know whether these contributions were used in previous campaigns to make 'politics sordid and

corrupt.' And, if he has such knowledge, it is his duty to give the matter to the public.

Here is a challenge which might well be accepted. The contributors to that Wanamaker \$400,000 campaign fund of 1888 ask the dispenser of the fund to tell what was done with it. Nothing could be fairer.

"We may add that Quay's opposition to Wanamaker's new ambition is being pretty generally assumed in Pennsylvania, and the Wanamaker men are threatening to take Quay's scalp when he comes up for reelection two years hence if he balks them in their present purposes. The Business Men's League committee hint that Quay is working for Cameron's reelection, and they ask if Cameron also is not a millionaire—of which class, Quay says, the United States Senate has enough.

"On the whole, we should say this falling-out could not prove very injurious to the cause of decent politics in Pennsylvania. There is the sting of truth in Quay's remarks, whatever may have been the cause. The 'business man in politics' up to date has not been in all cases the clarifying and uplifting force he should be."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield, Mass.*

"That the basic principle of such a league is that wealth should dictate the office-holders is a malicious misrepresentation, for the mass of business men prefer not to hold office, and are only desirous that they who do should be honest and efficient men. In playing the part of a reformer the Senator is acting with such vehemence that he is exposing his real character as a partizan who is determined to defeat Mr. Wanamaker for Senator because the Hon. John is not merely a successful business man, but also a man of too much independence to play second fiddle to the Hon. Matthew S. Quay."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, *Louisville, Ky.*

"If business men treat politics as a matter of merchandizing, and by agents buy up legislators like a winter stock of goods, and even without waiting for the election buy them as raw material in process of manufacture, it is time for a plain declaration that the public interests can tolerate no such business methods in the political arena. This is an especially plain issue in Pennsylvania, because the Republican platform of this State for the past two years has enunciated a creed, which, honestly maintained, will cure the greater evils at least of corporate abuses, and the ruling of politics by the pecuniary motive. . . . So long as Senator Quay holds to the declaration, against the twin evils of using money to advance political schemes, and of using political power to make money, his position as a leader of men will be unassailable."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, *Pittsburg, Pa.*

"Unquestionably Mr. Quay tells a great deal of truth about money in Republican politics, and that in the end it 'will wreck the Republican Party' by the process of corrupting it and destroying all confidence in it, but it will not, as he says, also wreck the country. Forces are arising, growing out of an obvious danger (and even Mr. Quay becomes an educator) that will save the country from plutocratic wreckage. African slavery, standing for four thousand millions of money, was snuffed out by the plain people of this land when it became a recognized danger and menace. So it will be with trusts and monopolies, once the people are fully aroused. Give them time."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.)*, *Pittsburg, Pa.*

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DISCUSSION of the future of the Democratic Party, whether premature or not, gives no sign of subsidence. On the contrary there appears to be no political topic concerning which there is more anxious speculation. Comparatively few journals can confidently discern any lines on which the two factions of the Democratic Party may reunite. Bryan Democrats, having captured the national organization, point to six and one-half millions of votes polled for their candidate, and affect to treat the "National Democracy," whose candidate polled about 132,000 votes, as an insignificant faction. The National Democrats, assuming that direct support of McKinley was incidental to the policy declared in the Indianapolis platform, insist, through their executive committee, that their organization shall be maintained. "Any alliance between the Democrats who have been opposed to the Chicago platform and the Republicans is entirely impractica-

ble," says the committee's address (December 10). The reunion of the two wings of the old Democratic Party, however, is desired, "upon a sound and patriotic platform of principles—such as time and again they have stood upon together in the past." Another factor of importance is the difference among Populists as to the expediency of further alliance with the Bryan democracy, and *vice versa*.

It is noteworthy as an indication of the conflict of "sound-money" Democratic opinion at present that the New York *Sun* divides the people, for all practical political purposes, into Bryanites and Republicans, while the Boston *Herald* refuses to concede that Democracy and Bryanism are convertible terms.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* of December 14 printed two pages of interviews with gold and silver Democratic leaders, including governors, Senators, Congressmen, and committeemen, to the number of forty-five or more, on the future of democracy. They reflect confidence of the silver men in the party as organized, and uncertainty regarding reunion on the part of the "sound-money" men.

Third Party as a Check.—"It was felt that there were many men in both the Republican and Democratic parties who were in sympathy with national Democratic doctrines. There can, we think, be little doubt that this is true. If the leaders are conservative and wise it is not impossible that this sympathy may ripen into active support in the future. But whether it does or not, and whether or not the two wings of the Democratic organization come together, we believe that thoughtful men will be glad to have a third party, composed of patriotic and intelligent men, standing between the older organizations, checking their excesses, and holding to a declaration of faith which is sound in every detail. . . . The silver men are going to continue their campaign. It is well that they should be met by such resolute and intelligent adversaries as those represented by the committee that met in this city yesterday."—*The News (Sound-Money Ind.)*, *Indianapolis*.

Democratic Victory within Reach.—"Bryan received in round numbers 6,500,000 votes, of which probably 5,000,000 were cast by Democrats, the remainder being cast by Populists and silver Republicans. McKinley received 7,000,000 votes, of which 2,000,000 at least were cast by Democrats. On the basis of these evident figures there is a majority of Democrats in the country. United on a Democratic platform, with Democratic candidates, a national victory in the future is assured. The McKinley party is determined to restore a high tariff, with an increase of prices for the main necessities of life. With the expenses of living increased in every family the revolt against McKinleyism will be as general in 1898, when new members of Congress are to be chosen, as it was in 1892. Democratic victory is within sight and reach unless the prospect shall be obscured and destroyed by a division on silver and other undemocratic lines."—*The Chronicle (Palmer Dem.)*, *Chicago*.

Populism Must be Thrown Overboard.—"It is quite idle to talk about reorganization unless the Democrats who have been beaten in this year's election will consent to throw Populism overboard and subscribe to the articles of the old faith as declared by the Indianapolis convention. Any other form of attempted reorganization would be a waste of time. The principles come first. Organization is secondary and is a question of no interest or importance unless the party has determined to work for things honest and right. On the other hand, the National Democrats must understand that to bring the party back to the old faith is their work. It is an honorable and difficult work. It calls for the highest and best skill. It is a work for men, not for boys. Sound principles will not always diffuse themselves. They must be driven into the understandings and convictions of men. Somebody must know how to do the driving."—*The Times (McKinley Dem.)*, *New York*.

Bolters Should Stay with New Friends.—"The joy of the Indianapolis bolters at the success of their bolt, as demonstrated in the defeat of the Democratic and the triumph of the Republican Party, has turned their heads a little. When they cool down and realize their real position it will strike even their large minds that treason to a party can hardly be considered a valid claim to

its leadership. The gold Democrats had an indefensible right as citizens to vote as they chose, but as they chose to vote with the Republicans they are no longer Democrats. They have taken their place with the Republican Party, and they should be content to stay with their new friends whose good-will and gratitude they have earned. The Democratic Party is all right."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, *New York*.

Recuperation Possible.—"It is true that Bryanism is in control of the regular Democratic organization, and that Democracy as a national quantity has seldom been more demoralized than it is now. But four years hence we do not expect to confront conditions similar to those that existed in the late campaign, Mr. Cockran and others to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . The Democratic Party, whatever the differences that for the time being have split it into pieces, has a mission to perform as a political and even as a partizan organization. Its principles, tho abandoned and betrayed at Chicago, are as sound and wholesome as they ever were. The task of regaining its old-time position in public confidence may be a difficult one, but it is not an impossible one, and it ought to be a desirable one, unless we are prepared to admit that it is advisable to surrender the government of this country for an unlimited period to Republicanism as the only party in existence that is fit to govern. We are quite sure that four years of Republican control will quicken appreciation of the fact that the best interests of the country are consulted when there is opposed to the party in power a minority worthy of the name."—*The Eagle (Sound-Money Dem.)*, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Hope in Change of Issue.—"The hope of the party lies in a change of the issue to be voted on—that is to say, on the chance that before 1900 the silver question may drop to a subordinate place and other questions come to the front. The chance is not a small one. The Republicans can keep the silver question open by refusing to reform our absurd and harmful currency laws, but will they dare to do that? The forces behind them, that gave them success in November, do not want another division on the silver issue. They may be perfectly sure that they will win again, but they have no disposition to win merely partizan victories that determine nothing but the distribution of the offices and cost hundreds of millions in the disturbance of business caused by the campaigns. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that the Republican politicians, under pressure, may give the country a fairly satisfactory currency system—one that will relieve the Treasury of embarrassment and make the wealth of the country more generally available as the basis for banking. If they do, and follow their natural inclination to go to extremes concerning the tariff, 1900 may see the Democratic Party united and successful. In the mean time, while events are developing, Democrats can very well afford to wait quietly."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

Republican Legislation will Determine.—"The legislation of the next three years and the results which flow from it will have much to do with determining the course which the Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan will pursue in the next national campaign. If the legislation is such as provides a satisfactory system of currency reform—a system that will give the country a more nearly equal distribution of the currency—the silver problem will cease to be an issue, and the great majority of the Democrats—in fact nearly all of them—will get together upon some such platform as that adopted at Indianapolis. If, on the other hand, the Republicans devote their time to the tariff, and let the money question drift along because of the difficulties attending the settlement of it, the Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan may retain control of the Democratic organization, and may form an alliance with the Populists just as they did this year."—*The News (Dem.)*, *Savannah, Ga.*

Wreckers as Reorganizers.—"A party that can survive the deliberate attempts of its official head to destroy it, and that has added to its strength in the doubtful States, is not likely to invite the would-be wreckers to 'reorganize' it.

"The truth is, the Democratic Party is getting along uncommonly well under the circumstances. It has been defeated, but when and where did defeat ever affect the importance of Democratic principles? In the very nature of things these principles are sure to be indorsed by the people sooner or later, and that indorsement is worth waiting for. Democratic principles are the

very essence of our institutions, and they will cease to be important only when the millennium comes.

"Would-be reorganizers will be met at the very threshold of their experiments by the fact that the six and a quarter millions of voters who indorsed Democratic principles not many weeks ago are men whose convictions can not be changed by corruption or coercion; that they do not need to be organized or reorganized to induce them to be Democrats; and that they, as Democrats today, will be Democrats to-morrow, and the day after, and four years from now. If Mr. Cleveland or any other ambitious person desires to reorganize this solid phalanx on lines agreeable to the idolators of Mammon, let him try it!"—*The Constitution (Bryan Dem.)*, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Two Democratic Parties.—"If the supporters of the Indianapolis platform keep up their organization there will be two Democratic parties in the field in 1898 and in 1900, unless the Bryanites go over bodily to the Populists. That would be the natural drift. If the sound-money Democrats stand firm they will steadily attract the more reasonable and better educated of the Bryan supporters; while the Populists will powerfully attract the erratic, the excitable, and the shallow. The Indianapolis crowd embraces nearly all the Democratic leaders of brains and character. Their platform is symmetrical, logical, consistent, and pitched on a high plane of patriotism. American politics needs just such a party as can stand on and indorse the Indianapolis platform. It is not such a platform as the Republicans can indorse in its tariff features; but in its financial declarations it is absolutely sound. In such an opposition party the Republicans would rejoice to meet 'foemen worthy of their steel,' and whenever it becomes necessary the two organizations would not hesitate to unite against the menace of Populism, revolution, and repudiation, as they did in the recent contest."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Future Not Discouraging.—"The question now arises whether the difference between the regular and the irregular Democracy on the financial question is so radical and enduring that it will be impossible for them to come together again. At present no one can say definitely whether this difference is so radical as to have that effect or not. Of one thing there seems to be no doubt, which is, that the Democrats who supported McKinley are already very sick of their mésalliance, and are looking around for some place of refuge. The Indianapolis movement having been but temporary, they find it impossible to flock to it. If they do not come back into the regular Democratic fold or land in the Republican camp, they will be under the necessity of flocking by themselves and thus become birds of passage between the two parties. They may develop into full-fledged mugwumps, the same as the Republicans who broke away from their party twenty odd years ago did.

"In the States the two wings of the party can be depended to act together, even to the extent of congressional elections. If the great issue four years hence is not the financial one,—and four years will bring many changes, so that no one can predict with certainty what the issue will be—the probabilities all are that the Democrats and the 'National' Democrats will be working together as formerly, and as tho there never had been any differences. Even if the financial question is the issue four years hence, it is not at all unlikely that those who refused to accept a free-silver policy this year will accept it in 1900.

"The future of the Democratic Party in the United States is anything but dark and discouraging. Those who say that it will pass away and another take its place know not the Democratic Party or the principles of eternal truth and justice upon which it is founded."—*The Herald (Bryan Dem.)*, *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

A Dead Party.—"The potent fact in the populization of the Democracy is that it has lost a large number of voters who will never return to it until it is reorganized. The silver Republicans are bound to return to their party in time, for the reason, principally, that there is no other place for them to go. Thus, with the dissatisfied Democrats added, the Republican Party will be greatly strengthened. So it would seem that the outlawry talk of the Bryanites is suicidal. The middle-of-the-road Populists will not join them, the gold Democrats have left them and can not get back, the tariff issue has been sold out and is dead, the income-tax can not be revived, and it is useless to make a fight on free

riots and repudiation. Talk about what is to become of the Democratic Party under the circumstances seems idle. That party appears to be dead, anyhow. Outlawing a few members of it more or less can make little difference to anybody."—*The Post (Rep.)*, *San Francisco, Cal.*

The Broader Issue.—"The issue of the future is already clearly presented. It is no longer a question of whether or not we shall have free coinage at 16 to 1, but it is the broader question of whether or not the nation is to be tied to a gold standard and receive its paper currency through the instrumentality and at the will of private corporations, or have for its use a national currency based upon gold and silver alike and controlled by the Government instead of by syndicates and combinations. We must prepare for the broader issue. The time to begin is now and the way to begin is to organize."—*Ex-Gov. Horace Boies in a Letter to Free-Silver Men, at Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 30.*

Populist Losses by Fusion.—"We must come back to first principles; we must revive the alliances; we must rouse up the old enthusiasm of the Populists; we must show that we are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but Populists. If we can do this, we think we can make a campaign in 1898 that will astonish our opponents. Certainly nothing is to be gained by trying to repeat the performances of 1896. We have talked, since election, to a number of friends, from different parts of the State, and they all tell the same story: that the fact that we had merged our vote nationally with the Democrats and abandoned our distinct organization drove tens of thousands away from us and was the chief cause of our defeat. . . . If there is in your county an ancient prejudice against Democracy, which will make it difficult for you to succeed in their name, then ask the Democrats to come in and cooperate with you as Populists."—*Ignatius Donnelly, in The Representative (Pop.)*, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Insufficiency of Silverism.—"We don't know how you feel, comrade, but *we* are sick unto death of seeing the People's Party swung around by a handful of utterly selfish millionaire silvermine owners. It was a day of infinite woe to our movement when we allowed a few place-hunters to put Populism on the shelf in the interest of silverism. This scribe is glad to be able to say that he was not ashamed to talk Populism, and not afraid to expose the insufficiency of silverism, wherever he went, during the recent campaign. Did it even in Nebraska and Colorado, and was cheered while doing it."—*Thos. E. Watson, in The People's Party Paper, Atlanta, Ga.*

SOUTHERN EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

A REMARKABLE decrease of illiteracy among negroes in the South is shown by statistics of a special investigation, contained in the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Education. The maintenance of the public schools, distinct from private schools, is the work of the Southern States themselves, and the report accredits results accordingly. The *Washington Star* gives the following details of the report in advance of its publication:

"There were found to be in the sixteen States formerly the scene of slavery and the District of Columbia 8,297,160 children between the ages of five and eighteen years. Of this number 5,573,440 were white children and 2,723,720, or 32.9 per cent., were colored. The total enrolment in the white schools was 3,845,414, and in the colored schools 1,441,282. The per cent. of white-school population enrolled was 69 and the per cent. of colored-school population enrolled was 52.92. [In the District of Columbia the enrolment is, white, 60.73 per cent.; colored, 60.13 per cent.] The whites had an average daily attendance of 2,510,907, or 65.30 per cent. of their enrolment, while the average attendance of the blacks was 856,312, or 59.41 per cent. of their enrolment. There were 89,276 white teachers and 2,781 colored teachers in the public schools of the South in 1895.

"Since 1876 the Southern States have expended about \$383,000,000 for public schools, and it is estimated that between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 of this sum must have been expended for the education of colored children. The report states:

"In 1895 the enrolment of colored pupils was a little more than 27 per cent. of the public-school enrolment in the Southern

States. It is not claimed that they received the benefit of 27 per cent. of the school fund, and, perhaps no one would say they received less than 20 per cent. It is a fact well known that almost the entire burden of educating the colored children of the South falls upon the white property-owners of the former slave States. Of the more than \$75,000,000 expended in the last twenty years for the instruction of the colored children in Southern public schools, but a small per cent. was contributed by the negroes themselves in the form of taxes. This vast sum has not been given grudgingly. The white people of the South believe that the State should place a common-school education within the reach of every child, and they have done this much to give all citizens, white and black, an even start in life."

The value of the educational advantages, in terms of decreasing illiteracy, are thus stated:

"It may be said that in 1860 the colored race was totally illiterate. In 1870 more than 85 per cent. of the colored population of the South, ten years of age and over, could not read and write. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates had been reduced to 75, and in 1890 the illiterates comprised about 60 per cent. of the colored population of ten years of age and over. In some of the colored States the percentage is even 50 per cent. The District of Columbia leads in intelligence among its colored citizens, the illiteracy here being rated at 35 per cent.

"Speaking of the tendency of the colored people to advance in education, the report says:

"In thirty years 40 per cent. of the illiteracy of the colored race has disappeared. In education and in industrial progress this race had accomplished more than it could have achieved in centuries in a different environment, without the aid of the whites. The negro has needed the example as well as the aid of the white man. In sections where the colored population is massed and removed from contact with the whites, the progress of the negro has been retarded. He is an imitative being, and has a constant desire to attempt whatever he sees the white man do. He believes in educating his children, because he can see that an increase of knowledge will enable them to better their condition. But segregate the colored population, and you take away its object-lesson."

"As proof of the above assertion statistics are given to show that where the colored population is greatest in proportion to the total population, or where the colored population is massed, as in the 'black belt' of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, there the percentage of illiteracy is highest."

Of the higher-grade institutions the Bureau of Education found 162 in the United States, 6 of them located outside the boundaries of former slave States:

"Of the 162 institutions 32 are of the grade of colleges, 73 are classed as normal schools, and the remaining 57 are of secondary or high-school grade. State aid is extended to 35 of the 162 institutions, and 18 of these are wholly supported by the States in which they are established. The remaining schools are supported wholly or in part by benevolent societies and from tuition fees. In the 162 institutions are employed 1,549 teachers, 711 males and 838 females. The total number of students was 37,102, of which 1,958 were pursuing collegiate studies.

"Of these institutions for the higher education of the colored race 4 are located in the District of Columbia. They are Howard University, Wayland Seminary, Normal and High Schools of the seventh and eighth divisions of the public-school system. These schools have 103 teachers and 1,392 pupils. In the District of Columbia there are 285 colored students acquiring the learned professions, of which 251 are males and 34 females. Of these there were last year 81 students and graduates of theology, 48 studying the law, 141 mastering medicine, 13 studying dentistry, 19 acquiring pharmacy, and 43 becoming trained nurses. There are no graduates in dentistry.

"Of the 37,102 students in the 162 colored schools nearly one third, or 12,058, were receiving industrial training, which branch of instruction for colored people seems to be growing in popularity."

The *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal* expresses a Southern view of the facts revealed by this report, as follows:

"The Southern States have been very liberal in their efforts to educate the negro. They began to give him free schools soon after he was set free, tho at that time almost every State where slaves had been held was in the depths of poverty.

"During the last twenty years the sixteen former slave States

have appropriated nearly \$80,000,000 for negro schools. The negroes for several years during this period paid hardly any taxes, and now they pay less than 5 per cent. of the taxes collected in the Southern States.

"In several of these States it has been proposed to separate the school funds, allowing only that paid by the negroes to be used for the education of their children, but in every instance the plan has been rejected. It was offered and advocated in the Georgia legislature by a brilliant man of marked ability, but he failed to rally to it more than a very meager support. The South is irrevocably committed to two propositions. 1. It is determined to support negro schools by general taxation. 2. It is determined to keep the schools for whites and negroes separated. On these principles and on these alone can the education of the negro in the South be safely and advantageously carried on.

"To their credit be it said that the negroes of the South have

given evidence of a right appreciation of what has been done for them in the way of education at public expense. They often make self-sacrifices to send their children to school and are ambitious to see them educated. The result has been that whereas the negro population of the South at the close of the war was almost totally illiterate, 40 per cent. of that illiteracy has disappeared, and besides common schools in every State, there are now in the South 162 institutions for the secondary and higher education of negroes, including 32 colleges, three of which are in Atlanta. A large number of negroes who have graduated at these institutions have become teachers, and many of them are remarkably well trained for their work. There are over 27,000 negro teachers in the Southern States. The number of these as well as the enrolment of negro pupils in common and higher schools is steadily increasing. The record of the negro in matters of education has been decidedly creditable."

REVISED ELECTION RETURNS.

THE two great press associations have sent out their completed tables of the official vote for President. One places McKinley's plurality at 737,285; the other at 600,799. This determines, at least, that one larger plurality has been polled by a Presidential candidate since the Civil War; Grant's plurality over Greeley was 762,991.

To the data from the United Associated Presses (combination of the former United Press, New England, and Southern Associated Press organizations), used by the New York *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Herald*, we have added the columns which show the revised pluralities by States. Early election estimates in circulation may thus be approximately corrected.

The canvass of the vote of New York State practically completes the official vote by States, and makes it possible for the first time to tabulate the popular vote for President. With the exception of Utah and South Dakota, where the courts have ordered the revision of the completed returns, the final official vote of all States has been collected by the United Associated Presses. In Texas the State Canvassing Board declared the vote without waiting for the returns from six small counties. These have been estimated and added to the result in that State. The vote for Bryan and Sewall and that for Bryan and Watson are combined in the total vote given for Bryan. Only twelve States reported a separate vote for Bryan and Watson. His aggregate vote was 46,879. The table by States follows:

STATES.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Levering.	Matchett.	McKinley's plurality.	Bryan's plurality.
Alabama.....	54,737	131,219	6,464	2,147	.....	.....	76,482
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	893	.....	.....	.....	72,591
California.....	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	.....	1,822	.....
Colorado.....	26,271	161,269	.....	1,717	160	.....	134,998
Connecticut.....	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223	53,557	.....
Delaware.....	20,452	16,615	956	602	.....	3,837	.....
Florida.....	11,389	32,218	1,778	868	.....	.....	20,824
Georgia.....	60,191	94,232	2,708	.....	.....	.....	34,041
Idaho.....	6,324	23,192	.....	181	.....	.....	16,868
Illinois.....	607,130	466,703	6,390	9,796	1,147	140,427	.....
Indiana.....	323,719	305,771	2,145	8,056	325	17,948	.....
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,519	3,192	458	65,552	.....
Kansas.....	158,541	171,810	1,209	2,851	.....	.....	13,269
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	.....	281	.....
Louisiana.....	22,012	77,096	1,810	.....	.....	.....	55,084
Maine.....	80,421	34,454	1,864	1,571	.....	45,967	.....
Maryland.....	136,978	104,745	2,507	5,928	588	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114	173,265	.....
Michigan.....	293,327	237,251	6,930	4,968	.....	56,076	.....
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	3,202	4,343	867	53,875	.....
Mississippi.....	4,730	63,457	1,021	390	.....	.....	58,727
Missouri.....	304,940	363,652	2,355	3,169	610	.....	58,712
Montana.....	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,190
Nebraska.....	102,565	115,625	2,885	1,196	176	.....	13,060
Nevada.....	1,938	7,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,439
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	3,420	776	228	35,794	.....
New Jersey.....	221,367	138,675	6,373	5,614	3,985	82,692	.....
New York.....	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731	268,325	.....
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,448	578	635	.....	.....	19,266
North Dakota.....	26,336	20,689	.....	350	.....	5,647	.....
Ohio.....	527,945	478,547	1,831	5,060	1,165	49,398	.....
Oregon.....	48,711	46,739	974	919	.....	1,972	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	422,054	11,000	19,274	1,683	301,173	.....
Rhode Island.....	37,427	14,459	1,166	1,160	558	22,978	.....
South Carolina.....	9,313	58,801	824	.....	.....	.....	49,488
South Dakota.....	40,802	40,930	.....	992	.....	.....	128
Tennessee.....	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....	.....	19,403
Texas.....	164,886	368,299	5,030	1,785	.....	.....	203,413
Utah.....	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,592
Vermont.....	59,991	10,607	1,325	728	.....	40,384	.....
Virginia.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,341	115	.....	19,597
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	1,668	968	.....	.....	12,493
West Virginia.....	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....	11,487	.....
Wisconsin.....	269,135	165,528	4,584	7,509	1,014	103,607	.....
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,855	.....	159	.....	.....	783
Totals.....	7,109,480	6,508,681	132,056	127,174	33,942	.....	.....

McKinley over Bryan.....	600,799
Total vote.....	13,924,653
Total vote 1892.....	12,111,529
Increase.....	1,813,124

The Associated Press table, used by the New York *World*, *Times*, and *Evening Post*, is as follows:

	Repub- lican.	Silver Demo- crat.	Na- tional Demo- crat.	Straight Popu- list.	Straight Pro- hibition.	Silver Pro- hibition.	Social- istic Labor.
Alabama.....	54,737	107,137	6,462	24,089	2,147	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	.....	.....	889	893	.....
California.....	146,588	144,766	.....	.....	2,573	.....	.....
Colorado.....	26,265	158,725	1	2,375	1,718	377	160
Connecticut.....	110,297	56,740	4,336	.....	1,806	.....	1,223
Delaware.....	20,372	16,679	960	.....	467	.....	.....
Florida.....	11,288	30,160	1,778	2,053	645	.....	.....
Georgia.....	60,190	94,332	2,708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	6,324	23,192	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
Illinois.....	607,130	464,523	6,390	1,090	9,796	793	1,147
Indiana.....	323,719	305,771	2,145	.....	3,056	2,268	325
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,516	.....	3,192	352	453
Kansas.....	159,541	171,810	1,209	1,232	1,721	630	.....
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	5,114	.....	4,781	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	18,320	77,175	1,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	80,425	32,217	1,864	2,287	1,571	.....	.....
Maryland.....	136,978	104,746	2,507	.....	5,922	136	588
Massachusetts.....	278,976	90,530	11,749	15,181	2,998	.....	2,114
Michigan.....	293,327	237,251	6,930	.....	4,968	1,809	.....
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	3,203	.....	4,343	.....	867
Mississippi.....	2,702	55,933	1,021	7,320	390	.....	.....
Missouri.....	304,940	363,652	2,355	.....	2,169	292	610
Montana.....	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	102,565	115,625	2,885	.....	1,243	797	186
Nevada.....	1,938	7,802	.....	575	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	3,420	379	776	47	228
New Jersey.....	221,367	133,675	6,373	.....	5,614	.....	3,985
New York.....	819,838	551,369	19,295	.....	16,052	.....	17,667
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,448	578	.....	676	245	.....
North Dakota.....	26,352	20,701	.....	.....	356	.....	.....
Ohio.....	527,945	475,995	1,831	2,552	5,060	2,778	1,165
Oregon.....	48,711	46,739	979	.....	919	826	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	422,054	11,000	6,103	19,274	870	1,683
Rhode Island.....	37,427	14,459	1,166	.....	1,166	5	558
South Carolina.....	9,313	58,801	624	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,224	.....	.....	550	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	148,773	163,651	1,951	4,525	3,098	.....	.....
Texas.....	162,506	368,323	4,853	79,936	5,030	.....	.....
Utah.....	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	59,991	10,146	1,320	461	728	.....	.....
Virginia.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	.....	2,341	.....	115
Washington.....	38,574	51,646	148	.....	963	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	104,414	92,927	677	.....	1,203	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	268,135	165,523	4,584	.....	7,509	346	1,014
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,512	.....	485	159	.....	.....

TOTALS.	
Republican.....	7,096,633
Silver Democrat.....	6,359,348
National Democrat.....	130,992
Straight Populist.....	150,643
Straight Prohibition.....	128,049
Silver Prohibition.....	13,264
Socialist Labor.....	34,088

* In Louisiana 3,717 votes were cast for McKinley and Hobart on the Planters' Republican ticket.

† In Mississippi 2,147 votes were cast for McKinley and Hobart on the fractional (Hill) ticket.

‡ In Pennsylvania 5,073 votes were cast for Bryan and Sewall on a free-silver electoral ticket.

§ In South Carolina 4,215 additional votes for McKinley and Hobart were cast on a second Republican ticket.

PERCENTAGES.	
McKinley.....	.5093
Bryan Democrats.....	.4564
Palmer Democrats.....	.0094
Straight Populist.....	.0108
Straight Prohibition.....	.0031
Silver Prohibition.....	.0000
Socialist Labor.....	.0024
Scattering.....	.0017

McKinley's plurality, 737,285; majority, 260,097.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

THE controversy over the "new journalism" which has been going on for some time in the press, has not passed unnoticed by German-American contemporaries. The following article, which we quote from the *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, embodies the opinion of our German fellow journalists pretty generally. It should be added that the European division referred to is, to a large extent, carried out in the German-American press. The *Volksblatt* says:

"Sensationalism is not solely the tendency to exaggerate. The word also includes the habit of the newspapers to wade, so to speak, knee-deep in filth, until decent readers have a feeling of nausea, and the publication of items known to be untrue. A milder but no less objectionable form of sensationalism is the giving of undue prominence to all kinds of unimportant matter, such as baseball and football games. In this every American paper published in the English language is sensational, even idiotic. To us, at least, it seems idiotic when next to the portrait and biography of a celebrated man of learning the picture and history of a baseball player are given, for the latter can hardly be classified as anything else than a fancy loafer. We do not believe that a reaction is likely to set in against this sensationalism, for the public and the newspapers corrupt each other.

"Is there no remedy? The answer is to be found in the condition of the European press. There we find a neat division. The European press includes papers which vie with their American contemporaries in corruption and vileness. But the majority are highly respectable. People with corrupted tastes read vile publications, decent folk read clean papers. The financial objections against this line of demarkation are overcome in that decent papers cost more than sensational ones. In this lies the solution of the problem. American publishers must seek to teach American readers that a high-class paper can not be produced except at a fair price. The American papers are rotten because they are cheap. Unless the public are willing to pay a good price they can not have a good paper.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that a decent paper must necessarily be dull. The matter which is treated in the very vilest paper is often unobjectionable in itself. Vice as pictured in the sensational press is part of the news of the day, and no paper, not even the most decent, may ignore it altogether. The difference is in the way in which such subjects are treated. A *piquanterie* told by a German or French writer appears very different from the style in which it would be written up by an American reporter, whose chief aim is to tickle the palate of his readers by exhibitions of brutality. But a writer possessed of some literary talent costs money. Able men need not write for the pittance paid to American reporters.

"It is, therefore, only necessary for a sufficient number of American readers to declare themselves willing to pay a fair price, and they will get a good paper. There is no want of talent. America has a very good showing of able writers. It seems strange that the public are unwilling to make the small sacrifice which is needed. A daily paper has become almost as much a necessity as daily bread, and a bad paper causes as much dissatisfaction as bad bread. But not until the public are willing to pay will the division between good and bad newspapers be made on European lines. Until then decent people must be content to read papers which interest equally the debauchee, the ignorant, and the brutalized."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Municipal Ownership of Gas-Works in Philadelphia.—The *Philadelphia Press* takes exception to current representations that municipal ownership of gas-works is a failure there, in this fashion: "'Failure in Philadelphia' is the caption of an editorial in the *Cleveland Leader* on the municipal ownership of gas-works. The *Brooklyn Eagle* in a similar spirit supports the argument against municipal ownership by this observation: 'We are informed that in Philadelphia there is a deficiency in the gas account every year which has to be made up by a tax upon the people.' This unfavorable judgment of the profitableness of municipal gas-works has some vogue, and is the result of errone-

ous influences based on the fact that the gas bureau has recently been an applicant for a share of the proceeds from both temporary and permanent loans. The inference is a very much mistaken one. The Philadelphia gas-works are a source of profit to the city. They always have been profitable, except for a brief period immediately after the reduction of the price from \$1.50 to \$1 per thousand feet. This reduction caused a slight deficiency at first, which was soon more than made good by the increased consumption which dollar gas brought about. For the year 1895 the receipts of the Philadelphia gas bureau were \$3,155,956. The current expenses were \$2,985,513. This leaves a net profit of \$170,443, of which \$54,589 was expended in permanent improvements in connection with the gas plant, and \$115,854 was added to the revenue of the city available for other departments. In addition to this the city got its gas free to an amount which, if sold at the usual rate, would have added to the city treasury \$638,498. This is a very good showing, both for dollar gas and municipal ownership. In his last annual message Mayor Warwick pronounces this judgment as the result of his observation and experience relative to the expediency of municipal ownership of gas-works. He says: 'The gas-works is one of the most valuable assets of the city. It has been valued at a low calculation at \$30,000,000. During my administration I have been strengthened in my belief that the gas-works should never be sold. Director of Public Works Thompson reports that 'since 1887 the bureau of gas has paid to the city in excess of the amount appropriated \$5,285,986, and has expended in the same period for mains, sewers, and extensions \$3,403,347, showing a net profit to the city of \$1,882,633, in addition to supplying all public lights free.' The director adds that if the city would pay for the gas it consumes and allow him the money for necessary improvements in the plant, the bureau could furnish gas to the people of Philadelphia at seventy-five cents per thousand feet without loss to the city. This does not look like a failure."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHERE is the man who said the tariff was not an issue?—*The Press, New York*.

FROM all that can be learned the home address of the Dingley bill is the morgue.—*The Express, Buffalo*.

THE woman-suffragists have now but forty-one more States to conquer. Come to think of it, Idaho has a sort of a womanly sound.—*The Herald, Boston*.

HIS SILVER TERM.

REPRESENTATIVE CATCHINGS of Mississippi—"My dear Catchings," as Cleveland called him—was a sound-money Democrat during the early days of the Administration, and until the question of his return to Congress depended on his change of heart. Then he came out for silver and was re-elected.

The other day some Democrats in the House were discussing the possible Democratic member of the Committee on Rules to take the place of the late Judge Crisp. Some one suggested Mr. Catchings.

"But Catchings is a silver man," said a Southern member.

"Oh, no," instantly remarked Representative Owens, of Kentucky, "his silver term doesn't commence until the 4th of March."—*The Post, Washington*.



LET US GIVE WHAT WE CAN.

"Somebody wants to start a republic in China; we might help them with a few old things."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

LETTERS AND ART.

A GREAT PAINTER'S AMUSING IGNORANCE.

M. LEOPOLD MABILLEAU contributes a highly interesting article to the *Revue de Paris* (November 1) on Jean Louis Dominique Ingres, the famous French artist, whose picture, "La Source," is known all over the world, and who (with David d'Angers) was the last of the great "classic" school which Hugo and the Romanticists of 1830 swept forever away. We translate and condense the following from what is a striking contribution to art history, biography, and criticism:

Ingres inherited his talent and got his first instruction from his father, a plaster-modeler of Montauban, a town about 40 kilometers from Toulouse. At eleven he was as clever as his parent, and at twelve—since he showed as great a taste for music as for drawing—he played in the orchestra of the Toulouse theater. His literary education was grossly neglected. The indifference of his father and his mother's miserly economies deprived him of such instruction as could be got in Montauban; and the result is seen in the most comical blunders in spelling and grammar; he even appeared to believe that "*hippocrisie*," as he misspelt it, had something to do with horses! And the great "classic" painter disfigured the names of classic heroes with almost impossible orthography, altho he spoke and wrote them for seventy years of his life.

He always showed a taste for dissertations and theories. He never thought the business of painting could suffice for his ambition, and fully believed in himself as a man of ideas—a sort of specially appointed art-philosopher. His model in life was not Raffael, "a god, a being inimitable, absolute, incorruptible"; but Poussin, "the most perfect of men," was the painter he strove to imitate. Yet Poussin, great painter that he was, "had never been so great if he had had no doctrine." Ingres was a symbolist, and there is no doubt that the nine volumes of note-books which he bequeathed to the Montauban Museum, and on which the article is based, represented the nine Muses; while each volume carries a title corresponding to a division of the ideal world wherein the artist sought his inspirations, such as "Homer," "Sophocles," and so forth.

Nothing is more curious than to note how Ingres studied up an epoch, a man, a fact which he wished to put in a picture. He was never satisfied merely to read, to meditate upon a characteristic document from which to take the idea or the figure he wanted; he must inform himself of antecedents and results, he must circumnavigate the matter in hand, so that he accumulated all sorts of useless details. Say that he decided to put Romulus into a picture. He would at once procure an abridged history of Rome, copy the list of kings—names, dates, principal exploits—with citations from authors, notes, notices, and notelets. . . . The "study" was not, for him, a method of evocation, an invitation to the imagination. He wanted to "understand," to "instruct" himself; and as he was destitute of the first rudiments of historic research, he went just where he should not have gone: instead of chronicles, memoirs, biographies, which would have given him by a word, by an expressive detail, a revelation of *life*, he had recourse to dry and empty "manuals" and *résumés* from which art has nothing to take. These note-books contain quite three thousand entries of this kind, with remarks and extracts. When he began to paint he was wearied and disgusted with preliminary searchings; and we never find, consequently, even in his best works, that flower of execution, that air of youth, freshness, and freedom, which show so often in his sketches.

Ingres was possessed by a demon of pride. Every page, every line almost, of the note-books exhibits it. Sometimes it affects to be a capital modesty: "Great man!" they say to me. Only God is great. "Before nature I am nothing." More often it appears indirectly, in manifestations of contempt for rivals and contemporaries, those who misunderstand him, who do not *think* as he does: "Gérard . . . God forgive him, if he can!" "Robert Fleury . . . mediocre mind and man!" For thirty years he meditated allegories intended to denounce, disgrace, and crush his enemies, who are "wretches, hypocrites, and knaves," and "stupid detractors," in thorough accord with a "society ignorant, false, envious, and of bad taste. . . . Dogs forever seeking to devour

the lions." And the frontispiece of the ninth volume consists of these three sentences symbolically arranged: "May 7, 1864. I have handed to the president of the Fine Arts Class of the Institute MY RESIGNATION" (thrice underlined!). Then: "I am not, I will not be, of this apostate century." And last, marking the significance of all the rest: "Enlarge my bust in marble!" His philosophy is summed up in his proposed great canvas, "Mediocrity governing the World;" his politics are summed up in two words: "disgraces," "apotheoses." His ignorance was as stupendous as it was naïve. He believed that Homer was a schoolmaster, and actually copied out, from heaven knows what incredible "Life of Homer," an account of the poet's tomb, "which has been at last discovered by the Count de Grün, a Dutch officer. . . . It is a sarcophagus fourteen feet long and four broad, built of six stones, upon one of which is graven a Greek inscription, probably that which is recorded by Herodotus. *The skeleton of the celebrated poet has been found sitting in the interior*"—and his inkstand and pen, withal!!! And he writes: "I had happily brought with me my treasure-book 'The Greek Authors' in one volume! Yet he actually painted, and was proud of 'The Apotheosis of Homer' in the Louvre. He passes through Caen—a place of lovely churches, splendid pictures, by Perugino and Veronese, and other wonders, pictorial and architectural, and writes: "There is nothing to be seen here, nothing, except people who vegetate like cabbages, without a thought for art."

His theory of art, of course, is well known; but his opinions about certain old masters are new. Of Rubens he wrote: "We should like to have said to Rubens what Poussin said to Caravaggio, that he came into the world to destroy painting."

The note-books in themselves enable us to pass upon Ingres a judgment in preparation for the study of his designs, and seemingly definitive. This admirable mechanic [*ouvrier*] deserves only one reproach, that he always attempted great enterprises; this laborious ignoramus has but one fault, that of pretending to the glory of the thinker. He has missed but one thing; it is true, the only thing to which he had all his life aspired—genius.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHRISTMAS BOOK.

VOLUMINOUS as the literature of Christmas is, it dwindles into insignificance in the presence of what we have, by a natural process of evolution, come to know as the "Christmas book." To the making of Christmas books there is no end, and Mr. Robert A. Bowen in *Book Reviews*, the monthly journal of the Macmillans, attempts to trace the development and indicate the essential characteristics of this literary development. We quote from the article:

"The narrator would not need to go so far back into the past as to the 'Gloria in Excelsis,' supposed to have been sung by the shepherds at the nativity of the infant Christ and pronounced 'the first Christmas Carol,' to find the easily distinguishable fountain-head of our present holiday volume. What may be called modern book illustration is not yet much beyond its first century in age, as Mr. Austin Dobson tells us, tho there were sporadic instances at an earlier time, such as the engravings by Hogarth of Butler's 'Hudibras,' of 'Don Quixote,' and of other authors, Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope. But it was an humbler poet than these last named whose work was to serve as the inspiration of what may be looked upon as the pioneer effort in book illustration—the 'Fables' of the genial Gay, published in 1779, with woodcuts, by Bewick. The 'Poems' and the 'Italy' of Rogers lent themselves with a suspicious readiness to the illustration of Stothard, and the garrulous author is known to have spent large sums upon the drawings made for his somewhat invertebrate poetry by no less an artist than Turner. . . . And so we come down the years with here and there the name of an illustrator standing forth prominently and known to us all from childhood, such as Cruikshank, or Mulready, the Goldsmithian illustrator of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and the immortal 'Phiz,' of Sam Weller fame, until we meet the *sui generis* 'Christmas Book' of a few decades ago, the illustrated Longfellow and Poes, Grays and Byrons and Scotts, and become familiar with the names of Harrison Weir, John Gil-

bert, Birket Foster, and others. It is but a step then to such a typical 'Christmas Book' as the 'Illustrated Tennyson' of 1858 in its red binding and with cut gilt edges and pictures by Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Millais, and Mulready, early work of most of these now well-known names."

Of course there are certain authors who, either by the nature of their work or by the love we bear them, offer themselves most happily for Christmas purposes, continues the writer. The open sesame into the gathering of those who make a native source from which the "'Christmas book' draws its true reason for being is very subtle":

"It is not to be found in the reverence, in the awe, nor alone in the admiration and love that an author commands from us. Rather is it in a light shed upon the more companionable aspects of human nature, and the more personal or homelike features of external life as it is, or has been with the past rich bloom upon it, and in which we find warmth for the heart and a peace and solace for the mind."

But there is another class of books which are popularly regarded as good Christmas books. Of this class the writer says:

"These, unfortunately, are generally the books whose subject-matter is precisely of the kind which eludes even the most gifted graphic artist—at any rate all but the most gifted. Is it merely a question for the literary quidnunc: Can the more vivid, glowing, soul-illuminated conceptions of the poet find their interpretation in an art as concrete as even the greatest graphic art must be? It is not a question of the comparative greatness of the arts of poetry and of painting; it is a question merely as to how far painting can be interpretative of poetry; up to what point they work with mutual sympathy; beyond what point each throws its shadow across the path of the other. Can the hell of Dante or of Milton be painted? Gustave Doré, at least, tells us, No. Is Shakespeare, barring questions of historical costume, furniture, etc.—which, by the way, are not Shakespeare's—capable of illustration? Would he be Shakespeare if he were? How far may an artist hope to paint—still less to draw—the myriad, palpitating, imaginatively glowing colors of Keats, the diaphanous, iridescent tints of Shelley, the rare atmosphere of Wordsworth, whose own sadly hackneyed line alone can describe them: 'The light that never was on sea or land'? Is it not something of an impertinence to touch with however so loyal an intent to better that which is already perfect of its kind? Does 'The Eve of St. Agnes' stand in need of more live coloring? Does the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' admit of visual representation?

"So it is that to these gorgeous volumes of holiday books, however artistic in themselves, the sensitive lover of literature turns with something of a chilled feeling at his heart."

Important also is the art of qualifying a book for holiday duty by the attractiveness of the decorated cover. Of this comparatively new departure the writer says:

"Here again the literary man will arise to claim as his prerogative the simpler, the simplest form of binding for his favorite books, relegating to the seeker for gift-books and books for the drawing-room those which are made showy by more or less tasteful decoration upon their covers. It is perilously easy to overstep the bounds of good taste in this matter, and many a book of beautiful interior and of sterling literary merit is made to be a thing of 'sounding brass' by means of the superabundance of gilt design and lettering upon the outside. Doubtless the denouncers of fancy bindings may too often be swept into a state resembling prudery upon this subject; and there is an unmistakable feeling of respectability and safety in unadorned or chastely adorned morocco, or Russia leather, or calf bindings, resembling that induced by old plate or age-colored mahogany. Yet there are authors who can gracefully lay by these insignia of their station in the aristocracy of letters and appear to no disadvantage in less stately trappings. The subject alone forms a sufficient topic for a paper; for probably good taste in the judicious use of the art deserves praise as fully as it does in the matter of the interior illustration of a book; and bad taste in its application, whether it be of design and coloring only, or also in the lack of appropriateness of the author as regards any but a sober binding, merits

the warm censure of those to whom books are sacred things and who would object as much to having their Shakespeares bound in white and gold as they would to have Charles Lamb or Washington Irving in ponderous folio. But for much of the dainty handiwork upon the covers of modern books there can be only words of commendation. Often it serves as introduction and keynote at once, and where not so organic is a thing of beauty and a means of artistic education; for it may be hoped that the popularity, if not the tolerance, of the barbaric, heterogeneous cover designs upon our books has given way before a more refined taste."

These reflections upon Christmas books are brought to a close by a word or two of reminder that, after all, the essential value of a book lies in its literary substance rather than in artistic ornamentation. The final observations deserve to be quoted in full:

"As 'good wine needs no bush' so should good literature stand in no need of accessories of binding or illustration to render us its purest enjoyment. The tonic effect of that literature upon our individual natures lies in what it says direct to us, in the response it demands from our deepest selves, only in a secondary sense in any suggestions that come to us through the response of others. There is but one way to attain to truth—in literature as elsewhere—and that is by a direct perception of it. The feeblest glimmer of it acquired by one's self is worth more intrinsically than encyclopedias of helps. These, indeed, come in afterward as desirable aids. Bearing this fact in mind and accepting the illustrated editions of the masterpieces of literature as votive offerings to individual and often superior genius, we can then propose as a Christmas toast to the 'Christmas Book': 'Here's to your health and your family's; and may they all live long and prosper!'"

Death of the Poet Patmore.—Coventry Patmore, English poet and essayist, died December 1, at the age of seventy-four. Patmore's literary work extended over a period of fifty years. His best-known poem is "The Angel in the House," written while the poet was an assistant librarian in the British Museum. *The Academy* has this to say of the poem:

"It was a book greatly beloved. Tennyson, not profuse of recognitions to his contemporaries, ranked it high in our short list of 'great poems.' Carlyle, spurner of poetry, strange to say carried this poem with him on a holiday as a true companion. No wonder that Ruskin said he wished English girls had those lovely lines all by heart, if not all by lip. 'You can not read him,' he says, in 'Sesame and Lilies,' 'too often or too carefully. As far as I know, he is the only living poet who always strengthens and purifies;' and it is from 'The Angel,' also, that Ruskin takes an instance of love at its highest—as it may exist in the disciplined spirit of a perfect human creature—as the purifying passion of the soul. There, any way, you had the heart of the matter; and the poet must have felt that some at least of his arrows of song had gone right to the mark. Hawthorne and Emerson sent similar reports from America, where the poem had immediate vogue, and has had sales to outnumber the more than 100,000 copies which England has absorbed."

Of Patmore's general literary style *The Athenæum* thinks it will be admitted that he "was eminently a graceful and strong writer, who took infinite pains with his style, and never carried the refining process so far as to injure the vigor of his thought."

He was a very conservative, reticent man, and yet "clubbable," of austere temperament and yet at one time a contributor to *Punch*. *Harper's Weekly* speaks of him as the laureate of the women. It adds:

"Mr. Patmore was the poet of domesticity. He found inspiration in a tea party, in the gossip of his housekeeper, in the purchase of a pair of sand-shoes for his wife, and it was inevitable that the ice should occasionally give way beneath him. Yet his 'Angel in the House' is a very tender, very ingenious, and at times very beautiful hymn in woman's praise. 'The Unknown Eros' is a far better but much less widely read production; indeed, I doubt whether any poem of equal merit has remained so obscure."

BEETHOVEN AND HIS SYMPHONIES.

WE reproduce the vigorous and expressive pen-sketch of the "Giant of the Symphony" published in the November issue of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. It was found by Mme. Baurneind, of Vienna, in an album of sketches made by a contemporary artist. The authentic portraits of Beethoven are few, and most of them are not good. This sketch, so simple and hasty, yet expressing so much, is specially interesting, because it confirms in every line the impression of the best extant likenesses, and conveys a striking suggestion of the mingled fire and gloom,



the grandeur and the abiding sorrow of that leonine head, and face of genius.

Opportunely with this portrait appears the second of the series of articles, on "The Masters of the Symphony," contributed by Émile Michel of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Paris, to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The bulk of this paper is devoted to Beethoven. M.

Michel is nothing if not academic, not to say pedantic, and there are passages in his critique which will make the blood of many a music-lover boil with indignation and with scorn. After speaking of Beethoven's precociousness, "the tenderness of his mother, the vulgarity of his drunken, brutal, brainless father, who dragged the child with him to the pothouse, and, by the harshness with which he obstructed his piano-playing, endangered his health and nearly disgusted him forever with his art," M. Michel says:

"With the death of his mother, and of his beloved sister, with the stunted growth caused by the dissipations of his father, the child made his début in his sad apprenticeship of existence, and the sore contradictions which divided his restless soul betrayed themselves ever more and more. At once timid and proud, affectionate and savage, expansive and self-centered, kind even to weakness, and suspicious to the point of hypochondria, he was predestined to every illusion, every disappointment; and when the most terrible of infirmities that could afflict him came gradually to isolate him from other men, his humors grew more and more intractable. But he need not on that account have been a misanthrope. Ardent and passionate, he was born to suffer in the world, because he brought to it nothing but his pride and his awkwardness. Like Jean-Jacques he took the speech of the backstairs and the gutter into the drawing-room. He was discontented equally with himself and with others. Regarding society with horror, he buried himself more and more in his solitude, and robbed himself of the sympathy of his best friends at the very moment when they might have come to his aid. . . . Living in a perpetual conflict of realities he detested and ideals which he caressed—granted that his sincerity was absolute—his sighings like his yearnings toward the Deity are expressed in sheer rantings. Nature was his only refuge; in her he could confide, while she enraptured him. With a child's simplicity he found in the country an overflowing joy in seeing its loveliness, in listening to its mingled sounds, and his ecstasies bordered upon adoration. Nature, in whose midst he found surcease of his sufferings, grew more and more dear to him as he felt more and more driven to shun his fellows, and turned more and more in upon himself.

"But amidst all the painful contrasts and incoherences of his character he always remained true to his art. Art alone helped to support the burdens of a life which he might have been tempted to shorten; he concentrated all his affections on it, and by it he stood, and consoled and avenged himself for the miseries of his destiny."

The symphony, more than any other form of music, was, says M. Michel, the form which best suited his genius: "It alone could impart to the confused ardors that seethed in him an expression sufficiently clear yet indefinite—mysterious and eloquent." In the third, or "Eroïca" symphony, says M. Michel, after having touched on the first and second symphonies, "we search in vain for any trace of the style of Beethoven's predecessors;" it is a work "stamped with a poignant sadness, and elevated by that lyrical inspiration which hitherto had been unknown in the symphony." Beethoven here made the symphony an instrument of wholly personal expression. "It is himself, his hopes and despair, his sufferings broken by his bursts of joy that he paints for us. And just because he put himself completely into his work, its contrasts are the more startling, its notes the more profound, more intimate. The manner in which he conceived it, too, accounts in some degree for the originality of its inspiration." M. Michel retells the well-known story of Bernadotte, the French Ambassador at Vienna, suggesting to Beethoven that he should compose an important work in honor of Napoleon, then First Consul; of Beethoven's brooding long over the idea, and at last writing the "Eroïca" symphony; of his anger when he heard news of the Corsican's becoming Emperor, and his exclaiming, "Why, he's nothing but an ordinary man after all!" M. Michel omits, however, to mention that other remark of the master's, when he heard of Napoleon's death: "Ah! I have already written the music for *that* ceremony"—meaning, of course, the famous "Funeral March" which forms the slow movement of the symphony.

What will create more resentment than anything else in the article is the criticism of the "Pastoral" symphony:

"Who, without the 'program' of the 'Pastoral,' could possibly suppose that the direct imitation of nature had the slightest share in the intention [*valeur*] of this work? The song of the nightingale and the cry of the cuckoo introduced in it seem mere childishness, and of questionable taste; and if the episode of the storm is really fine, it is so because it has its proper beauty and has been conceived in a strictly musical fashion."

Failure of Mapleson's Opera Company.—In *The Home Journal*, Hillary Bell indulges in some reflections over the collapse of the new Imperial Opera Company. We quote him as follows:

"Grand opera seldom follows that middle path of fortune selected by the drama, and is usually the most prosperous or least successful of ventures. Two years ago Walter Damrosch earned \$75,000 as his personal profit from the short spring season he undertook in this and neighboring cities. Encouraged by this greeting to his German organization, he engaged a larger and better company, went on a more extended tour last year, and lost every dollar he had invested in the enterprise. Colonel Mapleson spent five years in organizing the Imperial Opera Company. It was a good company, with principals of vocal and dramatic talent, a well-trained and entirely admirable chorus, and two worthy conductors. In the dramatic world so finely equipped an enterprise must have prospered. But in the operatic world its financial failure was as complete as its artistic success was pronounced. In grand opera it is neither the expected nor the merited that happens. This species of entertainment is the highest luxury of civilization, and it must be supported by people of wealth and fashion, else the most ambitious impressario and the greatest singers fall into speedy disaster."

The New York *Tribune* is more caustic. It begins an editorial on "The Mapleson Fiasco" with these words:

"It would be possible to discuss the collapse of the new Imperial Opera Company with that degree of patience, amiability, composure, courtesy, and kindness which such an occasion invites, if there were grounds for believing that there had ever been any artistic sincerity or financial soundness back of the enterprise. As it is, the catastrophe looks in every way like a continuation of the chapter of operatic annals which Colonel Mapleson wrote for the diversion of scoffers and the edification of students a dozen years ago."

CONCERNING FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE.

"IN the deep gloom which hangs over Nietzsche, in his wanderings of the mind and the feet through so many high and wild landscapes, in the pathos of contrast suggested by his early and his latter years, in his present condition of insanity without hope, while his books are sumptuously edited, carefully translated, and studied from New York to St. Petersburg, all the elements of tragedy are mingled." We quote the preceding sentence from an article in *The Quarterly Review* (October), in which are to be found many interesting facts concerning Nietzsche's life and antecedents, derived from the first volume of a Life by his sister. *The Quarterly* writer characterizes Nietzsche as "the hero as well as the prophet of free-thinkers," "the latest . . . of those spirits that, like the too-often quoted Mephistopheles, 'say no' to an entire civilization." "To him the church seems an effete superstition, the state mere tyranny, metaphysics the ghost of religion sitting upon its grave, morality a bugbear, law the enemy of life, and everything permissible so long as men please themselves."

Friedrich Nietzsche's ancestors were Polish fugitives who settled in Germany. His grandfather was a learned parson of the Lutheran Church, and his father was tutor of the princesses of Sachsen-Altenburg, a personal acquaintance of Frederick William IV. (after whom the boy was named), and something of a religious mystic. At Röcken, near Lützen, Friedrich was born October 15, 1844. In the boy's fifth year his father fell down a flight of steps, and the injury received terminated in softening of the brain and death. The family removed to Naumburg, and the highly sensitive boy had to attend the common school. Here is a picture of his school-days:

"At first he made no friends, and was too earnest for his years. The boys called him 'little clergyman'; they took home stories of his extraordinary acquaintance with the Bible, and how he recited hymns that made them cry. Later on, his comrades made a hero of Friedrich; his sister worshiped him; and her recollections of his skill in amusements at home, his fantasies and fairy-tales, his enthusiasm for the Russians during the Crimean War, his Homeric studies which infected all around, and his anxiety to understand as well as practise the religious principles taught him, furnish us with a child's biography, not very deep or philosophical, but pleasing and true. It is the old German home, with some added polish and an almost artistic clearness of feature, that charms by its combination of the picturesque and the natural. These two were pattern children, bred in the atmosphere of Lutheran piety, spending their holidays with a clerical grandfather in his country-living of Pobles, or with a clerical uncle at Nirmsdorf, and sheltered from the world by aunts and other feminine kindred, who might sometimes read the newspapers but were zealous for converting the heathen."

His promise as a student induced the rector of the land-school at Pforta to give him a scholarship in that institution. He developed a passion for the classics and for music, but could make no way with mathematics; was given to reserve and reverie; wrote verses and composed melodies. "Sometimes, thinking where he should travel during his holidays, he fell into strange dreams and traveled in his sleep; and once, thus roaming, as he thought,

under comfortless vivid sunshine, there struck upon his ear a cry from the neighboring asylum, which he records in a melancholy yet defiant tone. He did not foresee the future." He grew to hate the routine of school-life and the traditions of scholarship. He resembled in many ways, then and later, the late John Addington Symonds. "Both, finally turning from metaphysics as delusion, and convinced that religion, above all in its Christian dogmatic form, was the ruin of art and the chief hindrance to man's advancement, devised in its stead an Epicurean stoicism, or rule of pleasure founded upon the mystery of pain, with the mortality of the soul to put a sting into it, and death as the great deliverance."

At twenty Nietzsche went to the University at Bonn, where he not only ceased to desire to become a pastor, but ceased to be a Christian, and "joined that throng of bewildered and disorderly pilgrims who have substituted inquiry for belief and become seekers after the unknown." After two years at Bonn he went to Leipsic, attracted by the fame of its professors. We quote again here:

"But his true master at Leipsic was none of these; it was the dead Schopenhauer, in whom, until a certain memorable day, he had not read one line. Finding the volumes at an old bookseller's, some demon, as he tells us, whispered to him, 'Take them home'; he obeyed the warning, went back with them to the retired little house in a garden where he was then passing his quiet days, and throwing himself down on a sofa let the magician work his mighty spell upon him. Schopenhauer was a revelation, intimate, astonishing, personal, as if he had written for Nietzsche alone. 'An energetic, gloomy genius,' assuredly; and we may well believe that 'every line which cried aloud of renunciation and self-denial' spoke to the tormented spirit; that 'here, as in a looking-glass,' or a prose version of 'Faust,' he saw 'the world, life, and his own mind in terrible majesty'—'the sunlike-glimpse of art; sickness and healing; banishment and refuge; heaven and hell.' He began to despise, to chasten himself; his diary abounded in sharp satire on his own weakness; he was nervous and ill, yet deprived himself of sleep, sitting up until two in the morning to rise again at six. How would all this have ended? It is his own question, and he answers, 'Who can tell to what height of folly I should have ventured, had not vanity and the pressure of regular studies wrought in a contrary direction?'"

At the age of twenty-three he donned the uniform of a military conscript. While performing his duties as field-artilleryman he injured muscles in his chest, and was laid up for five months. Soon after he was appointed professor of classical philology at Basle. Here the detailed account of his life ceases, and *The Quarterly* writer proceeds to an analysis of Nietzsche's philosophy, into which we need not follow him. A second volume of the life of Nietzsche by Mme. Förster-Nietzsche, his sister, is yet to come.

A Story of Strauss.—The following is too good a story to be new to everybody, but it is sure to be new to some. We take it from *The Mirror* (St. Louis):

"It was the linen cuff and the quick thought of the woman who wore it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park at Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed, 'My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope. I must write it down before I forget it.' Alas! After much rummaging of pockets, it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill. Strauss's music is considered light, but it weighed heavy as lead upon his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff. The composer clutched it eagerly, and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. Its mate followed; still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home, with

the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head—his own linen was limp, colored calico—when suddenly his wife be-thought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of 'The Blue Danube' decorated its surface."

PLAIN SPEECH ABOUT AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

"THE patient public," says Margaret Armour in a strongly written article in *The Magazine of Art* (December), "is always having something offered it to live up to. Yesterday it was the blue tea-pot; to-day it is 'The Yellow Book' and 'The Savoy.' The majority, of course, plod on their stolid way, unconcerned with the baubles of art, but there are always some for whom its esoteric mysteries have a charm, and who would rather die than lag in an up-to-date movement. These are at present agog over the Decadents, whose dazzling travesties in black and white of 'the human face divine,' are art's latest sensation. The blue-pot was a mild diet for the soul, but it did not harm. The Decadents supply stronger food, but they mix it with a poison that makes it perilous to swallow. . . . Mr. Beardsley might adopt the *mot* of Louis XIV. and say, almost without arrogance, '*L'Art décadent, c'est moi.*' In his work we have the most complete expression of what is typical of the movement—disdain of classical traditions in art, and of clean traditions in ethics; the *fin de siècle* outlook on the husk of life, and brilliant dexterity in portraying it; also, perhaps, a finer feeling for the tools of art than for its materials." She quotes Hamerton: "There seems to be a peculiar tendency in Mr. Beardsley's mind to the representation of types without intellect and without morals. Some of the most dreadful faces in all art are to be found in the illustrations of the play 'Salome.' . . . There is distinctly a sort of corruption in Mr. Beardsley's art so far as its human element is concerned." The writer then proceeds to "go one better." There is hardly, she says, "an adjective in the dictionary too ugly to sling at the hectic vice, the slimy nastiness of those faces. . . . He (Beardsley) must gloat upon ugliness and add to it, and when it is not there he must create it. Compare his impression of a familiar object—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, for instance—with our own; the Beardsley trail is on her face; and it is curious to think what the Duchess of Devonshire would have been in his hands instead of Gainsborough's. . . . If we find an artist besmirching his model when we can test results by our own experience, the chances are he is always at it, and the ugliness he dresses out for us is in his own eye. To be a devout Decadent, too, you must not only be wicked: you must be worse—as *Punch* would say—you must be vulgar." The groundwork of all Beardsley's superimposed styles is "Cockney." His "Slippers of Cinderella" is "'Arriet on 'Ampstead 'Eath done into a Japanese patch, down—or rather up—to the very feather on the 'Dorati' bonnet. In fact 'The Yellow Book' was just a glorified 'Pick-Me-Up,' and both are utterances of the Cockney soul." How to get rid of the Decadents is a puzzling question. Miss Armour thinks the happiest way would be to "hoist them altogether off our [English] shoulders and saddle them on France! She has a nice broad back for such things, and Mr. Beardsley won't be the last straw by many."

An American Artist of Great Promise.—American artists to-day are in the vanguard of art. There are Whistler and Sargent and Abbey, each in his way unique; and for some years now Europe, and especially England, has appreciated yet another, Mr. J. J. Shannon, who is at once one of the most fashionable and most original of portrait-painters. Oddly enough, his mother country knows little of him—as an American, that is. *The Magazine of Art* for December contains a rather tardy appreciation of his gifts by Alfred Lys Baldry, and some significant biographical details. Born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1862, Mr. Shannon went to England when sixteen, and studied at South Kensington. He is master of a most direct, vigorous, and accomplished technic, thus contradicting the notion that technic can only be learned in Paris or Brussels. His original intention was to study in London for a couple of years only and then to return; but he worked at South Kensington for three years, taking the gold medal for figure in his second year, and, a few months later successfully painting a portrait of the Hon. Horatia Stopford,

one of the Maids of Honor, the picture being exhibited in the Academy of 1881 by command of the Queen. From that time to this he has made continuous progress. His first successes were made with portraits of ladies, but the picture which placed him at once in the front rank of the younger painters was his admirable full-length of Henry Vigne, Esq. (1887). This was a piece of work which would have done credit to an artist whose knowledge and executive capacity had been matured by a lifetime of strenuous effort; as the production of a youth who was barely twenty-five, it was quite extraordinary, and "worthy to rank among the greater portraits of this century." It gained him a flow of commissions and many foreign distinctions, among others first-class medals at the Paris Exhibition, Berlin, and Vienna. A selection of his works exhibited at the Fine Arts Society was a feature of the last London season. He has painted striking subject-pictures as well as portraits. "We may fairly expect from him many fresh developments," says the writer in conclusion. "There are few men among us from whom so much seems possible."

A Defense of French Songs.—The well-known French playwright and author, Maurice Lefevre, who has just come to this country to lecture on "The Songs of France," is the highest living authority in France on all that appertains to French songs. The almost generally accepted idea in this country that the French song is fitly represented by the class of singers and songs known as "Frenchy," which are "mostly short skirts and *risque* words," M. Lefevre characterizes as "positively outrageous." To a representative of the *New York Mail and Express* he said recently:

"Whenever a woman, garbed in clothes that begin reprehensibly late and terminate shockingly early, appears upon the stage and executes a dance that is abnormally suggestive—surely enough you will find it labeled upon the playbills as a 'Dance Parisienne.' Whenever an houri with golden locks and a countenance of brass flaunts before the public several inches more lingerie than even stage conventionality allows—bouf!—right away she is credited as a product of the French boards. And, when some lost offspring of the Paris byways exploits sundry songs which it would be impossible to render in English—right away her performance receives acceptance as something especially representative of Gallic life and taste. 'Shocking! Well, I should say so! But it's Frenchy to the last degree!' is the popular verdict. And against all this I desire to most emphatically protest. I say it is—outrageous! . . . France has a most wealthy collection of really meritorious song—song in all its branches, from the heroic to the comic. It is this point which I shall endeavor to very clearly demonstrate and prove to the American public, as I have already demonstrated and proved to the public of Europe."

M. Lefevre has collated all the representative songs of France. The French Government has appointed commissioners to teach these national melodies in the army and in the navy.

NOTES.

IT is a good story that is told of the well-known writer, Richard Harding Davis, about a colloquy he had in St. Petersburg with Li Hung Chang. Davis was asked by the venerable statesman the customary questions—namely, as to how old and how rich he was, and what he did? He replied "I write books." "Why do you write?" asked Li; "are you not strong enough to work?"

ONE of the best stories told of Du Maurier is this from the English journal *Lloyds*, as related by a correspondent: "There was some years ago in Hampstead-road a pavement artist, now dead. Du Maurier often dropped a coin into the poor man's hat. One cold day the author of 'Trilby' told him to leave his 'pitch' and go to the model soup-kitchen in Euston-road to get some food. Du Maurier, as a joke, consented to take charge of the hat. When the man was out of sight he proceeded to wipe out the pictures of battle-scenes, faithful dogs, etc., and commenced drawing portraits in chalks of the society ladies and gentlemen made famous by him in *Punch*. Passers-by stopped to look, and remunerated the deputy, and when, an hour later, the man returned, he was pleased to find so much in his hat, but regretted that his work had been destroyed. 'This may attract some people, but it ain't art,' he said to the amused Du Maurier, as he commenced wiping out the society males and females. 'Now, this pleases everybody,' he continued, drawing the picture of a soldier."

SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

DR. JACQUES, the inventor of the carbon-electric generator, about which we have already published a good deal, contributes to *Harper's Magazine* (December) a popular illustrated account of his device. As the article is descriptive, and not controversial, we have no defense of the device against the numerous attacks that have been made on it, but merely a statement of what has been done, and some interesting predictions, all colored, as is quite natural, by Dr. Jacques's own enthusiasm for the results he has accomplished. These results are certainly noteworthy, no matter whether or not we accept all his claims. We quote a few paragraphs:

"Sitting before an open fire I have often dreamed of converting the stored-up energy of the coal into some form of energy even more useful to man than heat. We know that, theoretically at least, all of nature's forces are interconvertible; why should not the potential energy of coal be converted directly into electricity instead of into heat? Could all the energy be extracted from a single pound of coal and made to do mechanical work, this work would more than equal a day's labor of a very strong man. In the great coal-fields that are distributed over the surface of the earth nature has stored up a supply of energy safely estimated to equal the hand labor of the entire population of the world continued for a thousand years.

"The most convenient and useful, because the most tractable, form of energy is electricity. In the facility with which we may at will and without waste convert it into such other form of energy as happens to be desired lies the superiority of electricity over all the rest of nature's forces. Having electricity, we may easily produce heat or light, or mechanical motion, or chemical force; but electricity itself has hitherto been produced in quantity only by the use of complicated mechanism and with great waste.

"Electricity is to-day generated by a dynamo that is turned by an engine which is operated by steam, and the steam is made from water by means of heat derived from the combustion of coal. But this is a long and circuitous process, with a large leakage at every step. Much of the energy of combustion goes up chimney as heat or smoke; much of the heat is lost in boiling the water to make steam; much of the expansive force of the steam is wasted as it escapes from the engine; much of the power of the engine is wasted as friction; and there is some loss in the dynamo itself. . . .

"The problem then was to convert the energy of coal more directly into electricity; to do away with the dynamo and the steam-engine; possibly even to do away with heat itself."

How shall this be done? Dr. Jacques tells us how a method presented itself to him:

"It came to me almost as a revelation that if the oxygen of the air could be made to combine with the coal under such circumstances that the production of heat could be prevented, and at the same time a conducting-path could be provided in which a current of electricity might develop, the chemical affinity of the coal for the oxygen would necessarily be converted into electricity and not into heat; for any given form of energy will be converted into such other form as the surrounding conditions make most easy. Given the proper conditions, the potential energy of coal would rather convert itself into electricity than into heat.

"This led to experiments in which coal was submerged in a liquid so that the oxygen of the air could not come in direct contact with the coal and produce combustion. Further, such a liquid was chosen that when air was forced through it to the coal, the oxygen of the air would temporarily enter into chemical union with the liquid and then be crowded out by a further supply of oxygen and forced to combine with the coal."

The liquid now used is potash, kept in a molten state and filled with air-bubbles by a blower; the poles of the battery are respectively the rod of crushed and molded coal that is to be consumed by the oxygen, and the iron pot or cylinder in which the whole is enclosed. Of the possibilities of this combination Dr. Jacques

has great hopes, which, indeed, the creditable performances that it has already made will perhaps justify. He says:

"There appears to be no insurmountable obstacle to the construction of carbon electric generators that shall heat and light our railway trains and propel them with a velocity of one hundred miles an hour. Since electricity, unlike steam, may be applied directly as a rotary motion to every pair of wheels throughout the train, not only could the train be safely propelled with great velocity, but it could be started and stopped quickly, and would be under perfect control. There would be no cinders or smoke.

"Our transatlantic liners—no longer 'steamships'—would not then find a limit of speed set by fuel-carrying capacity. The greater part of the space now given up to coal, and all that is now devoted to boilers and engines, would be available for passengers and freight. Down near the keel are the generators, and along the shaft, gripping it and turning it at tremendous speed, are the motors, working directly and noiselessly, forcing a great ship like the *Campania* at a pace which breaks all records, and lands her passengers at Queenstown perhaps within three days of leaving Sandy Hook. . . .

"The possibilities of the future application of electricity to other branches of chemistry we can now but dimly see, but it is certain that the use of this form of energy, whose chemical power is such that it can dissociate comparatively valueless forms of matter into their constituent elements and recombine these elements into new compounds of great value, has far-reaching possibilities upon the future civilization of man.

"Then there is the advantage of comparatively pure air in our larger cities that would result from the absence of the smoke and soot of the millions of tons of coal now burned. The difference between city air and the pure air of the country is largely, if not chiefly, due to the contamination by carbonic-acid gas and smoke. Think of a smokeless London!"

THE USES OF PAIN.

THE statement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in his address on "The Birth and Death of Pain," at the recent Boston celebration of the semi-centennial of anesthesia, that the purpose of pain is "a riddle to which earth can give no answer" is called in question by the editor of *The Hospital* in a leading article (December 5). For the editor, the use of pain, far from being a riddle, is so clear that he who runs may read. Pain is to the ordinary man a warning of danger. Says the editorial to which we refer:

"Here is a man with a painful broken arm. Does the pain serve any special purpose, any purpose which might not as well have been served without it? Most assuredly it does. But for the pain, the average man—not, perhaps, the scientific man, but the average man—would not pay heed to his injury; would not, in fact, devote the necessary time and trouble to its perfect repair. We have to consider what the average man is for the purposes of this discussion. He is not the average modern American, or modern European, tinctured with all the culture, all the science, all the high morality of the modern world. He is the typical person of no education who has made up the generations of men from the earliest times when mankind emerged from the practically brute condition into dawning moral consciousness. That is the average man to be considered when we ask what may be the purpose of pain. Has pain had a purpose of any kind for all those countless generations of the uncultured past who have constituted the solid mass of mankind? Most assuredly it has had a purpose—many purposes. It has compelled attention to injured structures; it has enforced rest and sleep by the distress of weariness; the taking of food by the tortures of hunger; and, in short, has been the general indicator and corrector for man and beast in the exercise of physical and physiological energy of every kind. Not only so, but the moralist and the religious teacher will unite in insisting that the educational value of pain in the regions of morals and religion has been, and continues to be, incalculable. So far from agreeing with Dr. Weir Mitchell that pain has no purpose in the world, we affirm that one of the most obvious of all the facts connected with pain is its definite

and incalculable value, as an indicator, a corrector, an educational force, alike in the physical, the mental, and the moral spheres."

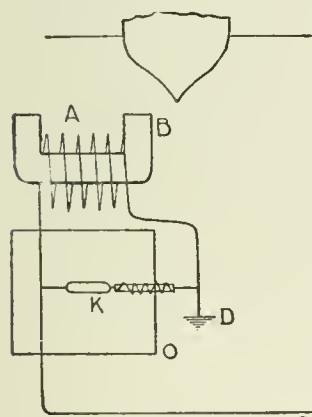
This being so, an objector may say, why interfere with pain at all? This stand was actually taken by many who held, at the time of the introduction of anesthetics, that to use them was to fly in the face of the Almighty. But *The Hospital* points out that such a course would be quite illogical. It says:

"That which is essential for one period of human development may not be essential for another. The sharp physical stimuli, the clubs and spears of the early savage, are not needed by the later races of men. In earlier times hunger, thirst, fear of wounds from enemies, the most elementary of all sensations, were needed to compel even the highest races of men to do the best that was in them. In our times there are millions who work in obedience to motives altogether different from the driving forces of hunger, cold, and physical fear. Ambition compels exertion, duty, mere love of work. And so the element of painfulness, being less and less needed, plays a less and less conspicuous part as a driving and correcting force in the world. Will pain, or the possibility of pain, ever be eliminated from the experience of man, or 'killed,' as Dr. Weir Mitchell might prefer to put it? Most probably not, so long as man is endowed with his present nervous system. But it is possible, nay, it is quite easy, to imagine a time when mankind in general shall have reached such a stage of mental capacity and culture, such a wide and masterful victory over nature, such a degree of physical vigor and material prosperity, that pain shall be a very exceptional fact in his experience. This is the goal at which a philosophical medical science must at any rate aim, with all the energy of which it is capable."

AN ELECTROMAGNETIC SENTINEL.

AN electromagnetic device for giving notice of the approach of hostile ships is described in *The Western Electrician* (December 5). The particular object of such a device is thus set forth at the outset:

"Naval engineers are giving considerable attention to the application of electricity to warfare, defensive as well as offensive, and especial interest is attached to the plans proposed for insuring the safety of large cities situated on the seaboard. The most approved method heretofore employed for coast protection by means of explosive mines has been to sink them in the water-way desired to be protected, preferably in a narrow channel, so that the officers on duty may follow the movements of any hostile vessel by means of range-finders from two observatories on opposite shores connected



ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SENTINEL FOR COAST DEFENSE.

by telephone or telegraph. When the instruments indicate that the vessel is directly above the hidden mine, a switch may be operated either automatically or by hand, controlling a source of powerful electric current, that will explode the mine. This method, however, is subject to the objection of the high cost of such protection, as two observatories and sets of instruments and two or more operators of such instruments are required. A further objection, and one that is far more important than the question of expense, is the restriction of observations to one vessel at a time and the liability of the apparatus to get out of order. Again at night, or during the prevalence of fog, storms, or any other condition tending to obstruct the vision, the usefulness of this system is limited or altogether destroyed.

"Recognizing these restrictions upon present methods, Francis B. Badt, of Chicago, has made a thorough examination of the subject and devised a system which he claims overcomes the objections already mentioned. He describes his invention as an

electromagnetic sentinel for detecting the approach of a mass of magnetic material, particularly armor-clad warships."

Mr. Badt's device depends on the principle that the apparent electrical resistance of a coil of wire having an iron core is modified by the presence of masses of iron or steel, at least when it is traversed by alternating currents. If such a coil, then, be placed near a mine, and if an alternating current be kept passing through it, any device that will measure the strength of the current will give indications of the approach of an iron or steel vessel. In the diagram, *A* is the coil, *B* its iron core, *C* the wire running to shore, *C'* the machine for generating the alternating current, *D, D'* the earth connections at both ends, *F* the measuring-instrument that indicates the alteration in the current, and *G* a switch by which the powerful battery *H* may be caused to explode the mine *O* by means of the fuse *K*. To quote again:

"Darkness, fog, or inclemency of the weather will not affect the workings of this system, it is contended, and when it is automatically controlled there is no expense entailed for maintenance and attendants. . . .

"The inventor explains that with such a device situated in the course of any modern war-vessel, heavily protected by iron or steel armor, the approach within the path of the open magnetic circuit of the coil will increase the self-induction of the coil and less current will flow through the circuit. The indicating device at the observatory will denote this decrease in current to the officer on duty, and he can at the proper moment close the fuse circuit and explode the mine."

The indicator may itself act automatically as the switch for exploding the mine, or a telephone may be used as indicator instead of a device that appeals to the eye. The article concludes as follows:

"A slight modification of the device is easily applicable to the self-propelling type of torpedo, being so constructed as to explode it when within effective distance of any hostile ironclad, and thereby doing away with the necessity of actual contact of the torpedo with the vessel's hull, which, it is claimed, would serve to render the torpedo more effective.

"The means for locating the coil with open magnetic circuit so that the iron-clad ship or other moving magnetic mass shall come within its field is a matter of secondary importance, and may be determined by local conditions."

THE BLIND AND THE X RAY.

MR. EDISON'S innocent experiment with two blind men, described a few weeks ago in these columns, has been made the text for much sensationalism and not a little absurdity by the daily press. *The Electrical Review* (December 9) speaks editorially a few words of sense and soberness on the subject, as follows:

"The sensational daily press has been printing page after page about how the blind may be made to see by means of the X ray and the fluoroscope. It is known that, where the lens of the eye is destroyed by disease or otherwise, it is a physical impossibility to transmit light sensations to the brain. All the talk about 'stimulating the optic nerve' to the extent of making the blind see is hosh. The function of the optic nerve is simply to carry to the brain the result of what is seen by the eye. It may be true that where the lens of the eye is intact, or practically so, but is obscured in some manner, as by a cataract, that the subject may be made to distinguish between light and darkness by means of the X ray and the fluoroscope. But if the vital element of the eye is wanting, nothing can restore the sight, and it is the acme of cruelty to hold out any false hope to persons so sadly afflicted."

Dr. Louis Bell, the electrician, thinks that the X rays themselves do not produce the sensation of light that has been noticed by some blind persons. He writes to *The Electrical World* (December 12) from Newton Center, Mass., as follows:

"About ten days ago I had the pleasure of trying the Röntgen

rays on a blind man, and as the experiment was the first one tried hereabouts and disclosed some new facts, your readers may find it of interest.

"The subject was a very intelligent man in middle life, who became blind five years ago as the result of paralysis. He is to all intents and purposes totally blind, for while now and then able to catch a spark or faint line of brilliant reflected sunlight, he is quite unable to notice arc or incandescent lights within a few feet of his face. The cause of his blindness is stated by the physicians to be paralysis of the optic nerve, substantially complete in both eyes.

"On placing him a couple of feet from the tube and exciting it, he at once distinguished the illuminated area and described correctly its general dimensions and shape. The field of vision, however, seemed to be small. He was plainly able to distinguish the flickering of the tube. A metallic sheet cut off this vision entirely, and he was able to see a bunch of keys, the fingers, and so forth shadowed on the illuminated surface of the tube.

"Now, the interesting feature of the experiment was this: A sheet of cardboard cut off vision as completely as the metal, and the subject could see forms and letters cut out of cardboard as shadows against the tube. Closing the eyelids entirely shut out the effective rays and he could get no trace of light from the fluoroscope.

"In this case, then, the so-called Röntgen rays produced no sensation of vision, for vision was stopped off by a medium highly transparent to such rays. On the other hand, certain other rays delivered by the tube were clearly visible to him, altho they were unable to pass through cardboard or the eyelid.

"The tube was of the double focusing type, and it all appeared of nearly uniform brilliancy to him. He described the illuminated area as of a pale pearl-gray color. The effective rays were apparently not the ordinary ultra-violet ones, for an arc light, rich in these rays, is invisible to him, and he was totally unable to see any trace of a most brilliant volley of sparks from the coil delivered a couple of feet from his eyes. It seems highly probable that the rays which impressed themselves on the almost dead retina were more akin to those studied by Becquerel, since they were certainly refrangible and formed an image of the tube. They certainly were not light in the ordinary sense of the word, for to this his eyes do not respond.

"At all events, it is an interesting study in selective action. There are many gaps to be filled in between the Röntgen rays and the present ultra-violet end of the spectrum, and the complete spectrum of a high-vacuum tube has yet to be investigated. I hope to be able to follow up this line somewhat if I can find time for so doing."

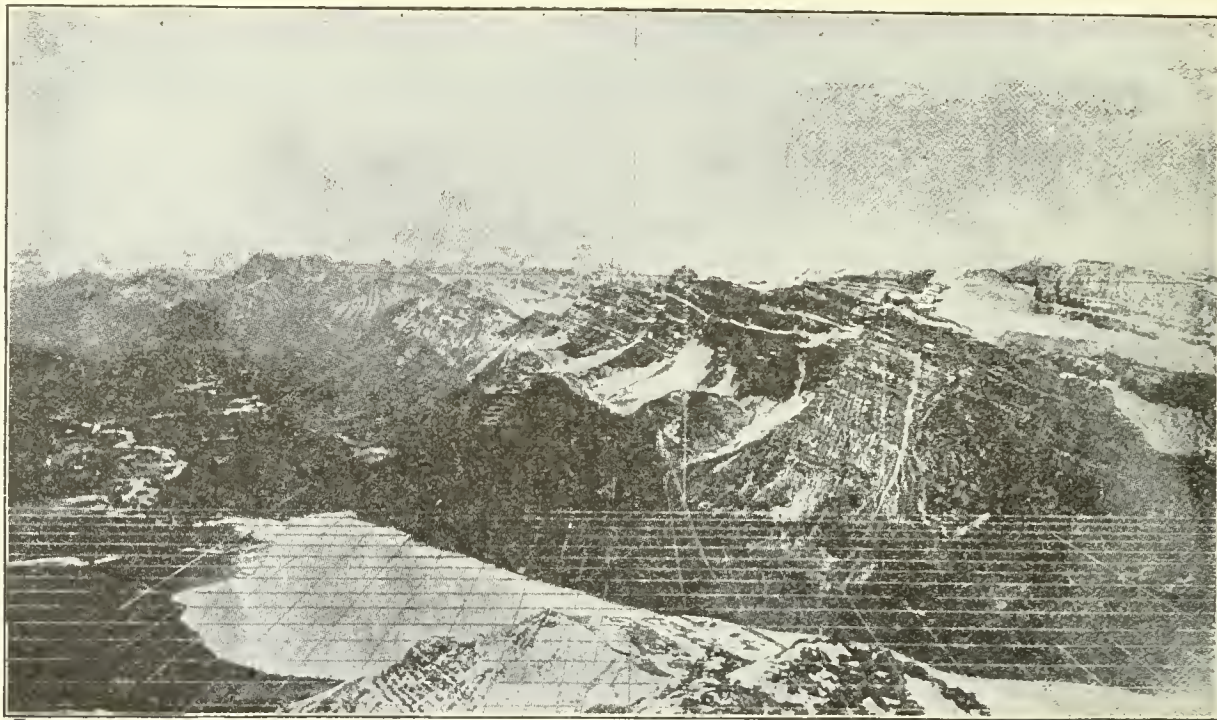
SURVEYING BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE application of photography to surveying, which has been noticed several times in these columns, has been making great strides of late, insomuch that the camera is now an indispensable adjunct of the surveyor's old instruments in more than one country of the globe. Italy has its Ordnance Photographic Survey, while in this country Lieut. H. A. Reid has published a book on the subject, and our Canadian neighbors have put the camera into use on a large scale. Says *The Engineering News* (November 10):

"Until a few years ago the land surveys of the Dominion Government were chiefly confined to the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where the operations were simple and

topographical features were scarce. But when these surveys reached the Rocky Mountains the conditions changed; topography became well marked, and the old system of section lines became useless, if not impossible, in application. Government administrations demanded a fairly accurate map, and some means had to be devised for making this map rapidly and at a moderate cost. As the ordinary methods of topographical surveying were too slow and expensive, and as rapid surveys based upon triangulation and sketches had been tried and proved ineffectual, photography was resorted to."

The work thus done is described in a recent paper by John S.



PHOTOGRAPH USED IN THE CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, SHOWING METHOD OF PLOTTING.

(By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.)

Dennis of Ottawa, from *The News's* abstract of which we quote a few paragraphs as follows:

"The method used is based upon the fact that a photograph taken with a suitable lens is a true perspective, in which the focal length is the distance line. By drawing the horizon and principal lines all measurements usually taken on the ground can be obtained from the photograph. But there is this difference, that while the ordinary surveying instruments and methods restrict the surveyor to a few constructions, photography affords a great variety of processes by applying the inverse laws of perspective. . . . Regular photographic surveys were commenced in 1888, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 250 square miles were covered in that year. From that time from 375 to 500 square miles were thus surveyed each year until the aggregate area covered, at the end of 1892, was 2,025 square miles.

"These surveys were all made by a party consisting of the topographer, one assistant, a packer, and a laborer. It has now been established that 500 square miles is about the limit of area which a party, traveling rapidly, can cover in one season: tho this area is, of course, affected by the general character of the ground; being largest in an open district with wide undulations. The topographer does not need more than a few minutes at each station to observe angles and expose his plates. As showing the general advantages and the rapidity of the work, the season of 1892 is taken as follows: The start was made on June 29, the snow being too deep for work before that date, and the survey was stopped on October 17, when the snow again became too deep for traveling. Of the 111 intervening days 48 were lost through smoke, rain, and snow-storms; in the 63 actual working-days thus left, the equivalent of 500 square miles of territory was surveyed, an average of 8 square miles per working-day."

Mr. Dennis states that the method is very cheap, the cost of a survey carried on in this way being only \$7.42 per square mile, or 1.15 cents per acre. Mr. Dennis believes that this method could be successfully and economically applied to surveys made in connection with irrigation enterprises. The photograph here

reproduced is one of several used by Mr. Dennis in his paper, and illustrates some of the intersections made for defining the boundaries of Bow Lake, and for obtaining other topographical data at that place.

Treatment of Electric Shock.—The following advice regarding the rescue and treatment of persons who have been shocked by "live" electric wires is given by Dr. Francis B. Bishop, as quoted by *The Electric Age* from an unnamed contemporary: "Every effort should be made to liberate him at once. How is this to be done? First, keep cool; don't lose your head. Do not place yourself in circuit in trying to help others out. When the victim is a lineman and up among the wires or on a pole, nothing much can be done until the current is shut off at the power-house. Should the victim be lying upon the ground, grasping the wire in one or both hands, take a dry stick and push the person from the wire, or wrap a large, dry silk handkerchief around your hand and catch hold of the victim's coat-tail or dress and pull him or her from the wire. As an extra precaution, if your own coat is perfectly dry, you might place it upon the earth to stand on. Under no consideration catch hold of or tamper with in any way the wire, unless you are positively certain that you are thoroughly insulated by rubber boots or gloves, or both. Even then it is better to pull the victim from the wire. Remember always that the current follows the course of least resistance, and is not going to go out of its path for the sake of running into you; nor will it vary its course if you get in its way, unless your body puts in more resistance than that of another circuit. Therefore, never under any circumstances, when you are removing a person from a live wire, allow his body to leave the earth. Or, in other words, don't lift him. Keep him to the earth, for when his body leaves the earth your body becomes the conductor, and you simply add another victim to the list. An iron rod or heavy copper wire run deeply in the ground, in such a way that when the free end is liberated it will spring to the live wire above the victim, will take the current from him so that he can be pulled away. Even then be cautious. When the victim has been released from the wire proceed at once to artificial respiration. Be sure that the clothing is well loosened, especially about the neck and waist."

Melting Out Old Oil-Well.—According to *The Mining and Scientific Press*, as quoted in substance by *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (New Haven), "T. W. Young, of Washington, has invented an electrical heater to be lowered into an oil-well. The idea is to generate electricity in large quantities, so that the refuse matter which clogs the pores of the oil-stone will be melted and run out, causing a fresh upward flow of oil. The theory as to the exhaustion of so many wells is that the oil, in passing upward through the stone, has clogged the porous stone with paraffin in such quantities that the further flow is stopped and the well ceases to produce. Some think that it is because the supply in the earth has given out, but the generally-accepted idea is that the oil is still abundant and only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped. It has been common to use torpedoes to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the clogged matter, but this is an expensive process. By the Young method, the machine, which is about three feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed at the bottom of the well and electricity used of sufficient voltage to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. The current goes down the wires, and, by the peculiar construction of the carbon-packed chambers, the intense heat is radiated into the rock in all directions, the paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted so that it runs, and when the well is started a fresh flow occurs just as strong as when it was first sunk."

Vitality of Seeds.—"M. C. de Candolle," says *Cosmos*, December 5, "in presenting some considerations to the British Association, relating to his experiments on the vitality of seeds, cited several curious facts that it may be interesting to mention. Thus he related the fact observed in Greece, where, after removing the refuse of a silver-mine that had been long unworked, the workmen saw a whole flora appear, evidently from seeds that had been buried under the debris and that must have been so buried not less than 1,500 years. One of M. de Candolle's hearers, an

Irish farmer, then mentioned an analogous fact: he had noticed that certain fields that had been uncultivated from time immemorial became covered, as soon as they were tilled, with the wild poppy. It would be interesting to know whether the poppy had not been growing near by; the fact would not be comparable with that related by M. de Candolle unless no poppies were to be found in the vicinity. Another auditor, Mr. Seward, a distinguished paleobotanist, remarked that facts of the same kind may have taken place long ago; he thought, in fact, that seeds covered by the glaciers of the Ice Age may have preserved their vitality, and may have germinated centuries later, after the retreat of the glaciers."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Improved Russian Telephone.—According to *L'Electricien* (Paris), D. Kildischevski, a Russian scientist, has invented a new form of telephone of remarkable superiority. "It is not necessary to place the ear near the receiver; the voice issues from a metallic funnel and may be heard at some distance by several persons. Very little of its intensity is lost in transmission. In experiments that have been carried on between Moscow and Bostof on the Don, notwithstanding the 1,342 versts [870 miles] that separate these two cities, the transmission of speech, songs, and music was irreproachable. A large number of officers and functionaries were present at these experiments, and the official report was full of praise for the inventor."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW lamp shade invented by A. von Kozlowski," says the *Gewerbe Zeitung*, Vienna, "is made hollow, to be filled with a suitable liquid, such as a very dilute solution of sulfate of copper with a slight addition of ammonia. This shade absorbs the heat and reflects the light, at the same time giving it an agreeable color."

M. MOISSAN is of the opinion, from facts brought out by his experiments on the manufacture of artificial diamonds, that the diamond is produced under strong pressure. His conclusion is that at the ordinary temperature carbon does not liquefy, but changes at once from a solid into a gas, always taking the graphitic form, and that only under pressure does it take the "liquid" form or diamond.

JAPAN, according to the *Philadelphia Record*, "is the first Oriental nation to fully appreciate the advantages of the electric current. This country has electrical engineering colleges, publishes a paper devoted to electrical interests, and yearly expends large sums of money sending representatives to foreign countries to investigate the practical applications of electricity. It has quite extensive telephone connections, and is at present laying a submarine cable, manufactured in England, but laid entirely by Japanese engineers, and, moreover, is adopting the trolley as fast as circumstances will permit, changing over after the American style the various horse-car lines, especially those of any considerable length. Indeed, in this respect Japan is ahead of some of the Continental countries of Europe."

"A WALKING-TELEPHONE caused considerable merriment in the business houses of Oak Park, Ill., recently," says *The Electrical Review*, quoting a Chicago paper as its authority. "J. C. Chester, of Glendive, Mont., was the curiosity, and the speaking-tubes and four hundred yards of wire that are carried upon his person caused no little excitement among the pedestrians. A sign upon his breast which read, 'Yell "Hello," and wait for a bell to ring,' made him conspicuous as he walked about. Chester is an inventor and is deaf and dumb. He says he is on his way to Washington, D. C., to secure a patent on his contrivance, which assists 'deaf persons to hear and dumb persons to talk.' He needs money to get there and asks for assistance. He asks by means of a little tin whistle, through which he lisps and breathes at the same time. The sound thus produced is very distinct, but resembles a Punch and Judy dialect. He receives the reply through a miniature telephone-transmitter. The telephone is connected with the ear by four feet of insulated wire and receives its current from a dry battery carried in the hip-pocket."

DR. PARANT, a French authority, believes that all epileptics have a tendency to act impulsively. These impulses, says *The Lancet*, are "the means of not infrequently bringing the epileptic into conflict with the law on account of attempted murder, theft, arson, and the like. Their chief characteristics are their suddenness, their brief duration, and the unconsciousness of what has happened. . . . An interesting phase alluded to by Pitres is the so-called 'inclination to wander,' which he said was of three kinds—that arising out of a physical tendency, that out of a psychical tendency, and the third class was that of the impulsive epileptic. In these three classes are comprised such characters as tramps, workmen who earn money and spend it in drink at one place and move on to another, and the hypochondriac sufferers who go from town to town and find their way to the hospital at each. In this class also must no doubt be included those curious cases of men in good positions and comfortable circumstances who mysteriously disappear and reappear after a lapse of months or even years, and who have, so far as can be known, been during the years that have elapsed utterly unconscious of their previous life until, as it were, they suddenly awoke."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

IT is rather a striking fact, none the less so for being so often commented upon, that the one event which is taken by all Christendom as the fixed point from which to reckon time is itself, in the matter of date, one of the most uncertain of all events. One who attempts to fix the exact date of Christ's birth will find himself, according to Dr. Cunningham Geikie (*Homiletic Review*, December) engaged in a game of intellectual blind-man's buff on the largest scale. About the only certainty so far reached in regard to the matter is that our present calendar is wrong. Abbot Dionysius the Dwarf, whose chronology has been accepted ever since the sixth century, started in his reckoning with an error as to the date of Herod's death, which he placed in the 754th year of Rome instead of the 750th year; so that, as we now know, Herod actually died four years before the Christian era was thus made to begin.

The data which were used by Dionysius in his attempt to fix the date of Christ's birth were the statement by St. Luke that John the Baptist began his work in the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and that Christ, who was a little younger than John, was "about thirty" when he began to teach. Others have used as a starting-point the statement in John that the Temple had been forty-six years in building when Christ spoke of the temple of His body in Jerusalem. The attempts of others to fix the time of the decree of Augustus by which all the world was to be enrolled have failed utterly, as there is no mention of the decree in history, and the fact that this is said to have occurred "when Quirinius was governor of Syria" has complicated the matter rather than cleared it up, since the only knowledge we have of Quirinius as governor is derived from Josephus, who placed the date at about 765, too late to fit into the Gospel narrative.

Another starting-point is the mention of the fact that Zacharias, a priest of the course of Abijah, was on duty in the temple when the angel announced his son's future birth. The twenty-four courses of priests did duty in succession in the temple for one week each. We know that in the year 832, on the eve of the final storming of Jerusalem, the first course, that of Joiarib, entered upon duty on the 9th of the month Ab. This would bring the course of Abijah, which was the eighth course, in the weeks April 17-23 and October 3-9 in the year of the birth of John the Baptist, and make the birth of Christ fifteen months later (Luke i. 26) in the year 749, or five years before our era, and in either December or June. As the Talmud speaks of it as a settled custom to drive in the flocks at the beginning of the rains in November and keep them housed, at least by night, until March, the presumption is in favor of June. But this calculation is also rendered uncertain by the absence of proof that the courses in the Temple had been all these years maintained in uninterrupted succession.

Dr. Geikie continues as follows:

"The nearest approach to a sound conclusion is, in fact, supplied by the statement that Herod was alive for some time after Christ was born. The infant Redeemer must have been six weeks old when presented in the Temple, and the visit of the Magi fell we do not know how much later. That the massacre of the children at Bethlehem included all from two years old and under presupposes that the Magi must have come to Jerusalem a long time after the birth of the expected king, for there would have been no sense in killing children of two years old if Christ had been born only a few weeks or even a month before. That there was a massacre, as told in the Gospel, is confirmed by a reference to it in a Satire of Macrobius (Sat. ii. 4), so that the crime is historically true and the higher criticism which treated it as a fable is convicted of error. But if Christ was born two years before Herod's death—and He may have been born even earlier—this would make the great event fall in the year 748, or six years before our era.

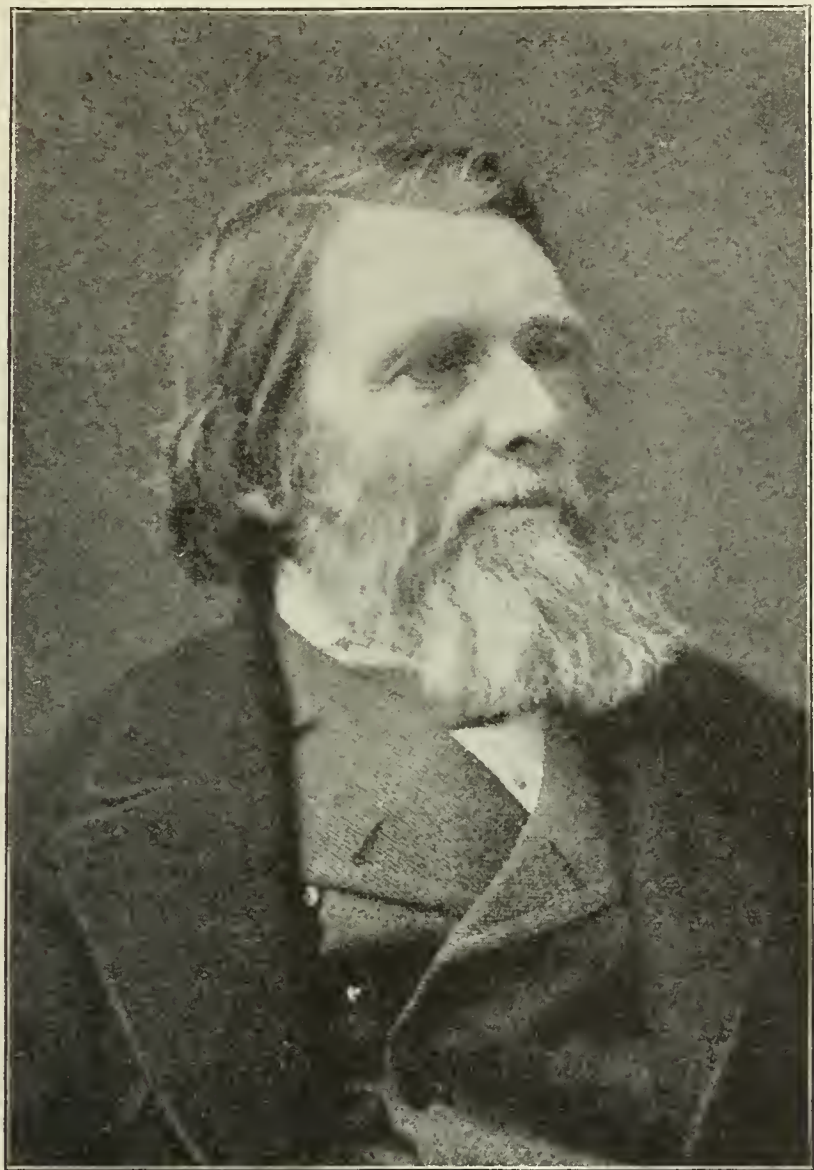
"In connection with this striking evidence that our date for the birth of our Lord is much too late, a curious interest attaches to the attempts to ascertain it from the scientific study of the heavens by astronomers. So long ago as 1606, Kepler, in a treatise which I read in the British Museum—'De Jesu Christi vero anno natalitio'—made use of a 'conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, in the constellation of the Fish, in the year of Rome 747,' as the basis of calculation which, even as he left it, and still more as developed by some modern investigators, gives results noteworthy in several aspects. According to these reasonings—suggested, it may be, by the old Jewish tradition of the same conjunction having happened in the same constellation in the third year before the birth of Moses—that of 747 has been associated with the Star of the Magi, which announced the near approach of the birth of the Messiah. Roused by this phenomenon to expect the advent of some great personage, the Magi, as Kepler thought, were, some time later, directed to the scene of the now just born Child, by an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, which was the 'Star in the East,' of the Gospels. Kepler supposed this must have been a fixed star, bursting into temporary brightness, like that which shone out in 1573, in the constellation Cassiopeia, or in Ophiuchus, in 1604. Wieseler fancies it must have been a comet, perhaps that of which the Chinese annals speak as seen in the year of Rome 750—in spring. If any weight be assigned to these speculations, they strengthen the proof that Christ was born four or five years before the date usually accepted. Yet the uncertainty running through all the calculations based on these real or supposed phenomena is seen in the fact that, as their result, the date has been variously fixed as falling in one or other of the years 748, 749, 750, and 752. Another independent calculation, indeed, not derived from astronomical grounds—that of Caspari—decides for the year 753. An absolutely sure conclusion can not, therefore, be obtained from the defective data at our command, but one thing is certain, that our date is wrong, and that Christ was really born some time between seven years before and one year before our era."

RUSKIN AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

A NEW edition of John Ruskin's "Letters to the Clergy" has been published, and calls forth from *The Interior* the following tribute to the author as "one of the truest, noblest souls of our times":

"His is perhaps the most illustrious example of our age in royal, generous, well-directed giving to noble causes, the whole amount of his benefactions being, it is said, \$750,000, leaving him only the royalty of his books for his support in his old age, a royalty sufficient, however, it is pleasant to know, for his simple tastes and pleasures. One who has thus exemplified in his own life so many of the truths he has enforced so brilliantly in his writings is readily forgiven for an occasional excess in denunciation. His displeasure with the lukewarmness of many of the English clergy is in evidence everywhere in these letters, and some of his thrusts go to their mark with a force and directness every one recognizes, as in this passage on the Anglican Church: 'Nothing in the various inconsistency of human nature is more grotesque than its willingness to be taxed with any quantity of sins in the gross, and its resentment at the insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them in detail. And the English liturgy, evidently drawn up with the amiable intention of making religion as pleasant as possible to a people desirous of saving their souls with no great degree of personal inconvenience, is perhaps in no point more unwholesomely lenient than in its concession to the popular conviction that we may obtain the present advantage and escape the future punishment of any sort of iniquity by dexterously concealing the manner of it from man and triumphantly confessing the quantity of it to God.' This last is a sentence that reminds one of Milton in his strenuous, majestic, but indignant prose denouncing the sins of anti-Christ; words and periods hurrying on in close-serried ranks and overwhelming his opponent before he can even cry quarter. And this and similar denunciations throughout the volume are not those of a word-monger, however brilliant, but represent the clear, honest conviction of a brilliant mind and the result of years of earnest, faithful study and thought. In one of his letters, now for the first time given to the public, he tells his correspondent that one of the by-works

by which he had striven to fit himself for the business of a teacher in such matters 'was to read the New Testament through in the earliest Greek manuscript (eleventh century) which I could get hold of. I examined every syllable of it, and have more notes of



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various readings and on the real meanings of perverted passages than you could get through in a year's work.'

"Ruskin became famous as an art critic and prose-poet, but the mature work of his life, the work that embraces his greatest contribution to the solution of the problems of his age are to be found in his sociological experiments, his 'Fors Clavigera' papers, and in this latest volume of 'Letters to the Clergy.'"

MOODY'S APPEAL FOR GOSPEL PREACHING.

THE evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has addressed an appeal to the clergy and the editors of the religious papers, through the columns of *The Independent*, asking them to help him send the "cry all over the country" that the churches may be "open every Sunday night for the preaching of the Gospel." (The italics are Mr. Moody's.) He bases his appeal on an article published in a preceding issue of *The Independent*, in which it was stated that 1,400 Congregational churches in this country and 1,750 Presbyterian churches did not report a single accession on confession of faith during the year 1895. Mr. Moody says that this statement has taken such hold of him that he "can't get it out of his mind," and that "it is almost enough to send a thrill of horror through the soul of every true Christian." The evangelist then proceeds to say:

"If this is the case with these two large denominations, what must be the condition of the others also? Are we all going to sit still and let this thing continue? Shall our religious newspapers and our pulpits keep their mouths closed like 'dumb dogs that can not bark' to warn people of approaching danger? Should we not all lift up our voice like a trumpet about this matter? What must the Son of God think of such a result of our labor as this?

What must an unbelieving world think about a Christianity that can't bring forth any more fruit? And have we no care for the multitudes of souls going down to perdition every year while we all sit and look on? And this country of ours, where will it be in the next ten years if we don't awake out of sleep?

"I wish some of you editors of the influential papers, who are in close touch with the ministers and churches, would tell us what the matter is. Is this the result of what they call the 'modern Criticism' of the Bible? Is this a specimen of the better times, when we would get rid of the old stories about Moses writing the Pentateuch, and the sun and moon standing still, and the fish swallowing Jonah? How much of all this is owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question, and the stereopticon shows on Sunday evenings, and all these other things that have been driving out the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ? When ministers go into preludes on current topics, how can they expect any afterludes of conversions?"

In the same issue in which Mr. Moody's appeal appears, *The Independent* makes an editorial reply to it. It heartily indorses the appeal, but does not "wholly accept the basis of facts" on which Mr. Moody makes it. It approves the suggestion that the Sunday evening service should be an evangelistic one for a good part of the year at least. It also endeavors to show that the actual state of affairs may not be quite so bad as Mr. Moody seems to think on the strength of the figures quoted. It proceeds from this to say:

"Mr. Moody's whole article is a series of interrogation-points. He wants to know if the fruitlessness of these churches is 'the result of what they call the "modern criticism" of the Bible?' whether it comes from the desire to 'get rid of the old stories about Moses and the Pentateuch and the sun and moon standing still and the fish swallowing Jonah?' whether it is 'owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question and the stereopticon shows on Sunday evenings,' and 'the preludes on current topics.' We certainly do not believe that these are the causes.

"The critical study of the Bible is a very different thing from its religious study. But no honest and fair study of the Bible has any tendency to make people think any the less of the duty of repenting of sin and giving their hearts to the service of God. Ministers that preach on doing their duty to the state also preach on doing their duty to God. They use the stereopticon to bring the life of Christ before their hearers; and the statistics show that in these better times, with all the sharp thinking and all the questioning, those who have the Christian faith are more and not less in number. . . .

"But with all this true, the great sad fact remains of an enormous number of people in our larger towns and cities, and in our smaller towns also, that have not the Christian faith and life and for whom the churches work languidly, whom they too often leave to the evangelistic methods of their Young Men's Christian Associations and Salvation Army. But these also are a part of the great church. They are its agencies; they are made up of its members; they are companies of believers working for Christ and are to be counted in and not out in the reckoning of results. Mr. Moody does well to be astonished and pained at the thousands of churches—three thousand in the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies alone—which reported not a single member added by profession of faith last year. It is enough to send a thrill of pain through the soul of every true Christian. These churches and all our churches need more and not less evangelistic services, and we call upon our pastors to listen to Mr. Moody's appeal."

The Presbyterian Journal (Philadelphia) thinks that Mr. Moody has good reason for being distressed over the situation. But speaking for its own denomination *The Journal* says:

"Nearly eighteen hundred Presbyterian churches, as the statistics seem to show, receiving no accessions during the year would surely, on the surface at least, indicate an unhealthy state of spiritual life in the church, or a lack of the means which God has given for the gathering in of souls.

"But there are certain facts which, when known, greatly lessen the seriousness of the situation. These churches are mostly all

small churches, having less than fifty members, more than half of them less than thirty members, and two hundred and fifty of them less than ten members. They are largely located in sparsely settled regions where population is decreasing. Many are without pastors and without stated worship. In the case of several hundred of them, many of the largest, no report was made to the Presbytery, and as a consequence they receive no credit for accessions, altho some may have been made. Two hundred and ninety, or nearly one sixth of the entire number of these churches, are in the synods of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. None of them has over twenty-five members, and two hundred of them have less than twenty."

The Christian Observer (Louisville) reprints a portion of the article from *The Independent*, and adds this comment:

"The statistics before us ought to stimulate our churches to action. And yet a temporary lack of fruit ought not to discourage us. The Lord has often seen fit to withhold fruitage from faithful laborers for a time in order to stimulate their prayers and their efforts. If so be that some of us belong to unfruitful churches, *let us pray the harder*. For more than once a precious spiritual outpouring has been traceable to the persistent prayers of one godly member—especially when continued with perseverance month after month."

The Evangelist refers to Mr. Moody's appeal in these words

"The call to religious work to save the masses from themselves and the country for them and for us all appeals alike to American Christians of every class. It is certainly a time for serious and concerted action to secure the salvation of individual souls and the true welfare of our beloved country."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) has a leading editorial note on the subject, in which it says:

"Suppose every Christian in America should begin in dead earnest to battle for the Lord at the same time; has any one doubt as to the result? This is all that Mr. Moody asks. He would have every Christian report for duty January 1, to serve during the campaign. He would have him employ the intervening time in arranging his affairs and preparing his arms and equipage."

In *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia), the appeal issued by Mr. Moody is referred to in the following words:

"We hope our pastors and people will read and ponder Mr. Moody's pungent appeal. It is a sad fact that many pastors and churches make no special efforts for the conversion of the multitudes of the outsiders in every community who are not members of any church, and who seldom attend divine service. It is largely from these, as well as from the young in the congregations, that the churches must look for accessions and for the full accomplishment of its mission in the world."

The Observer (St. Louis) has the following:

"We desire to join Mr. Moody and all other Christian workers in laboring for a great spiritual awakening in all our churches. But we again call attention to the misleading nature of church statistics. The more than three thousand churches that reported no accessions on profession of faith were in the majority of cases no churches at all. *The Observer*, reviewing the statistics upon which Professor Howerth relied for his arraignment of our lack of progress, called attention to the large number of 'dead churches' on our rolls."

The Advance (Chicago) seconds Mr. Moody's call to the churches, and says in this connection:

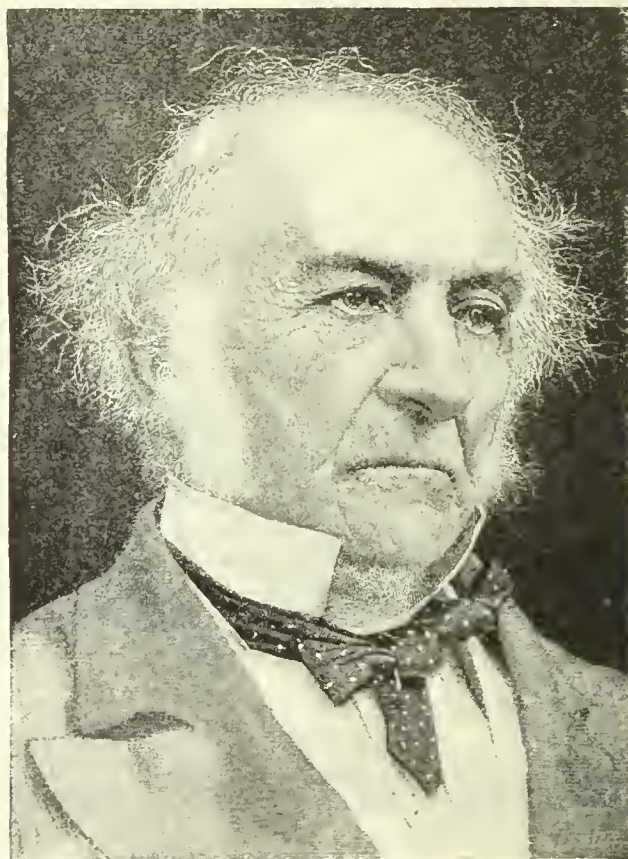
"It is unmistakable that in some of our pulpits where culture and not regeneration is the word, where the example of Christ is preached to the exclusion of His atonement for sin, that their occupants do not, in Mr. Moody's words, 'believe in conversions as they used to do.'"

"But how widespread or restricted is this spirit, or how much better or worse than former times, is a subject of opinion hard to determine exactly, and certainly not to be decided by statistics. A general impression is, from what is learned from historical statements and from the testimony of witnesses whose experiences has covered the two periods, that the spiritual life of the churches to-day is not as deep as in the time, for example, of the great re-

vival movements under the lead of Nettleton and Finney. But whether the type of Christian experience is as profound and heroic now as then, or not, it is certain that serious, urgent need exists for evangelistic effort in the way which Mr. Moody urges upon the churches. We can not support too strongly the appeal that the movement begun by this great leader in New York for deepening the sense of responsibility among church-members for the conversion of those around them shall extend to the churches throughout the nation."

MR. GLADSTONE AS THEOLOGIAN.

GLADSTONE'S recent work on Bishop Butler does not, as was to be expected, please the exponents of the "liberal" school of theology. One of these, Richard A. Armstrong, subjects him to review in *The New World* for December. Speaking first in the most glowing language of Mr. Gladstone's services as a progressive statesman, Mr. Armstrong goes on to say that Mr. Gladstone's mind seems to be built in water-tight compartments,



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between which there is no intercommunication. Mr. Gladstone the statesman "is a broad and frank thinker, a passionate lover of freedom, an ardent apostle of progress." Mr. Gladstone the theologian is "a thinker only along prescribed lines"; "a very cyclopedia of the Anglicanism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but of the New Learning and the New Thinking of our own day distrustful and suspicious; of biblical criticism and comparative philology singularly ignorant." Mr. Armstrong pays tribute to Mr. Gladstone's "large and accurate learning" and "very considerable philosophical subtlety"; but designates the theological atmosphere in which he is "immured" as that of ecclesiasticism, and even his ethical standpoint is unfavorably affected thereby. We quote from the review:

"We have many able writers of the orthodox school who vigorously combat the alleged results of recent inquiries in the spheres of comparative theology, biblical criticism, and the philosophy of religion. We have a still larger supply of dull, stupid, and ignorant writers who entirely ignore all such inquiries and their results. But we should have to search far and wide to find another essayist so able and so brilliant who so absolutely ignores everything that has been done in the last hundred years in so many fields. The intellectual atmosphere which Mr. Gladstone breathes may be indicated by a few citations. At page 65 of the 'Studies' (it is the smaller edition that lies before me), he says that the notion that the conscience and affections have grown out of the

effort to live, instead of being 'planted' in us by the Author of nature, is 'simply putting a non-theistic in the place of a theistic theory'—thus placidly handing over the whole doctrine of evolution to the non-theist. At page 119 he claims that the body is part of the true being of the man, *because* St. Paul bids us present our bodies to God as a reasonable service, and prays that our whole spirit and soul and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and *because* in the Apostles' Creed 'we declare our belief in the resurrection of the body.' Mr. Gladstone is an absolute scripturalist and an absolute creedist. An assertion in the Old or New Testament, or in the Apostles' or Nicene Creeds, overrides all adverse evidence, and is final and without appeal. It is altogether outside the compass of his thought that Israel was ever without the full revelation of the unity of God. That doctrine was 'a pure and profound conception ingrained in the heart and mind of the race'; 'tested, too, by the servitude in Egypt on the one hand, and by the signal events of the great deliverance on the other' (p. 167). Israel's faith in the special relation of God to their race was 'sustained by the powerful threefold combination of a ritual divinely ordered and privileged, of miracle, and of prophecy.' In discussing the problem of the future life, Mr. Gladstone observes (p. 179): 'It is not one but two future lives with which we have to deal—the one which precedes the Day of Judgment, and the other which follows it and reaches out into the infinite.' At page 185 we are told that 'circumspect minds' will eschew the attempt to build out of 'philosophy' buttresses for the 'Christian faith'; and at page 198 we are warned beyond all things to be on our guard against 'the entrance into the precinct of Christian doctrine, either without authority or by an abuse of authority, of philosophical speculations disguised as truths of divine Revelation.' Philosophy—that is, Reason—being thus ruled out of court as against Authority—that is, Text or Creed—Mr. Gladstone has of course no difficulty in stating, concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, that the church long since finally decided it, and so 'the question has been a settled one from that day to this' (p. 197). The question of the existence of devil or devils is decided out of hand on the authority of Scripture, where 'we are at once supplied with a cloud of testimonies to the destructive energy of him or them whose name is Legion.' The Apostles' Creed our author regards as very early completed, and 'soon' supreme throughout the entire West, and as therefore throughout composed of matter 'clearly of obligatory belief.' On the allegation in 1 Peter iii. 19, 20, that 'our Lord preached to certain disembodied spirits,' Mr. Gladstone founds far-reaching speculations (p. 262) without apparently the slightest apprehension that he may be building on thin ice. Of the singularly eighteenth-century attitude of Mr. Gladstone toward miracles, it will perhaps be well to speak further later on. But it is really extraordinary to find so great a man still appealing (p. 317) to miracles as evidence of the truth of Christianity, at a season when all open minds have decided that miracles themselves are the least credible element in the records of Christianity, and that, if Christianity is to be believed at all, it must be not by their aid, but in despite of them. . . .

"Extracting from the New Testament the full catalog of orthodox dogmas, he is unwilling to allow us to accept the moral teachings of Christ unless we accept these as well. He declares that they are 'inseparably associated,' and 'rest upon the testimony of precisely the same witnesses' (p. 358). Thus in a sentence he overthrows the whole intuitive evidence of morals. When the pure and lofty ethical utterances of Jesus fall on our ears, it is not because they quicken in us a glad response, and find in our own breasts their verification and corroboration, that we are to believe them. They have but the same authority as the sundry members of Mr. Gladstone's theology—the authority, that is, of their supposed correspondence to the supposed proclamations of the supposed infallible interpreters of God. We have no right, it would seem, to take to our hearts and consciences the ethical inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount unless we take with it all the theological dogmas which Mr. Gladstone believes the New Testament to teach."

Of Mr. Gladstone's irritation over the doctrine of universalism, Mr. Armstrong speaks next. It is here that "we see most clearly how his inveterate scripturalism deflects his ethical standard." "Whatever the Bible says God does He does; and what God does is right, however it may offend our ethical prejudices."

Such is Mr. Armstrong's paraphrase of Mr. Gladstone's position. The following is, in part, the comment thereon:

"The moral atmosphere itself is tainted by the dogmatic elements in his thinking. There is a sad lack of ozone in the air. Beginning with the failure to recognize any witness to ethical and spiritual truth more fundamental than the Scripture page, Mr. Gladstone is led on from his dogmatic standpoint to the condemnation of sentiments which have had their root in the most sacred elements of our moral and spiritual nature. To bid conscience be dumb, in the presence of any act which the Bible may ascribe to God, is to take up the attitude which has led to every groveling and debasing superstition of the pagan world. To forbid reason and piety to weave the hope of the universal restoration of souls to the bosom of God is to strike a deadly blow at the love and reverence of the children toward the heavenly Father. To describe the pleadings of the understanding and the conscience for truth and right as 'wanton' or 'contumacious' is to erect a rule over our thought which is purely sacerdotal and immoral. And to attach to any article of theological belief the epithet 'obligatory' is to assume a false relation between intellect and will, and to invert the structure of our ethical nature. Mr. Gladstone's methods at once enslave humanity and debase the Deity."

A Controversy in Five Languages.—Frank Samuel Child, in his book, "The Colonial Parson of New England," tells the following story to illustrate the condition of scholarship among the old-time parsons. It concerned Thomas Parker, of Newbury: "The theological opinions of this minister did not altogether approve themselves to his brethren. The brethren, therefore, visited him and engaged in argument. They spoke in English and he replied in Latin. They took up the argument in Latin and he answered it in Greek. They continued it in Greek and he fled to Hebrew. They followed him into Hebrew and he clinched the matter in Arabic. This was truly a clincher for them, since Arabic was beyond their acquirements."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to Professor Sayce, in the *London Academy*, three of the four names of kings mentioned in Genesis xiv. have now been discovered in cuneiform inscriptions: Chedor-Laomer, Tidal, and Arioch.

THE Rev. John McNeill, the "Scotch Moody," has been invited by the Calcutta Pastors' Association to spend the whole of the cold season of 1897-98 in conducting missions among the Europeans and English-speaking students of India.

REV. DR. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, who has been spending several years in London as pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, N. Y., and will return to this country.

THE Synod of New York has taken steps to try the Presbytery of New York for its disregard of the injunction of the General Assembly not to receive under its care students of Union Seminary who are pursuing their studies under Professor Briggs, who is disapproved as a teacher.

A WRITER in *City and State* tells of a young reporter who asked a minister for the subject of his sermon and was told that it was to be an exegesis of a certain passage of Scripture. This is the way the reporter got it: "The Rev. Dr. Blank read an exceedingly able paper, and one entirely satisfactory to the company present, entitled 'Ecce Jesus.'"

The St. James's Gazette does not think much of Dr. John Watson's (Ian Maclaren's) new substitute for creeds and the endeavor to secure an international brotherhood on it as a basis. It says of him, scoffingly, that "he is the man to preach and expound school-board religion—plenty of sentiment and a minimum of doctrine," and also asserts that "his scheme has been formally condemned by the denomination of which he is a member."

THESE thrilling words, according to a writer in *The United Presbyterian*, were recited frequently by the French Huguenots in the days of their bitter persecution: "If perish we must under thy justice, we shall perish adoring thee. Thy wrath: would it extinguish us? Then we shall flee to thy heart. Is extermination thy design for us? We shall make that new cause to fear thee. In spite of ills, in spite of death, we shall bless the stroke thy hand applies. They are the blows of a tempest, but they bring us into port."

PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT, of Johns Hopkins University, the editor-in-chief of the polychrome edition of the new Bible, has received from Hinrichs, the publisher of the work, in Leipzig, the two numbers of the book which were issued recently. They are the Book of Genesis, edited by Professor Ball, of the University of London, England, and the Book of Daniel, edited by Professor Kampenhausen, of the University of Bonn, Germany. The books previously issued are Leviticus, Joshua, Samuel, I. and II. Chronicles, Job, Jeremiah, and the Psalms.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SHALL ENGLAND HAVE A GREAT ARMY?

IF Great Britain does not at the eleventh hour prepare more efficacious means for defense than diplomatic wisdom, it will not be the fault of her great men. Gentlemen of all political parties and writers of more or less prominence endeavor to convince the people of England that if they can not obtain allies they must be prepared to fight alone, and that the present state of England's defenses is altogether inadequate. Among the prominent men who try to awaken the nation to a sense of its danger is Lord Dufferin. He has served his country long and faithfully as ambassador to various governments, and as governor and viceroy of England's most important possessions. At a banquet given him at Belfast he remarked that this would be "positively his last appearance in official life," and he made a speech which is ringing in all England's ears. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

Altho Britons are the most kind-hearted, good-natured, and peace-loving of men, always ready to admire ungrudgingly the excellent qualities of other nations and least likely to hurt the feelings of others, we are at present the most unpopular nation. The cause is in reality envy, especially in the case of Germany. For many a long day Germany has been content to see her wandering millions swell the strength of the United States. At present, however, she has taken up the fad of colonial policy, to keep her emigrants under her own domain, and the Germans are disgusted to find, not only that the habitable portion of the earth is already in the possession of England or her offspring, but also that some gaunt and fever-stricken Englishman confronts them if they turn to less desirable parts. The same may be said of the French. Unfortunately, in spite of Christianity and humanitarian principles, no nation's possessions are safe, unless she can guard them with her own right hand. Force is still the dominant factor in human affairs. All Europe knows that we are a steadfast, truth-loving, humane people, and that we are willing to substitute arbitration for war. But we must not indulge in amiable and benevolent optimism. We must see to our defenses.

Lord Dufferin has no doubts of the efficiency of the navy, but he believes that prudence suggests a strengthening of the land defenses. He says:

"We have more to risk, for we possess more than any other nation on the face of the earth, even in spite of other powers having recently given, like ourselves, hostages to fortune in the shape of their new colonial establishments. Moreover, tho God forbid that the invasion of our shores should ever acquire the character of an imminent danger, we should remember that the safeguard of the 'silver streak' is an ever-diminishing advantage. In former days the winds were as faithful allies of Britain as her seas; but their virtue has been exorcised by steam, and probably there is not a War Office in Central Europe which does not possess the matured plans of some clever strategist for a descent upon our coasts, either in the shape of a serious attack or a formidable diversion. . . . Above all things it should be remembered that the possession of a sufficient strength to command the respect of a nation's neighbors does a great deal more than guarantee a successful defense in the case of unprovoked attack; it also discourages and prevents a hundred irritating, provoking, and impossible demands—nay, it even diminishes the risks of dangerous international newspaper polemics, calming and moderating to a wonderful degree the menacing attitude of a pugnacious press, for even irresponsible and anonymous able editors think twice before insulting an enemy, however hated, that has half a million armed men at its disposal, tho they may use considerable freedom toward a far more inoffensive friend who they know might have difficulty in putting, on a critical emergency, half a *corps d'armée* into the field."

But it is not the quantity of the British army that is despised, it is its quality. A few years ago, when the German Emperor and his staff witnessed the maneuvering of British troops, an English

paper remarked that "it would be worth the while to know what these officers really thought." Our contemporary is now able to find out by glancing at the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. That paper is of opinion that it is "no longer necessary to delude the Briton with flattering commonplaces," and expresses itself to the following effect:

Altho British regiments show some imposing scores, owing to the proficiency of a few individuals, the average British soldier does not know how to shoot, because he is not properly taught the use of his rifle. It is very characteristic that much value is attached to volley firing, altho this is useless except to repel savages. The drill regulations have changed very little since the days of Wellington; the system by which each individual soldier is taught to act independently and intelligently is unknown in England. Yet the discipline of the men is very bad. Efficient commanders there are none, because the officers have no practise in handling large bodies of troops. Maneuvers after the continental style have been attempted of late, but only small forces have taken part in them. The commanders neither know their troops nor are they known to them, and it will be very difficult to mobilize an army within a reasonable time. Any one can see that battalions and regiments unused to each other can not act in harmony. As to the Volunteers [militia in the American sense of the word] the least said the better.

A writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Berlin, asserts that the British cavalry and artillery are hardly better than the infantry. There is a good deal of red tape, much parade drill, and much attention to appearance, but little of the practical and technical instruction necessary to fit each man for his duties.

Among Englishmen there is much less resentment against this sort of criticism than might be supposed. The nation is thoroughly alive to the fact that its land defenses need looking after, but most of the suggested remedies are rejected as impracticable. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, suggests conscription. He finds many able supporters, but the majority of his countrymen reject the burden of military service as too irksome. The soldiers themselves believe that if their social status were improved, better men would be induced to enter the army. The following extract from a paper in *Tit-Bits*, London, is characteristic from the soldier's point of view:

"I am [says the writer] quite satisfied with my calling, but my uniform bothers me. Our army is composed of all kinds of queer elements, but there are many decent men among us. I, for one, have never been punished, yet I am despised on account of my uniform. It has been said that if the officers always appeared in uniform, the uniform would be better respected. I do not think any soldier wishes to deprive the officers of their privilege to appear in civilian clothes. I think it would be much better to extend this privilege to well-conducted privates."

Many Englishmen, nevertheless, think that it is dangerous to show deference to the popular contempt for the soldier's calling. A writer in *Chambers's Journal*, London, says:

"Every one in Germany is proud of the army and respects soldiers. The people groan under the burden of taxes which they have to pay for its support; but they feel quite sure that the money is carefully spent, and not a penny wasted. They know that the French army, which is very little larger, costs nearly double as much. It is because of this wise expenditure that the Germans have money for every necessity in connection with their army."

"Once when we were at a *table d'hôte* dinner in the most fashionable hotel of a fashionable German spa, two privates came in, sat down at a little round table, and ordered a bottle of champagne, another of Rhine wine, then ice, strawberries, and sugar, and made them all up into a mixture. The waiters were as subservient to them as English waiters would have been rude had two English soldiers tried to enter such a place and give such an order. . . . As I stayed on in that garrison town, I found that the soldiers had indeed very little time upon their

hands, scarcely more indeed than sufficed for a walk with their lady admirers on Sunday afternoons.

"If discipline is not as good in our army as in the German, this is not the fault of our officers. They are greatly hampered because public opinion in England not seldom condones and even encourages military insubordination. Almost any Tommy Atkins when sentenced to a military prison, however deservedly, can, if he choose to pose as a martyr, get a certain class of newspapers and members of Parliament to take up his case and make it very unpleasant for those who brought him to justice. One of our soldiers wishing to desert finds plenty of civilians who will aid and abet him; in Germany every man's hand would be against him. They would say, 'We have done our soldiering, and you must do yours.'"

WHY FRANCE SHOULD JOIN HANDS WITH ENGLAND.

WHILE the present generation of Frenchmen are inclined to forget the war of 1870-71 and its unhappy results, and many eminent writers advocate a better understanding with Germany, the men who saw with their own eyes the glories of the Second Empire warn France against a policy of conciliation. The Radicals believe that Germany must be opposed because the German army retards unnecessarily the social revolution. Clemenceau and Rochefort complain that the brain and heart of intellectual life are not duly appreciated unless France is made the paramount power in Europe. But the most conservative-minded Frenchmen oppose friendship with Germany on the score of inexpediency. Among these stands most prominent M. le Comte de Chaudordy, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his pamphlet, "Reflections upon the Foreign and Colonial Policy of France," a little work which has received wide attention, he gives his reasons why France should ally herself with England. We summarize his views as follows:

Our policy of colonial expansion is not only needless, but hurtful to our interests, for it leads to bickerings with England and forces us to seek an understanding with Germany. It is altogether unnecessary to assist in weakening England, whose power will vanish as soon as her colonies declare themselves independent. With Germany the case is very different. It is useless to hope that the union of her states will cease; she grows stronger every day, and her ambition grows correspondingly. Sooner or later she will swallow such parts of Austria as are inhabited by Germans, assisting Austria to recuperate by the annexation of Turkish provinces. Unless France adopts a more rational policy she will end by becoming a vassal to Germany. Frenchmen who wish to obtain a clear view of the political situation must study the rapid rise of their neighbor. Since the Germans have succeeded in uniting themselves, their army has become stronger than ever, their industries are in a prosperous condition, their Government is stable, their treasury well filled, and the population of their country is growing rapidly. Nothing can be more unwise, under these circumstances, than to pursue a policy of reconciliation with Germany. France can not increase her territory in Europe except at the cost of Germany, from whom we must obtain the lost provinces. Colonies only weaken us. Indeed, it would be wise to offer them to Germany in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine, for Germany is in a better condition to administer them. But the wisest course to take is an understanding with England, from whom we have nothing to fear, for she is unable to obtain a foothold on the Continent by means of conquest. Germany's competition in the world's trade is a serious danger to England, and the Island Empire is therefore the natural ally of France. We must seek to come to an understanding with England on all colonial matters, and cease to oppose her Egyptian policy. That an alliance between France, Russia, and Germany would crush England is undeniable. But the downfall of England would only result in the ascendancy of Germany, whose influence is already making itself unpleasantly felt. An alliance between France, Russia, and England would result in the solution of the Eastern question to the satisfaction of all three powers. Such an alliance would also cause the peaceful solution of all Asiatic problems. The present policy of France is full of the

same mistakes which caused the downfall of the Second Empire, when France permitted Prussia to consolidate her power without due consideration of French interests. France must seek to obtain the position she has lost by the following course: She must give up her colonial policy, which only weakens her; she must seek to strengthen her position in the Mediterranean Sea, and she must obtain back her lost provinces. Unless this is done, the French nation must be content to play a secondary part in the council of nations, which means that Frenchmen have ceased to respect themselves.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SHOULD GERMANY HAVE A NAVY?

THE German Government is anxious to obtain from the Reichstag the means for building a large navy. At present Germany's fleet, tho nearly three times as large as that of the United States, is regarded insignificant in comparison to the imposing array of ships which France and Russia can send from their ports, not to speak of England's. The German Parliament opposes this increase of the country's armaments just as strongly as the Prussian Assembly opposed the army reforms which led to the victories of 1866 and 1870. There is much talk that the Government, if unable to obtain the necessary sums, will dismiss the Parliament as on former occasions. How necessary an increase of the navy is regarded in government circles may be gathered from an article by Freiherr v. Lüttwitz, in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Berlin. The noble lord points out that Germany went empty-handed during the last century when the European nations shared the colonies of the world. Tho strong in population and hardly inferior to other nations in intellectual qualities, the Germans remained poor and the laughing-stock of the world because they were not united. The writer then goes on to say:

"But a second partitioning of the world is at hand. We need only remember the dissolution of Turkey and the opening of China in order to realize what great opportunities for colonial enterprise still exist. Nor should the restless condition of some of the South American republics be forgotten, for these too may offer future advantages. But we will miss our chance again unless we have a fleet. We must become so strong at sea that nations which can afford to snap their fingers at our army can not afford to ignore us in partitioning the world. We must have a navy, and we must not lose time in getting it. Our alliances are of no value in this matter. We can not afford to go to war for the sake of some miserable little piece of land far away from us, yet we will have to do so if we have no navy. It may be assumed that the next partitioning of colonies will be eminently peaceful. But unless we have a navy powerful enough to take possession of our share and to defend it, the maritime powers will not even consider us as competitor, and we will go out empty.

"In Europe we are satisfied. It would be a great misfortune for Germany if she were forced to annex, either in the West or in the East, provinces inhabited by nationalities different from us. Nor is this very likely, for France can not possibly risk a war with our superior strength single-handed, and the economical interests of the Dual Alliance point to a struggle with England. But we too must prepare to meet England. It would be very foolish to underrate the danger which threatens us. England has discovered that we are a dangerous competitor, and her aim will now always be to destroy our prosperity. England will work ceaselessly to isolate us, and, when she is ready, there will not be wanting an English captain who somewhere in the world fires the first shot. England has never lacked such men. The fact that the political constellation is much in our favor just now has alone prevented the outbreak of a war. We are situated very differently from other nations, for alliances which would in the first place benefit us we can not obtain. All other nations would be glad to see us humbled. We must depend upon our own strength. Our fleet must be strong enough to give battle to whatever ships Great Britain can afford to keep in her own waters. That is not an impossible task, for England can not gather all her ships in the Channel, and even if she could it is not likely that the time needed for the rendezvous would be wasted by the enemy. Much may be done ere the ships cruising

in foreign waters can be recalled. We do not want war, but we must be ready for it. May we be preserved from the fate of the Dutch Republic, which did not realize the importance of a navy until it was too late!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A LIBERAL TURK ON TURKISH AFFAIRS.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, Berlin, has sent his paper an account of a remarkable interview. The rumor that Fuad Pasha, the most popular Turkish general, had been imprisoned or even assassinated for his liberal and progressive tendencies, caused the correspondent to visit him at Kadikoe. Fuad Pasha did not think that he was in much danger. He declared that he is a soldier, and as a soldier only he wishes to serve his master and his country. But he spoke in very bitter language of the Ministers and other high officials surrounding the Sultan. In Fuad Pasha's opinion these men are nothing but a set of arrant thieves. He exonerates the Sultan from all blame. We quote below from his opinions, which are said to express the views of other liberal and patriotic Turks:

"I am a Liberal to the backbone. Yet I do not think that we should have a constitution after the French or American pattern. It is not at all necessary for a country to have a parliament. A nation may be happy tho ruled by an autocrat. For a constitution the population of Turkey is not yet ripe; remember that the majority of the people can not either read or write. What kind of a parliament would they elect? A constitution is a very easy thing for a ruler to give his people. The question is, however, Has he a right to give it? When the nation is fit to possess a constitution, it will demand a constitution, and take it. Until then the responsibility must rest with the administration. What we need most of all is the abolition of political espionage and a Ministry with a backbone, a Ministry which recognizes its responsibility.

"The Ministers complain that they are hampered by the influence of court intrigue. But that is sheer nonsense. The Ministers are afraid of losing their position. They fear that their chances of filling their pockets will be lost. If it is true that the Sultan opposes reforms suggested by the Cabinet, the Cabinet should resign in a body. They need not fear the Sultan's displeasure. *Not a single instance can be pointed out that the Sultan has punished any one for telling him unpleasant truths.* The fear of losing their fat offices alone prevents the Ministers from doing their duty. The Grand Vizier wishes to remove that thieving scoundrel Redwan Pasha. 'Four times I have written to the Sultan about this matter,' he says, 'but the Sultan will not listen to me.' In that case it is plainly the duty of the Grand Vizier to resign. But no, he holds on to his position for the sake of the money it brings him. Another case in point: The Minister of War appoints a very unimportant officer to a high command. 'I did not like to do it,' he says, 'but the courtiers requested me in the name of the Sultan to make the appointment, and I could not refuse.' Why does he not hand in his resignation?

"The Sultan is honest and well-meaning enough. But he is simply crushed by the amount of work which rests upon his shoulders, and because the Ministers of state refuse to assist him in bearing the responsibility of government. And thus the Sultan remains ignorant of what is going on, and he can not tell how he should serve his people. The Sultan expects his Ministers to be able, earnest men, who have an opinion. He does not know that they are crawling slaves. Never yet has it happened that the Grand Vizier opposed the Sultan, or offered suggestions, or that a Ministry combined to give their opinion weight. If three or four Ministries were to resign on such occasions, the Sultan would soon discover the course he ought to take."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST*

ACCORDING to the *Parti Ouvrier*, there is a Socialist Party in Armenia. "In addition to the troubles of which the world hears more, Armenia has its industrial difficulties. . . . Translations of the works of Lassalle, Marx, and Engels have found their way into Armenia, and, tho propaganda is necessarily carried on in secret, the Armenian Socialists have already three organs, one of them taking the form of a quarterly scientific review".

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

NOVEMBER 23 witnessed the beginning of a strike in Hamburg which is not without international interest. The longshoremen, convinced that the trade of the big port is in a very satisfactory condition, demanded a rise in wages. The ship-owners and stevedores were at first willing to grant a part of their employees' demands. But the strike, originally a matter concerning the longshoremen and their employers only, was seized upon by the Socialists in the interest of their party. As soon as the Socialists interfered, the employers refused to make concessions, and the big strike, during which at one time over 16,000 men were idle—not counting the sympathetic strikes in Bremen, Horburg, and elsewhere—has ended in a complete defeat of the workmen. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Originally the strike did not create much interest, but gradually it assumed political importance. Behind the local committee stood the executive committee of the Socialist Party, people who care far less for the welfare of the workingmen than the interests of their organization. This Socialist committee took up its residence in Hamburg, and began to collect funds among the Socialists of the whole Empire. If the longshoremen had been left to themselves, the matter would have been settled speedily enough. Both sides would have given way a little. But when the Socialists took hold, the workmen were induced to gradually increase their demands. The ship-owners then had to decide whether they would risk serious loss of business or submit to the dictates of the Socialists. The ship-owners then refused to submit the matter to arbitration. They knew that the power behind the strikers would not accept the decision of the arbitrators unless it suited their views to a nicety."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The strike is not for increase of wages but to strengthen the power of the Socialists. The mob made up its mind to show the hated bourgeoisie its strength, and so the strike was made an international affair. Many an honest man, willing to work to preserve his family from want, is forced into idleness by the threats of his comrades. For the few policemen stationed around the docks can not guarantee safety of life and limb to men willing to work. On such occasions the troops should be used to preserve order."

It seems, however, that our contemporary took too somber a view. The ship-owners had comparatively little trouble in replacing the strikers. The wages of the longshoremen are \$1.05 per day of 10 hours, and \$1.30 per night of 8½ hours and on Sundays. Their average yearly income is \$350, which, taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living, equals \$550 in New York. Men began to flock to Hamburg from all parts of Germany and the neighboring countries, and the importation of 1,000 Italian laborers turned out to be an unnecessary precaution. Many of the strikers returned to work after a week's idleness. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, remarked to this:

"It was easy to see that the strikers expected too much when they hoped that 'the work of the whole world' would assist them. Since they did not possess sufficient funds themselves, the strike must end in failure. The Hamburg longshoremen are not willing to undergo extraordinary hardships. Their earnings are not so small that they can not live comfortably. No doubt credit will be given them by the grocers, butchers, and bakers, and even the innkeepers. Yet they will have to deny themselves many comforts to which they are accustomed, and large numbers will return to work rather than risk the chances of future employment at the docks."

The Socialist *Echo*, Hamburg, declared that the men employed in the gas-works and water-works would strike to assist the longshoremen and kindred employees, but this promise was not fulfilled. The paper also promised strong financial backing from labor unions outside of Germany, but the sums contributed were comparatively insignificant. The English unions alone sent substantial contributions. This, and the fact that Tom Mann, the English labor leader, went to Hamburg to encourage the strikers,

caused the suspicion that the strike had been begun in the interest of England, and the *Korrespondent*, Hamburg, appealed to the patriotism of the strikers. The paper said:

"Not only the thousands of strikers, not only the city of Hamburg suffer loss—all of Germany feels the effect of the struggle. When the trade and shipping of Hamburg are in a prosperous condition Germany is prosperous too. If business is at a standstill in our largest port, then countless men are forced to remain idle throughout the country. Our competitors in the world's markets alone profit by this struggle; the Belgians, the Hollanders, and above all the English have reason to rejoice at Hamburg's distress."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the strike would have assumed less alarming proportions if the Hamburg police had not interfered with Tom Mann. If the Englishman had not been ordered out of the city, he would not have used his energies in England to obtain funds for the strikers, who were buoyed up by his promises. But there is no proof that the strike was instigated by Englishmen for the purpose of destroying German trade, altho the English press does not attempt to disguise its satisfaction at the straits to which the hated rival of London and Liverpool has been put. A writer in *The Globe*, London, expresses himself to the following effect:

It is needless for Britons to deny that such strikes are an advantage to us. Such occurrences must assist us in the struggle against German competition, which is so manifestly unfair. It is to be hoped that our workingmen will learn the lesson. Some years ago a noted labor leader and member of Parliament was offered £1,000 as nucleus for a fund intended to encourage strikes on the Continent. A guaranty was also forthcoming that every British employer would add a penny for every half-penny contributed by workingmen to this fund. Had this plan received due consideration, London would still retain much of the shipping of which she has been robbed. Unfortunately the labor leader in question was too shortsighted to act upon this suggestion.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, believes that the English longshoremen assisted their Hamburg brothers solely in the hope of receiving similar assistance in turn. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, fears that strikes, an article "made in England," will not find as much favor in Germany as could be wished from an English point of view. The paper continues:

"Trade went away to foreign ports. Is it coming back again? Has Mr. Tom Mann achieved that world-wide organization of which we have heard so much, and is he really going to carry out a series of successful strikes in Continental ports? We confess to considerable skepticism with regard to the reality of such a rosy vision, in spite of the Hamburg dispute. . . . The peremptory chucking out of our worthy compatriot is not unlikely to be merely the first of a series of vigorous measures well calculated to quench the ardor of German strikers. They have all been in the army and are accustomed to obey the word of command. We sadly fear that the end of it all will be collapse in Hamburg or wherever else it is tried, and revival somewhere on our own coasts. If the Continental markets, as they probably will, plainly indicate that they have no intention of taking any rubbish 'made in England,' the manufacturers, who must find an outlet for their wares, will undoubtedly try to work them off at home."

The Home News, London, ridicules the idea that the English authorities will interfere on Tom Mann's account, in the following terms:

"As it is the purpose of Tom Mann to bring about an international strike, and as his interference in the Hamburg struggle is intended to further this catholic object, we should have imagined that even German intelligence, dwarfed as it may be by recurrent Anglophobia, would have been equal to understanding that Great Britain, with the largest shipping industry in the world, would hardly lend him encouragement. If the truth may be told, British capitalists are probably not very seriously concerned that the German authorities have taken strong measures against Mr. Mann, and threaten still stronger if he reappears in Hamburg."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LIVELY ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY.

CHARGES of corruption and coercion have been heard during many of our elections; but they are insignificant if compared with the reports of what has been going on in Hungary. The Liberal Party there is accused of having practically destroyed the suffrage. Force has been resorted to in many cases, if we are to believe the *Zeit*, Vienna; 41 persons were killed, 200 to 300 badly wounded. The *Grenzbote*, Pressburg, remarks that the Hungarian elections "are a veritable caricature of a choice of representation." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"If it is absolutely necessary, the voters of the Opposition are prevented by main force from casting their vote. A bridge is destroyed by which the stiff-necked voters must pass to the polls; or a fire breaks out in the village whose inhabitants will not vote as they are directed, and the men are obliged to hurry home; or the party in power discovers that the horses of a refractory parish have the glanders, and that they must not be allowed to come near others at the polling-place; or the voters are made drunk and locked up by the wholesale until the polls close."

But this is nothing to what the *Zeit* relates. This paper, which can not be accused of partiality for the Clerical Conservatives, says:

"The methods referred to by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are at least a little shamefaced, since they prove that it is not thought advisable to keep the voters away by main force, if false reports, incendiarism, etc., will do the work. But open violence is not rare. At Tyrnan the leader of the Christian People's Party, Count Ferdinand Zichy, had an undoubted majority. But Baron Bouffy hated the People's Party most and Count Zichy more than any other Opposition leader. What was to be done? The few hundred Liberals could not be made to count against the thousands of the People's Party. So the latter were not allowed to vote at all. Whole parishes were turned back. In the evening Count Zichy sent his voters home, and they went quietly, these 'fanatic' masses, supposed to have been 'instigated' by the priests."

The charge of corruption is also made against the victorious party in Hungary in a much stronger degree than with us. The Liberal Party has a majority of about 300 in an assembly of 413. Hardly any of the old Opposition leaders that have combated the Liberals for twenty years have been returned as elected.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Hamburg strikers, maintaining perfect order while the strike still seemed to have some chances of success, have committed a few riotous acts now that the employers have won. The government organs accuse the Socialists of inciting these riots, and the Socialist editors have been arrested.

KRUPP'S census for 1896 shows a pension list of nearly a thousand persons, including widows and orphans. The famous gun manufacturer pensions his men if they are unable to work after twenty years' service. Certain of the men, whose work is specially trying to the constitution, are pensioned after fifteen years of service. The pensioners receive about fifty per cent. of their last yearly earnings. Thus a laborer earning \$300 per year receives \$150. The amount is increased proportionately if the pensioner has served longer than the number of years mentioned above.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to note that the United States is not the only country in the world where immigration and naturalization are to be restricted. Germany, since her victory over France and her unification probably the most prosperous country in Europe, has to pay the penalty of wealth by an alarming influx of emigrants. In the eastern provinces of Prussia the number of Polish and Russian settlers is so large that the German element is nearly swamped. The Government has now decided not to grant naturalization papers to foreign-born persons unless they have learned to speak German.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S political career is generally considered abroad as closed, and epitaphs are written thereon. They are mostly quite flattering. Thus *Life*, London, says: "He has used the extremely autocratic power enjoyed by a United States President with wisdom and tact. We in England may feel that the latter quality was not displayed in his message on the Venezuelan question, but we must remember that the Irish vote must be reckoned with in America, and that a slap at England always finds favor. Cleveland retires with an untarnished reputation, which is something to say if one remembers the far from pure atmosphere of American politics."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE MEMORIES OF LINCOLN.

THE public does not seem to grow satiated with memories of Lincoln despite the vast amount of material of that kind that has been published during the last few years. Ex-Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, adds an interesting contribution to the Lincoln literature in *The North American Review* for December. Tho it does not cast any new light upon the President's character, it brings out in strong relief his well-known faith in an overruling Providence and his painstaking care in dispensing justice even in comparatively trifling matters.

In June, 1862, Senator Wilson and several other gentlemen visited the White House at a time when communication between Washington and the Army of the Potomac had been interrupted by the Confederate general, J. E. B. Stuart. The President's appearance indicated profound solicitude. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen expressed his faith that God would bring the nation out all right if they would only do right and strike down slavery forever. Then the following incident occurred:

"Mr. Lincoln had been sitting in his chair, in a kind of weary and despondent attitude, while the conversation progressed. At the conclusion of the remarks I have quoted, he at once arose and stood at his extreme height. Pausing a moment, his right arm outstretched toward the gentleman who had just ceased speaking, his face aglow like the face of a prophet, Mr. Lincoln gave deliberate and emphatic utterance to the religious faith which sustained him in the great trial to which he and the country were subjected. He said:

"My faith is greater than yours. I not only believe that Providence is not unmindful of the struggle in which this nation is engaged; that if we do not do right God will let us go our own way to our ruin; and that if we do right He will lead us safely out of this wilderness, crown our arms with victory, and restore our dissevered Union, as you have expressed your belief; but I also believe that He will compel us to do right in order that He may do these things, not so much because we desire them as that they accord with His plans of dealing with this nation, in the midst of which He means to establish justice. I think He means that we shall do more than we have yet done in furtherance of His plans, and He will open the way for our doing it. I have felt His hand upon me in great trials and submitted to His guidance, and I trust that as He shall further open the way I will be ready to walk therein, relying on His help and trusting in His goodness and wisdom."

"The manner of this delivery was most impressive, and as Mr. Lincoln resumed his seat he seemed to have recovered from the dejection so apparent when we entered the room. With a reassured tone and manner, he remarked:

"The Army of the Potomac is necessary to our success; and tho the case at this moment looks dark, I can but hope and believe that we will soon have news from it relieving our present anxiety. Sometimes it seems necessary that we should be confronted with perils which threaten us with disaster in order that we may not get puffed up and forget Him who has much work for us yet to do. I hope our present case is no more than this, and that a bright morning will follow the dark hour that now fills us with alarm. Indeed, my faith tells me it will be so."

That same day reassuring news was received from the army; the victory of Malvern Hill came soon after; and on the first day of the next session of Congress the movement was started to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit slavery.

Senator Wilson narrates another incident casting a side-light upon the relations between Lincoln and Stanton. The son of one of the Senator's neighbors had visited home on sick furlough. Continued sickness prevented his return to the army when the furlough expired, and he had forwarded each week a surgeon's certificate explaining the delay. When he returned he found that the certificates had not reached the right officer, and, in conse-

quence, he had been entered on the rolls as a deserter. Senator Wilson, at the request of the boy's father, went to the Secretary of War to have the charge of desertion removed. The following is his story of what followed:

"After disposing of the visitors who had precedence of me, he addressed me, and in response I briefly stated the cause of my visit, and reached the papers in the case to him. With an abrupt motion of his hand he declined to receive them; and with nervous irritability said:

"Ah, this is the case of a deserter, is it? I want nothing to do with it. We are having too many of them now. We had better make a few examples by shooting a deserter now and then. That might put a stop to the business."

"To this outburst of feeling I answered: 'Mr. Secretary, this is not the case of a deserter, except in the narrowest and most technical sense.'

"That is what they all say,' he replied. 'Every man of them, when caught, or in hiding and asking for relief, has some plausible excuse. I have no time to spare for the consideration of the cases of men who run away from their duty.'

"My response was: 'Mr. Secretary, I have personal knowledge of the facts presented in this case, and I tell you that it is a proper one for you to heed and remedy. Doubtless, some bad cases come to you for relief; but this is not one of that kind. I know its character and present it to you on the basis of my personal knowledge.'

"The statement made no impression on him, and, turning from me, he was about to give his attention to others in waiting, when I remarked:

"Mr. Secretary, you are hasty and unjust. This case can not be brushed aside in that way; I know its merits, and will carry it to the President, who is deliberate and just, and I will get his order directing you to amend the record and place this soldier right on the rolls."

"With more than usual emphasis, and with apparent irritation, he said:

"Go to the President, if you please; I will not consider the case, nor will I execute such an order."

"In the act of turning away from the vexed Secretary, I remarked:

"Yes, I will go to the President, state the case to him, and request him to read these papers. There can be no doubt as to the result. He will make the proper order and deal justly by the soldier. But he shall not do it without first having been told all that has passed between us; for he shall not be misled, nor act without knowledge of each and every feature of the case."

"Proceeding at once to the Executive Mansion, I placed the papers in the hands of the President. He read them, and said:

"If the statements herein made are true, this soldier ought to be relieved; for he is in no proper sense a deserter. He seems to have done all that he could do to comply with the regulations governing such cases, and to discharge his duty. Are you sure that the facts are correctly stated?"

"To this question my answer was: 'I have personal knowledge that all of the material facts are true as stated in the papers you have read;' and I explained the sources of my knowledge.

"The President handed me the papers, requesting me to indorse on them the statement I had made, which I did; and, after signing my name to it, I handed the papers back to him. He was proceeding to indorse the proper order on them, when I requested him to stay his hand for a moment that he might be placed in possession of some further facts connected with the case. He complied with the request, and I gave him a circumstantial statement of my interview with the Secretary of War. It seemed to interest him. At its conclusion he made no remark, but indorsed and signed the order as requested. He then returned the papers to me, quaintly remarking:

"Your persistence in this case is right. There is the order, and I guess it will be obeyed."

"I thanked the President, and was about to depart, when it occurred to me that another question and answer might be of some service. I asked him what I should do in case the Secretary of War should decline to execute the order. He promptly replied:

"Report the fact to me, but I guess he will obey that order. I know it is a small thing, as some would look at it, as it only relates to a private soldier, and we have hundreds of thousands of them. But the way to have good soldiers is to treat them right."

At all events that is my order in this case. Let me know what comes of it.'

"The result of this interview was promptly reported to the Secretary of War. The papers were placed before him and his attention directed to the indorsement of the President. He read it and evidently was vexed, for with a noticeable degree of feeling he repeated the declaration that he would not execute the order. A circumstantial statement was then made to him of the interview with the President, nothing being omitted. This did not seem to affect the Secretary nor move him to compliance. After waiting a moment, and seeing no indication of action on his part, I picked up the papers, remarking as I did so:

"'Mr. Secretary, as you decline to obey the President's order to you, I will obey the one he gave to me, and report the result of this interview to him at once.'

"Leaving the Secretary's room I proceeded down the stairway leading to the first floor of the Department, intending to go directly to the Executive Mansion with my report of the foregoing interview and ascertain the further purpose of the President. Before I reached the outer door of the Department a messenger overtook me and said the Secretary desired to see me. Returning to his room I found him apparently in better mood and his manner greatly changed. He pleasantly requested me to give him the papers in the case, and I passed them to him. Without further remark he indorsed on them directions to the Adjutant-General to execute the President's order. This done he turned to me and said:

"'It seems to me that the President would rather have a fuss with anybody than miss a chance to do a kindness to a private soldier. But I suppose this case is all right. At all events I like your dogged persistence in it, and we will be good friends.'

"And so we ever after were."

DEVICES OF PRISONERS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH EACH OTHER.

SOME of the ingenious tricks resorted to by the inmates of jails and reformatories to hold communication, contrary to the rules, with their fellow prisoners are thus described in an article on prison life in *The Hospital* (November 14):

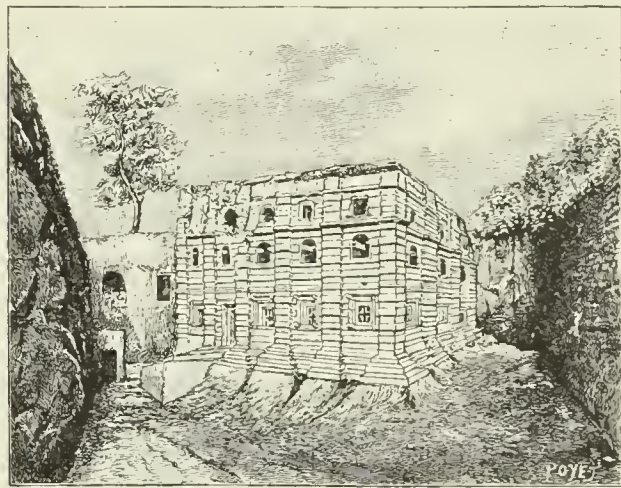
"The prisoners . . . make every conceivable effort to hold intercourse of some kind with their fellow culprits, if only to relieve the silence and solitude—intolerable to persons of their class, who have not sufficient cultivation of mind to supply them with food for thought. . . . Knocking on the walls of separation between the cells, scratching sentences on the sides of the baths or the bottom of the tins used to contain their gruel, and many other devices of that inadequate nature, are instantly detected and stopped by the officials. The chapel is perhaps the most favorable ground for enabling them to let their presence at least be known to acquaintances who have been incarcerated at an earlier or later period from themselves. The male and female prisoners are, of course, rigidly separated during the services. A high and strong wooden partition divides the portion of the building they respectively occupy, but they do not allow this serious obstacle to deter them altogether from the communications they specially desire to hold with the opposite sex. In singing the hymns they often try to introduce words of their own, or make very peculiar responses, which can be understood over the wall. A male prisoner will be afflicted with an extremely bad cough, which, in measured attacks, makes known to a lady friend on the other side that he is 'in quod'; but he is seldom oppressed by this bronchial malady on more than one occasion, since the governor informs him that, as his cough is so distressing, he is to remain in his cell and not be exposed to the air of the chapel until he is better, a cure for his complaint which is at once perfectly complete. On the female side of the partition a woman permitted to take her infant, born in prison, to chapel with her, pinches the unfortunate mite till its shrill yells reveal her proximity to its father attentively listening through the wall.

"Recently the governor of one of our county prisons was greatly perplexed by the discovery that the female criminals in his charge managed in some mysterious manner to ascertain the presence of every individual man on the other side of the impervious dividing barrier. One of the women inadvertently let drop

the fact that she had recognized her husband, whose position there must, according to rule, have been completely unknown to her. None of the officers could account for an unpermitted knowledge which was found to be shared by all the other women. At last a very careful examination of the chapel gave an explanation of the mystery. Altho strictly divided, as we have said, both the male and female prisoners faced the altar in their seats, and over it had been fixed a very large brass cross against the wall, so highly polished as to form a very good mirror. In its clear surface the women saw the reflection of every man as he passed to his place, and had enjoyed the spectacle with impunity, till a wife, much interested in the appearance of her spouse, had made an imprudent remark to one of the officers, which revealed the fact. The brass cross instantaneously disappeared, and the blank wall behind it no longer tells any secrets."

CHURCHES HEWN FROM THE SOLID ROCK.

THE recent success of Abyssinia in the struggle with Italy has renewed popular interest in that strange country—the only native Christian state in Africa. In *La Nature* (Paris, December 5) M. G. Richou tells us of its wonderful churches, hewn out of the solid rock, and standing each in a huge excavation, its top level with the surface of the ground. We translate below the chief parts of his description of these remarkable edi-



MONOLITHIC CHURCH OF IAMMANUEL; EXTERIOR.

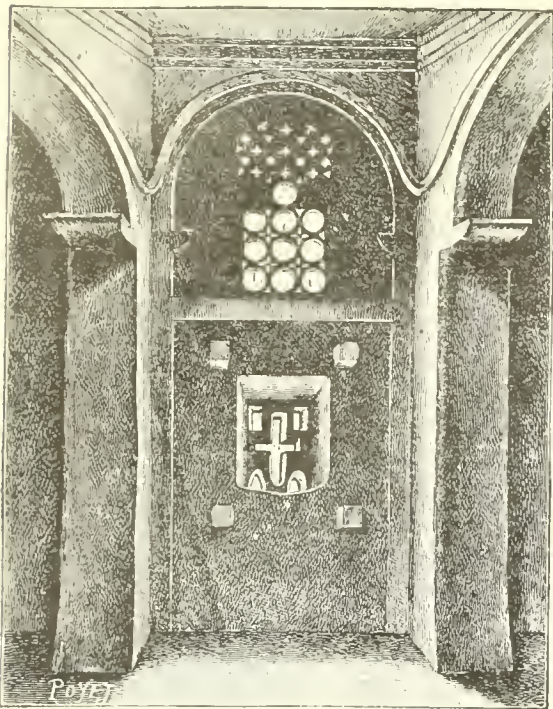
fices, which have been visited by few Europeans. Says M. Richou:

"Among the numerous curiosities that Abyssinia contains, its monolithic churches occupy the first rank. Their number is considerable, for, according to the information furnished by M. A. Raffray, the present French Consul at the Cape, who visited several of them when on an official mission to King John in 1881, there are nearly two hundred of them, all still used for purposes of worship. The one nearest to the coast is situated on the eastern frontier of Haramat, a little north of the city of Agula. These singular edifices are of more or less recent date, but they are all in the same style as the churches of the city of Lalibela, capital of the province of Lasta. This city is situated at some distance from the routes usually followed by Europeans, or even by Abyssinian merchants, which is explained by the fact that it is an exclusively religious city, with a population of only three thousand, and that to reach it a very broken country must be traversed. So M. Raffray was the first European to visit it in modern times.

"'The churches that it contains,' he says, 'are six in number, and nevertheless the traveler, on his arrival at Lalibela, is astonished not to perceive among the huts that constitute the Abyssinian city any edifice worthy of attention. But if he traverses the city he will meet with vast excavations, long and winding, which will lead him to the foot of these churches.' In fact, these edifices form an integral part of Mount Abouna Yousef, on whose southern flank Lalibela is built. The architect sunk great square pits open to the sky, in the middle of each of which he left a block that remained attached to the mountain generally only by its base, but sometimes also along one of its sides. In this case a circular tunnel makes the circuit of the building. The block was

then worked on the outside to represent walls and even porticoes with colonnades. Finally, the interior was excavated, forming columns, lateral and transverse vaults . . . and windows to admit light and air.

"These edifices, then, are real monoliths. They present in other respects very different details, and may be divided into three groups. . . .

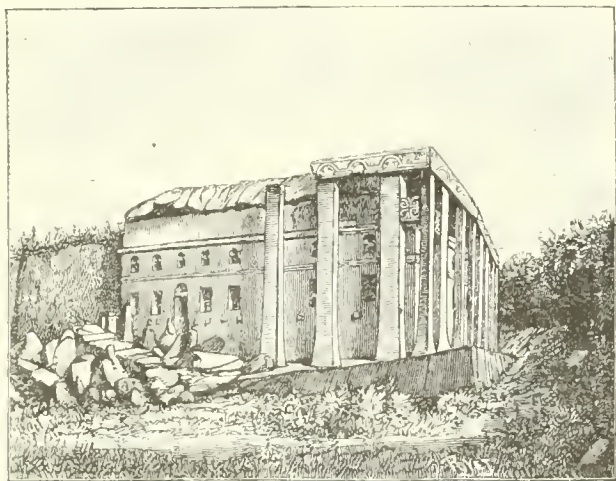


CHURCH OF MEDANI-ALLEMM; INTERIOR.

The common orientation is toward the east, and all the architectural characteristics are of the Byzantine style. No inscriptions have been noticed. In the two first groups, courtyards surround the churches, and trenches or passages give communication between them. The rock from which they are cut is a sort of coarse-grained red sandstone, quite friable. From the marks that are yet visible on the walls, the only tool used was probably the pick. . . .

"Our pictures, made from drawings by M. Raffray, represent the church of Medani-Allemm (Savior of the World) and that of Hammanuel (Emmanuel), which are the principal ones of groups 1 and 2.

"That of Medani-Allemm is rectangular, and surrounded by a colonnade that supports an extension of the ground above. This is not absolutely flat, but has the form of a roof of double slope. In the interior the building is divided into five naves and eight transepts formed by rectangular columns. . . . At the end of each transept is found a window whose lower part includes a cross with unequal arms, and the upper part ten circular openings surmounted by a group of still smaller ones in the form of stars, and by Greek crosses. These last were originally furnished with stained glass, of which some traces still remain. Transverse walls enclose the vestibule and the choir. The excavation is 45 meters [148 feet] long, 38 [125 feet] broad, and 10 [33 feet] deep. The exterior dimensions of the church, measured along the colonnade, are: length, 33.5 meters [110 feet]; width, 23.5 [77 feet]. . . . The greatest thickness of the walls is 2.08 meters [6 feet 8½ inches]. This church is in a state of perfect preservation within,



MONOLITHIC CHURCH OF MEDANI-ALLEMM; EXTERIOR.

but without the colonnade that surrounded it was too fragile to resist injury from the weather and from human hands. The church of Hammanuel is the most beautiful of the second group; it, as well as the enclosing court, has a rectangular form. . . .

"These curious monuments were all built in the reign of the negus Lalibela, to whom the Abyssinian traditions attribute a mystical character, and who lived, it is believed, in the twelfth century of our era. He summoned from Alexandria an Egyptian

named Sidi-Meskal, who came with five hundred workmen to execute this remarkable task, and whose tomb is still shown in the church of Medani-Allemm. According to a manuscript . . . preserved in the same church, this colossal work took only twenty-three years to execute, tho tradition raises this to twenty-eight.

"As we have already said, the state of preservation of the buildings is generally perfect within, tho the exteriors have suffered not only from the weather but also from vandalism, notably at the time of the Mussulman invasion, when the Sultan Mohammed Gagne, to efface every trace of Christianity in Abyssinia, buried all the churches in rubbish. They remained thus for years, and were not restored till after the expulsion of the invaders by the Abyssinians, aided by the Portuguese, when they were again devoted to worship.

"The churches of Lalibela have served as models for all those that have been built in other parts of Abyssinia, but these latter are only more or less imperfect copies, and in all cases are of more recent date."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Seeing Rome.—"How long have you been in Rome?" we heard of the Pope as saying to one of three visitors to whom he was giving audience, says a writer in *The Literary World*. "Three weeks," was the ready answer. "Ah, then," said his Holiness, "you have seen Rome." "And how long have you been here?" asked he, turning to the second visitor. "Three months," was the answer. "You, then," continued the Pope, "have begun to see Rome." "And you, sir," turning finally to the third of his visitors, "how long have you been here?" "Three years," was thereply. "Then you," said the Pope, "have not begun to see Rome." It is even so. The more we linger the more we find to see. And the eight hundred pages of Mrs. Clement's volumes, covering the subject as they seem to do, will only make the reader feel when he has finished them that he has but made a beginning. There is no end to the study of Rome.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

That Gloucester Smallpox Epidemic Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue for November 21, on page 81, is a summary of a pretended account given by *The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, of the Gloucester smallpox epidemic of 1895-96. The statements therein are almost wholly false. Their falsehood was pointed out to the editor of that publication, but he refused to publish the correction.

The epidemic began in March, 1895, and from March to September every case was a vaccinated one. Throughout the epidemic the number of vaccinated attacks was very nearly as two to one of the unvaccinated. Of this I have official proof in spite of attempted falsification of death certificates. I have not yet received an official statement as to deaths, but I have been assured that they were in like proportion. For every case of vaccinated escaping when exposed while unvaccinated were attacked I undertake to produce two cases of unvaccinated who were exposed, escaping while vaccinated suffered.

The worst feature of these false returns is that it tends to divert people from the true preventive—*sanitation*, and leads them to rely on the blood-poisoning fallacy of vaccination; but the true lesson of Gloucester is that of the worse than total inefficiency of vaccination and of the all-importance of sanitation, for the epidemic was almost wholly confined to South Gloucester with its bad water and horribly foul drainage, while North Gloucester, equally unvaccinated with South Gloucester, almost altogether escaped.

The falsity of the record of unvaccinated deaths reported by *The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin* is so palpable that it ought to deceive no one.

The rate of fatality in prevaccination days in hospital cases was 18 plus per cent. (in private practise 2 to 6 per cent.). If the fatality rate were now over 60 per cent. in the unvaccinated, who kills the 42 per cent.?

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.

M. R. LEVERSON,

Secretary of the Anti-Vaccination Society of America.

The Scaffolding of Straw.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to article "A Scaffolding of Straw," in your issue of November 21, I strongly surmise that the contributor to *La Nature* has made a mistake in saying that the scaffolding of the lighthouse mentioned is made "entirely" of ropes of braided straw. The Japanese commonly use poles, bound firmly together, at crossings and splices, with ropes of tough rice straw. Such will doubtless appear to be the case in the scaffold mentioned, when the facts are known.

KALKASKA, MICH.

F. H. BASSETT.

An Echo of the Campaign.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I want to bear my personal testimony to the value of your paper. I found it of exceeding great value during the campaign. Its impartial selection of the views of the representative papers of both parties was exceedingly helpful to men who desired to know the truth of the great political issues of the day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WM. K. COOPER.

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In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST appeared an offer to send to any of its readers a copy of

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At One-third Off Regular Price. Orders came from Maine to California, showing that readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST felt the need of a good, adequate, popular, and well-illustrated history of their own country. The character of the buyers who accepted this offer leads us to make *one still more liberal*, as follows:

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WHAT GOOD AUTHORITIES SAY:

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison:

I commend the scheme of the work and the execution of it in those parts that I have been able to examine. A good acquaintance with our national history is really essential to good citizenship, and I hope this history may have a wide distribution.

Dr. Lyman Abbott:

The Standard History of the United States for the household and the general readers.

Charles Dudley Warner:

Here the story of our national life from the beginning is set forth with conscientiousness, so that it is a safe guide and a most entertaining history for general reading.

Justice Stephen J. Field, Washington:

The work is admirably prepared, and possesses greater merits than any other history of the United States with which I am acquainted. It deserves a place in the library of every student.

Thomas L. James:

I find Scribner's History of the United States to be a clear, crisp, and comprehensive story of the rise and progress of the Republic, in art, in science, in literature, in mechanics and in agriculture, plainly and concisely told.

If the history, which we make no attempt to describe in this small space, is not to your satisfaction, return at our expense and money will be refunded—and no quibbling about it. Address

THE LITERARY DIGEST, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y., or THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The more sensational features last week were the break in the stock market owing to the action of the Senate committee on the Cuban resolutions, and the call for gold from Germany.

Exports and the Gold Movement.—"Since events for some months to come will turn largely on the state of foreign trade, it is cheering that produce exports in November were \$109,091,937 in value, amounting for three months to \$307,749,577, more than double the value of imports, which was \$151,361,351. The enormous excess, which has brought hither in three months net imports of gold amounting to \$68,640,143, besides establishing credits of many millions in London which virtually pay in advance for future imports, has not prevented, it is believed, a special shipment of gold to Germany next week, for which the German bank pays a premium to meet demands January 1 supposed to be on Russian account. London effects the shipment by borrowing more millions here, so that the amount of such sterling advances is now reckoned at \$35,000,000. More of such borrowing may cause advance in the rate of interest, realizing on exchange drafts, of which many become due before or shortly after January 1, and a sharper demand on London than may be convenient. But with \$2 worth of produce going out for every \$1 worth of goods brought in, nothing of an ordinary nature can cause gold exports of consequence. In two weeks of December exports from New York have been 6 per cent. larger and imports here 12 per cent. smaller than last year.—*Dun's Review*, December 19.

Continued Drop in Prices.—"The downward

For Dyspepsia Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. R. SCHWARTZ, Harrisburg, Pa., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with charming effect, and am well pleased with it."

tendency in prices pointed out a fortnight ago is continued. This includes quotations for hides, which caused boot and shoe jobbers to restrict purchases, anticipating cut in prices for shoes; steel rails with a drop of \$3 a ton, owing to the dissolution of the pool; steel billets, with a drop of \$3.25 on the failure of the combination, and Bessemer pig iron, owing to the general tendency of iron and steel. Cotton, too, is lower on confidence in a larger crop than expected; print cloths, as product of that staple, and because of the large stock of the same; anthracite coal, Indian corn, oats, and petroleum. Steady or practically unchanged quotations are reported for pork, lard, coffee, and sugar. Wheat and rosin are higher."—*Bradstreet's*, December 19.

Bank Clearings.—"Total bank clearings for the week have not changed materially, increasing only about 2 per cent. compared with last week. When contrasted with the corresponding period last year this week's total shows a falling-off of 9 per cent., but an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the like week in 1894, and of 13 per cent. with the like period in 1893. The largest bank clearings' totals on record is that for the third week of December, 1892—\$1,512,000,000—compared with which this week's total shows a falling-off of nearly 30 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, December 19.

Action of the Carnegie Company.—"The control of the Mountain Iron Messabi mine has been leased for fifty years or purchased by the Carnegie interest from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the ore to be shipped by his new steamship line on the lakes, and by the new railway which the Carnegie Company is building to Lake Erie. This, with the erection of 16 new open-hearth furnaces, making 36, insures enormous increase of product at extreme low cost, and will affect all combinations in steel products or in ore."—*Dun's Review*, December 19.

Weak Stock Market.—"Stocks have been weak, with earnings in December thus far 5.8 per cent. less than last year and 13.6 less than in 1892, Chi-

cago eastbound tonnage being only 130,523 against 156,162 last year. Almost a panic occurred on Friday when the Cameron joint resolution was adopted by the Senate committee. Speculators immediately felt the war with Spain beginning, and St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island broke five points, while the whole list lost over a point."—*Dun's Review*, December 19.

Trade in Canada.—"Mild weather and bad roads have restricted trade in the Province of Quebec and at Montreal, altho colder weather for a time stimulated demand. The volume of Christmas trade is an average of that in previous years. More activity is reported in both wholesale and retail lines at Toronto, particularly in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Better weather has helped business at Halifax, and more activity is

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reported even in wholesale lines. The Cape Breton mackerel fisheries are said to be a complete failure, and destitution exists among Newfoundland fishermen in the northern and other remote parts of that colony. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax amount to \$22,861,000 this week, compared with \$24,682,000 last week, and with \$23,204,000 in the week one year ago. There are 39 business failures reported from Canada this week, compared with 42 last week and 42 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, December 19.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 Q-K 6	Q-B sq (d)
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	24 Q x Q	K R x Q
3 B-Kt 5	B-B 4	25 Kt-Kt 3	K-Kt sq
4 P-B 3	K Kt-K 2 (a)	26 Kt-K 4	K-B 2
5 Castles	Kt-Kt 3	27 P-Kt 3	K-K sq
6 P-Q 4	P x P	28 R-K 2 (e)	K-Q 2
7 P x P	B-Kt 3	29 Q R-K sq	B-Kt 3
8 Kt-B 3 (b)	Castles	30 B-B 4 (f)	B-B 2
9 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	31 P-R 4	P-R 4 (g)
10 B-Q B 4	P-R 3	32 B-Kt 5	B-Q sq
11 P-R 3	P-Q 3	33 P-Kt 5 (h)	P x P
12 B-K 3	Q Kt-K 2	34 P-R 5	Kt-B sq
13 R-K sq	P-Q B 3	35 Kt(K 4)	P x Kt
14 Q-Kt 3	B-B 2		B 5 ch (i)
15 Kt-Q 2	R-Kt sq	36 Kt x P ch	K-Q 3 (k)
16 Q R-B sq	P-Kt 4 (c)	37 B-B 4 ch	K-Q 4
17 P x P	P x P	38 R-K 5 ch	K-B 5 (l)
18 B-Q 3	K-R sq	39 K-B sq	ch K x P
19 Kt-K 2	P-K B 4	40 R-K 4 ch	K-Q 4
20 P x P	B x P	41 R-Q sq	ch K x Kt
21 B x B	R x B	42 B-K 3	mate
22 Kt-Kt 3	R-K B sq		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) In his match with Schiffrs Steinitz played at this stage of the game Q-B 3. He was quite successful, but the subsequent analysis, especially the one furnished by Pillsbury, demonstrated an advantage for the attack. The next move, however, is no improvement. Mr. Steinitz should have abandoned his innovation, and instead of (3) B-B 4 he should have played Kt-K B 3 or P-Q R 3, followed by Kt-B 3.

(b) The position now arrived at clearly shows that Black's defense was not a good one. White has developed nearly every piece and obtained a powerful center. To get such an advantage the attacking player is quite willing to sacrifice Pawn (Scotch gambit or Evans gambit), but Mr. Lasker secured it without much trouble.

(c) White, with his ninth move, started an attack on the Queen's wing. The object he had in view was to make it difficult for Black to develop his forces. The latter was obliged to advance the Q R P and Q B P, now the Q Kt P. While he succeeds in freeing his position his Q B P becomes weak. Quite an advantage for White, who commands the Q B file.

(d) The exchange of Queens is quite welcome to White. He has a slight, but decided, advantage in the end game, namely the weak Q B P. Lasker, after the exchange, plays his Kt-Q Kt 3, thus preventing the advance of the weak Q B P.

(e) White's play is admirable. He could not prevent Black from playing his King to the Queen's wing in order to support the weak Q B P, but takes quickly advantage of the position. By doubling the Rooks on the King's file he establishes a very threatening attack, which subsequently wins the game.

(f) A splendid move, which forces Black to retreat his Bishop. Black can not play Kt x B on account of Kt-B 6 ch, followed by R x Kt ch, winning in a few moves.

(g) Forced, for P-R 5 was threatening, with a similar continuation as shown in note "f." The

move enables White to play B-Kt 5 with increasing attack. Black could not well play R-K sq. White might have answered (32) Kt (K 4)-B 5 ch, P x Kt; (33) Kt x P ch, K-B sq; (34) B x B, K x B; (35) P-R 5, followed by R x Kt ch with an easy win.

(h) An ingenious sacrifice of a Pawn in order to be enabled to continue with P-R 5, forcing away the Kt, which occupies a strong position for the defense.

(i) Brilliant play, which practically ends the battle. Black is obliged to capture, otherwise White would play B x Kt, winning a piece.

(k) This leads to a forced mate in five moves, but Black's game was gone anyhow. Had he played K-B 2 White would have replied B x Kt, followed by R x B. If, then, Black plays K-Q 3 White answers R (K sq)-K 5, followed by Kt-K 4 mate, and if K-Kt 3, then R-R sq followed by R-R 6 or K-Kt 7, mate.

(l) K x P would have shortened the mate one move.

THIRD GAME.

Giucoco Piano.

Comments by Reichen in the Philadelphia Times.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 K Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4
4 P-B 3	K Kt-B 3
5 P-Q 4	P x P
6 P x P	B-Kt 5 ch
7 Kt-B 3	Kt x K P
8 Castles	B x Kt
9 P x B	P-Q 4
10 B-R 3	P x B
11 R-K sq	B-K 3

An improvement on P-B 4 adopted by Lasker in the first game, which ran P-B 4, 12 Kt-Q 2, K-B 2; 13 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 14 R x P, Q-B 3; 15 Q-K 2, B-B 4; 16 Q x P ch, K-Kt 3; 17 R-K 3, Q R-K sq. Now Mr. Steinitz actually proceeded with Q R-K sq, but should instead have gone on with 18 R-Kt 3 ch, K-R 4 best; 19 Q-Q 5, P-K Kt 4; 20 P-K B 4, P-K R 3; 21 P x P, P x P; 22 R-K B sq, with a promising game.

12 R x Kt	Q-Q 4
13 Q-K 2	Castles Q R
14 Kt-K 5	Q R-K sq

Black already has the better game, proving that Steinitz's "improvement" on move 7 (Kt-B 3) must be shelved.

15 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
16 Q R-K sq	K R-Kt sq
17 R-K 5	P-Q Kt 3
18 B-B sq	P-K Kt 4

An adroit offer, dangerous to accept and dangerous to leave alone.

19 R x P	R x R
20 B x R	R-K Kt sq
21 P-B 4	B-Q 4
22 P-Kt 3	

Steinitz forms his "trocha," but it is about as effective as its Cuban counterpart.

23 P-K R 3	22 K-Kt 2
24 K-R 2	Q-Kt 4
25 Q-K B 2	R-Kt 3
26 B-R 4	P-K B 3
27 P-Kt 4	B-B 3
28 Q-Q B 2	Q-Q 4
29 P-Kt 5	P-K R 4
30 B x P	P x P
31 R-K B sq	P-R 5
32 Q-Q 2	R-K Kt sq
33 P-R 4	P-Q R 4
34 P-B 5	R-K sq
	R-K Kt sq

Steinitz resigns.

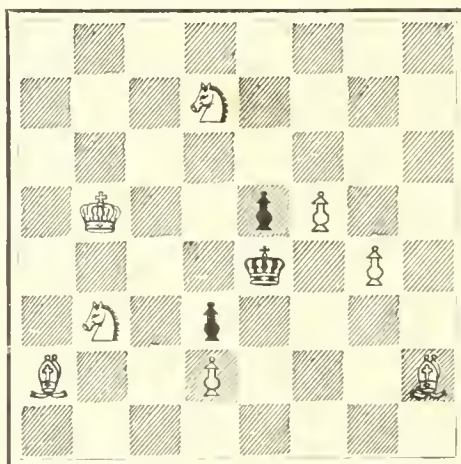
The whole end-game is exceedingly Lasker-like.

Problem 179.

DEDICATED TO BARON VON HEYDEBRANDT UND DER HAZA, BY A. ROEGNER, OF LEIPZIG.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K 5; Ps on K 4, Q 6.

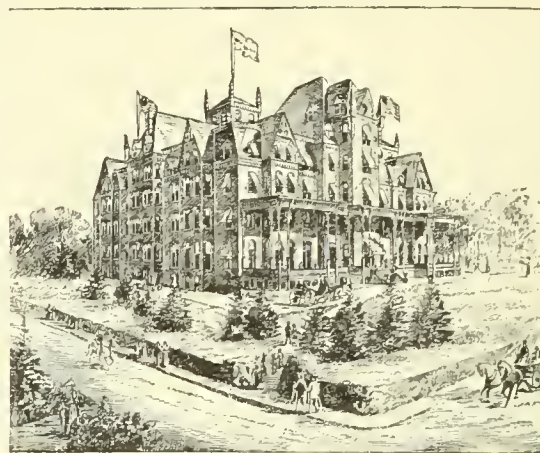


White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q Kt 5; Ps on K R 2, Q R 2; Kts on Q 7, Q Kt 3; Ps on K B 5, K Kt 4, Q 2. White mates in three moves.



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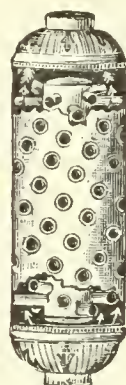
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Current Events.

Monday, December 14.

In the Senate three resolutions regarding Cuba are introduced; Mr. Allen criticizes utterances of Senator Hoar concerning Nebraska Populism. . . . The House sustains the President's veto of a pension for Lydia A. Taft; a concurrent resolution for recess from December 22 to January 5 is adopted; the Army Appropriation bill is reported. . . . The ways and means committee fixes dates for tariff hearings beginning December 28. . . . C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, is named by the President to succeed W. G. Veazey as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. . . . The American Federation of Labor convenes in Cincinnati. . . . "The Cuban League of the United States" is formed in New York. . . . There are reports of organizations of Cuban volunteers in a number of American cities. . . . The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and two branch banks fail. . . . Deaths: H. Clay Bascom, Prohibitionist, of Troy, N. Y.; George L. Catlin, author and ex-consul at Zurich, Switzerland, of New York.

The Spanish Minister of Marine gives orders that the *Laurada* should be treated like any other merchant vessel if she entered the port of Valencia. . . . The Municipal Council of Havana decides to bestow further honors on Captain-General Weyler. . . . Many of the striking dock laborers in Hamburg return to work.

Tuesday, December 15.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan advocates intervention in Cuba; his resolution asking the President for Cuban correspondence is agreed to; a pension bill for Nancy Gallabach is passed over the President's veto; Senator Allen's resolution for an inquiry into the use of money at the recent election is referred; the House resolution for holiday recess is agreed to. . . . The House considers the Loud mail classification bill; a bill allowing purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to form a new corporation is passed; conferees to investigate and report regulations for free use of alcohol in arts and manufactures are appointed. . . . Judge Taft, United States District Court, Cincinnati, dissolves the United States Cordage Trust receivership. . . . United States reports of merchandise during November were \$109,091,937, as against \$87,312,581 in November, 1895; during eleven months ending November 30, 1896, they were \$888,680,369, as against \$739,468,300 during the corresponding period last year; excess of exports over imports thus far this year \$266,087,709. . . . Conventions: W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, is refused a seat in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Cincinnati, for issuing a campaign circular; Lumbermen, Cincinnati; National Wool Growers' Association, Washington; "Deep Water convention," Fort Smith, Ark.

Ministerial organs in Madrid severely criticize the recent actions of General Weyler. . . . The report of the assassination of Maceo is denied by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . Rebellion is spreading in the Philippine Islands. . . . Alexander Salvini, actor and son of the celebrated tragedian, Tommaso Salvini, dies in Florence. . . . The "Temps," Paris, says semi-officially that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, has decided to abandon diplomacy.

Wednesday, December 16.

In the Senate the Dingley bill is made the occasion of political debate, with the result that the bill is declared dead for the session by all factions, and that the tariff must go to an extra session of the next Congress (fraud and corruption at the recent election are alleged); the Pension Appropriation bill is passed. . . . The House considers the Army Appropriation bill. . . . Charles R. Crisp is elected to Congress from the Third Georgia District. . . . Mr. McKinley leaves Canton for a visit to Chicago; Mr. Hanna is quoted as saying that over 8,000 citizens of Ohio have filed applications for appointment to Federal office. . . . Conventions: The American Federation of Labor, Cincinnati, calls on the President to recognize Cuban belligerents; National Wool Growers, Washington, ask that duties on woollen shoddies, wastes, etc., be made prohibitory; Christian Citizenship League and National Reform Association, Chicago; National Irrigation Congress, Phoenix, Arizona. . . . Independent oil producers, Pittsburg, decide to oppose further reduction of prices by the Standard Oil Company.

The *Correo Militar* of Madrid demands the recall of General Weyler; the Spanish press vehemently deny the stories concerning Maceo's murder. . . . Riotous disturbances by the striking dock laborers are reported from Hamburg.

Thursday, December 17.

In the Senate the amended Lodge bill with educational test for immigrants is passed. . . . The House passes the Army Appropriation bill and considers the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. . . . It is alleged that the State Department believes that Maceo was killed in an accidental encounter, and will advise postponement of congressional action on intervention until Weyler's present campaign closes. . . . A Senate committee on interstate commerce inquiries into the prosecution of the Joint Traffic Association in New York State. . . . The House Committee on Indian Affairs reports in favor of three Indian Commissioners. . . . The report of the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion is published. . . . The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decides that J. Yost, Republican candidate, 10th District, is elected to Congress.

A damaging earthquake passes under South English and Wales; one woman dies from fright. . . . Dr. Adolf Deucher is elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1897. . . . The Queen Regent sends a dispatch to General Weyler complimenting him upon the result of his campaign. . . . The French Premier states that there is no hope for the bill to increase sugar bounties this session.

Friday, December 18.

The Senate is not in session; The senate committee on foreign relations, after hearing Secretary Olney, orders a favorable report on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba. . . . The House considers pension and private bills. . . . The Sugar Trust secures control of the plant of the Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio, and the Baltimore Sugar Refinery. . . . It is reported that the Rockefeller mining interests in the Messaba range, Minnesota, and the Carnegie Steel Company have combined. . . . The American Federation of Labor reelects all general officers except secretary, and reindorses free silver. . . . The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers indorses rates of duty "as low as possible consistent with fair protection to our own industries and the labor they employ." . . . Ex-Congressman R. G. Horr dies in Plainfield, N. J.

The London *Daily News* says the strength of the supporters of the Cameron resolution lies in the fact that Spain is unable to subdue Cuba or let the island alone. . . . There is a disgraceful scene in the Italian Chamber over the voting of an allowance to the Prince of Naples. . . . A blizzard raging for two days in Newfoundland does much "damage."

Saturday, December 19.

The Senate is not in session. . . . In the House an urgent deficiency bill is passed; consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill continues. . . . Secretary Olney asserts that Congressional resolutions recognizing Cuban independence would be inoperative. . . . A mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers in St. Louis is abandoned because of the strict interpretation of the neutrality law by the United States District Attorney.

The Spanish press indicates that the government looks to President Cleveland and Mr. Olney to avert a crisis. . . . Forty men are killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Resilza, Hungary. . . . The dock laborers in Hamburg vote by an overwhelming majority to continue the strike.

Sunday, December 20.

Prime Minister Canovas of Spain holds that under the framing of Senator Cameron's resolution there will be no armed intervention on the part of the United States in Cuban territory. It will only make the relations between Spain and the United States more strained, but need not cause a rupture. He will, it is stated, never consent to foreign interference in what is a question of Spanish domestic politics.

At the request of Emperor William the military court will reopen the inquiry into the case of Lieutenant Baron von Brusewitz, who killed an artisan named Siebermann in a café in Carlsruhe a short time ago. . . . Eight of the anarchists convicted of complicity in the bomb-throwing in Barcelona in June last are sentenced to death.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 9

NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 350

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DOES CIVILIZATION MEAN PROGRESS?

THE questions which so many individuals are asking themselves at this season of the year—How far have I come? How fast am I going?—are questions which the eminent geographer and revolutionist, Elisée Reclus, attempts to answer with reference to mankind in general. Comparing civilized man as we know him to-day with primitive peoples and savage races, what sure advances have we made in the long succession of centuries? Prof. John Bach McMaster treats in the January *Atlantic* of one phase of this subject—the industrial development of this century; but M. Reclus makes a much more exhaustive inquiry.

He begins (*Contemporary Review*, December) by referring to the various conceptions held by various peoples as to what true progress is, and he defines it as “a complete development of the individual, comprehending the improvement of the physical being in strength, beauty, grace, longevity, material enrichment, and increase of knowledge—in fine, the perfecting of character, the becoming more noble, more generous, and more devoted.” This progress of the individual, he adds, is “identified with that of society, united more and more intimately in a powerful solidarity.” Of progress so defined, many pessimistic philosophers will deny that civilization exhibits any proofs. In illustration of this, M. Reclus refers to the condition of various “savage” tribes. He quotes a passage from Wallace’s “Malay Archipelago” describing the approach to a perfect social state attained, despite their low stage of civilization, by communities in South America and in the East; he cites, also, the Negritos of the Philippine Islands, where “the members of the tribe all regard themselves as brothers,” and where each “is absolutely devoted to the common interests;” also the Onnougoun, or Aleutians, described by Archbishop Innokenti as “the most affectionate of men,” “beings of incomparable modesty and discretion.” In these and in many

other cases, a condition of mutual justice, well-being, and happiness has been attained “greatly surpassing that of a modern society urged on by a continual movement of renovation.” These primitive peoples “have been able to attain their more contracted ideal of a well-balanced and happy life, while the human race, taken as a whole, is still very far from the ideal it dreams of.”

Another advantage which is held by some of the primitive or savage tribes (not by any means all) is thus described:

“The man in a state more nearly approaching nature than the civilized man also possesses another immense advantage. He is more intimately acquainted with the animals and the plants, with the powerful scent of the earth, and the gentle or terrible phenomena of the elements; he has remained in direct communication with the planetary life of which he is the product, and which we only half see, separated from it by the artificial life in which we are shut up. He feels in perfect unity with all that which surrounds him, and of which, in his way, he comprehends the life as if all things moved with a rhythm which he himself obeyed. We are no longer able to understand the invocations which he makes to the spirits of the air and of the forest, and it is with great difficulty that we interpret the dances in which the savages celebrate the stars and the seasons. Symbolism conceived in natural things, very difficult to understand in our days, because we live in a conventional world, is among primitive peoples a sort of spontaneous language. . . . A real friendship is thus born between men and natural things. Thanks to a survival of a far-off past, the Walloon peasants still wish a happy new year to the trees of the field. Finding these objects an integral part of their surroundings, without any thought of freeing themselves from them, the primitive races are absolutely resigned to destiny, and surpass civilized men, speaking generally, in the simplicity with which they meet death. That fine end of life which in certain historical personages appears to us so admirable, because it is really exceptional, is the ordinary way of dying among savages; taught by necessity, they conform themselves naturally to things. Death is for them the simple continuation of life; they die in all tranquillity of soul without seeming to think that their exit will make the least void in the universe.”

To such people, frequently, the approach of civilization means anything but progress. “Every explorer penetrating into a new country unknown to Europeans has had to begin by saying to himself, as he beheld the villages and happy populations, that his very presence was the preliminary announcement of destruction and massacre.” Every change of history, indeed, has its debit and credit sides, and the development of civilization presents no exception. The destruction of this primitive simplicity, social well-being, and harmony with nature is the debit side of civilization. We quote again:

“Those who study the ocean of humanity, even to its abysses, say that each civilized nation is composed of classes placed one over another, representing in each age all the series of the anterior ages, with their corresponding intellectual and moral culture. The society of to-day contains all the previous societies in the state of survival; and the immediate contrast of extreme conditions renders their divergence striking. Even if the average man be now more prosperous and more happy than he formerly was when humanity, divided into innumerable tribes, was not yet conscious of itself as a whole, it is none the less true that the difference in style of life between the privileged and disinherited classes is greatly increased, and renders the unfortunate man more unfortunate; adding to his poverty envy and hatred, and aggravating his physical sufferings and his compulsory abstinence. In a primitive tribe the starving and the sick have only

their bodily pain to bear; among our civilized peoples they have also to sustain the weight of humiliation, and even of public loathing, being nearly always inexorably fated to conditions of lodging and clothing which render them in appearance sordid and repulsive. Are there not districts in every great city which travelers carefully avoid for fear of their pestilential odors? No savage tribe inhabits such lairs. Glasgow, Dundee, and all other industrial cities have quarters containing groups of filthy habitations, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the homes of the primitive peoples. The barbarous Hindus, who live in the center of the peninsula clad in a few colored tatters, offer a spectacle relatively gay in comparison with the proletarians of luxurious England, who look so somber and lugubrious in their ragged and dirty garments."

Nevertheless, says M. Reclus, the conquests made by civilization in the way of progress are "immense":

"In the first place, humanity has arrived at self-consciousness. No nation, whatever it may wish or however it may protest, has its horizon limited by its own frontiers. The complete exploration of the earth and of the seas to their boundaries of ice, the perpetual movement of travelers passing from one world to another, the presence everywhere of sailors, of colonists, and of tourists, have truly made man the citizen of the planet; and patriotic as he may be, or is supposed to be, it is impossible for any one not to look beyond his native soil to the neighboring or distant countries in which events are taking place most important to the whole destiny of mankind. . . . The element of space has lost its importance, for man is able and willing to inform himself concerning all the phenomena of soil, climate, history, and society which distinguish the different countries. Now, to comprehend each other is already, in a certain degree, to mingle together. The contrast between land and land, nation and nation, continues everywhere to exist; but it grows less, and tends gradually to be neutralized in the comprehension of educated people.

"While geography conquered space, and thus made it possible for mankind to become conscious of itself from one end of the world to the other, the historian, turning toward the past, conquered time. The human race, which is unifying itself from one end of the world to the other, is equally attempting to realize itself under a form which embraces all the ages. This is a second conquest not less important than the first. All anterior civilizations, even the prehistoric, are henceforth more or less known to us, and consequently can, in a certain sense, be incorporated into the life of modern societies."

The third conquest is the prodigious development of modern industry, which has "more than doubled the power of human work and given to our life so great intensity of action."

The conquest in the intellectual realm has been equal to that in the material. "Strong in his power of penetrating the infinitely little, man can turn again to the infinitely great," "comparing the formation of a grain of sand with that of the solar system and of the universe in its immensity."

The writer then proceeds to the problems which the future presents. The first of these is that of bread for all. The next is that of education for all. The next is the attainment of "the ideal of reconquering from the past all that we have lost, and becoming again equal in force, in agility, in skill, in health, and in beauty with the finest, strongest, and most skilful men who have ever lived before us." The next problem is how to secure the universal brotherhood of man, and under a thousand apparent changes in the surface the solution of this problem "is being accomplished in the depths of the nations."

A NEW REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND last week formally recognized, in the name of the United States, the Greater Republic of Central America, receiving as an accredited Minister J. D. Rodriguez, envoy of the Diet of the new Government. Mr. Cleveland took the opportunity to state that recognition is given and diplomatic relations are entered upon "in the distinct understanding

that the responsibility of each of these republics to the United States of America remains wholly unaffected," and he added: "I discern in the articles of association from which the Diet derives its power a step toward a closer union of Central American states in the interest of their common defense and general welfare, and I welcome it as the precursor of other steps to be taken in the same direction, and which it is hoped may eventually result in the consolidation of all the states of Central America as one nation for all the purposes of their foreign relations and intercourse."

From the Philadelphia *Ledger* we quote interesting data regarding the new republic:

"The new confederation composed of the states of Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, recognized by our State Department yesterday, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, is the fourth attempt to unite in political brotherhood the small republics of Central America. The nucleus of the present alliance is to be found in the treaty entered into in May, 1895, obliterating the commercial barriers between Nicaragua and Honduras. In that convention it was stipulated that the two republics should exert their influence upon the other Central American states to bring about a union of all of them. The movement will not be complete, therefore, until Costa Rica and Guatemala are in the fold. In that event the new nation will be known as the Republic of Central America. These states were embraced in the Empire of Mexico under Iturbide. When Mexico became a republic, in 1824, they dissolved the Mexican alliance and formed a federation which existed three years. Another federation was formed two years later, in 1829, which had an uncertain life of nine years, expiring in 1838 by a revolt in Guatemala. Another federal republic was organized in 1842. In 1847 a union was effected between Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua, and this union met its fate in the wars with Guatemala. In June of last year the Presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua agreed upon terms governing the external, political, and commercial relations of these states. These relations are to be regulated by a Diet composed of one representative from each legislature and one additional representative from each republic, and foreign ministers are to be appointed by the Diet.

"The temporary compact or constitution provides that it shall be the object of the Diet to preserve harmony among the nations composing the federation and ratify all treaties to that end; and the Congress shall pass upon all questions arising between foreign nations and the confederated republics. The new nation has no capital city, but the Diet will meet annually in each of the capitals of the republic, the order of the sessions to be determined by lot. The autonomy of the respective republics in the compact will be preserved, and local laws will remain operative unless in contravention of the constitution. An important feature of the constitution is the proviso that all treaties of friendship, ratified by the Diet, shall contain a clause providing that all controversies shall be settled by arbitration. Happily, the recognition of the new confederation by the United States will create no friction with another nation, and the delicate controversies likely to arise between this country and Spain, by the recognition of a Cuban republic, will be avoided in the present instance. It was only necessary that our Government should be convinced of the permanency of the Greater Republic of Central America to grant the desired recognition. There are some outstanding controversies between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to boundaries, and Guatemala claims some concessions to her greater size before she will join the union, but it is to be hoped that these two states may soon find it to their interest to unite with the other states.

"Salvador has an estimated population of 800,000 of aboriginal and mixed races, among whom are 20,000 whites or persons of European descent. The revenue is about \$9,000,000 annually. Honduras has a population of 450,000, descended mainly from Indians, with a small contingent of Spanish origin. Its annual revenue is about \$1,500,000. The population of Nicaragua is estimated at 380,000 and, including uncivilized Indians, 420,000. The great mass of the population is composed of aboriginal Indians, negroes, and mixed races, with a small infusion of Europeans. The annual revenue is nearly \$2,000,000. The admission of Guatemala would greatly strengthen the confederation. Its population is 1,800,000, and its revenue in 1894 was \$11,831,815."

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

IN line with the recommendations in President Cleveland's message, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury (submitted to Congress December 21) advocates the retirement of greenbacks and United States Treasury notes, and denies the necessity of further protective tariff legislation. Against government note issues he says:

"The issue and redemption of circulating notes is not a proper function of the Treasury Department or of any other department of the Government. While the Government has power to borrow money, it is not its duty to issue public obligations merely for the purpose of providing a paper currency for use in the transaction of business, nor has it the constitutional power, in my opinion, to make its promises legal tender in the payment of private debts. Such a policy, even if sanctioned by the Constitution, instead of imparting strength and stability to our currency system, seriously endangers it by the introduction of political and partizan considerations into the management of a subject which ought to be regulated entirely by the business interests of the people and by the laws of trade and the principles which control honest commercial intercourse."

The Secretary renews his recommendation of long-term bond issues for the gradual redemption of greenbacks, but, in lieu of that, he advocates the retirement and cancellation of a maximum amount of notes each year when voluntarily presented by the holders and redeemed in gold. He would have the Secretary clothed with power to apply surplus funds in the Treasury and to issue bonds, if necessary, to secure the fixed maximum of redemption.

Mr. Carlisle declares that the national banks should be required to redeem their own notes, and favors amendments to the national banking laws to permit the issue of circulating notes equal in amount to the face value of the bonds deposited, to reduce the tax on notes to one fourth of one per cent. per annum, and to establish branch banks for the transaction of all kinds of business now allowed, except the issue of circulating notes.

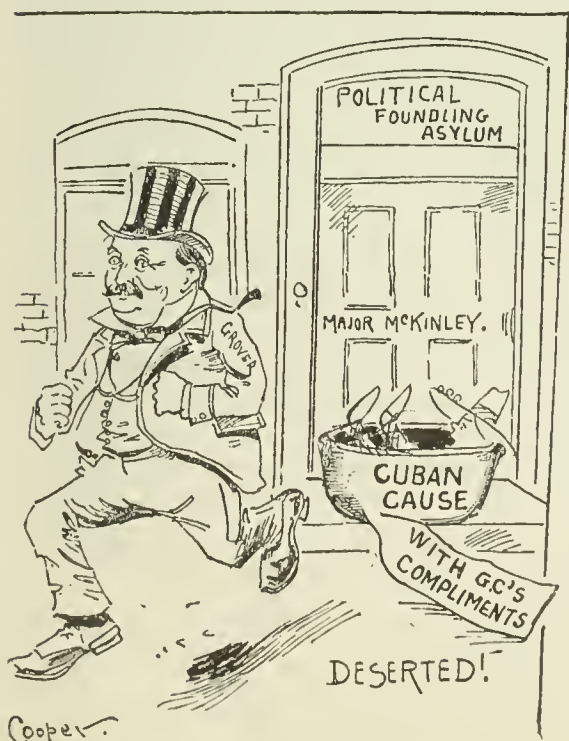
The report deals at length with the question of revenue from the Administration standpoint. The government revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was \$409,475,408, and the expenditures were \$434,678,654, leaving a deficit of \$25,203,245. Over and above the receipts from ordinary sources the cash of the Treasury was increased \$111,170,376 by the sale of bonds and refunding certificates. As compared with 1895, the ordinary receipts increased \$19,102,205. The Secretary's

estimate of expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1897 and 1898 on the basis of current operations foreshadows a probable deficit of \$64,500,000 in 1897 and \$45,718,970 for 1898. With improved business conditions and proper economy in administration the Secretary thinks deficits in future may be avoided.

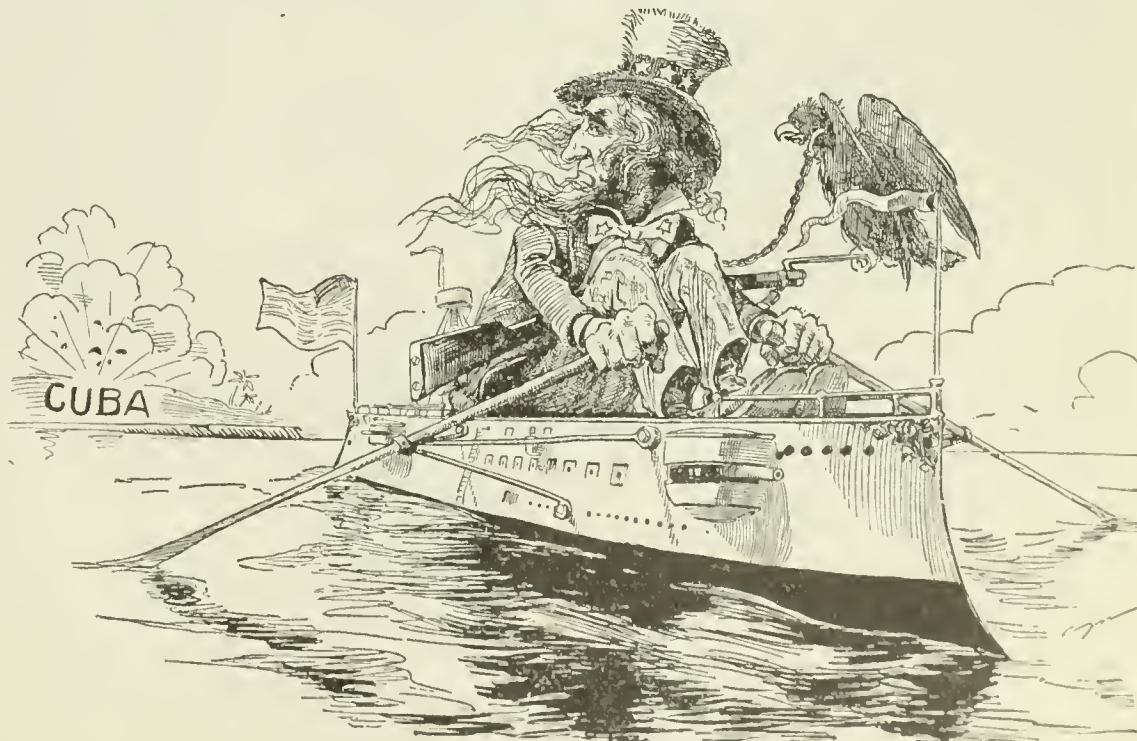
Against a return to high tariffs for either revenue or protection the Secretary makes an extended argument. He gives figures to support his contention that a small and decreasing fraction of the capital and labor of the country is engaged in industries that are exposed to foreign competition; that our exports of manufactured goods are increasing, and this argues an increasing list of manufactured articles that need no protection and an increasing list that will not be imported and therefore will not yield a revenue. He holds that within a few years the customs revenue must cease to be the leading source of the nation's income unless duties are levied on commodities now exempt. There are few articles now taxed which could be made to yield more revenue by an increase of the rate of duty. A low rate of tax would now entirely exclude articles that a few years ago constituted some of our leading imports. The commercial and industrial changes which are rapidly equalizing the cost of production in various countries can not be ignored in future tariff legislation. "Any tax," he says, "whether impost or excise, which increases the cost of commodities to the consumer beyond the amount collected by the Government is unjust and indefensible upon any correct economic principle."

Economy Is Necessary.—"The extravagance of the last session of Congress is already making itself felt. It was predicted at the time of the passage of the unusually liberal River and Harbor bill that useless expenditures were being increased in order to give excuse for higher taxation. In view of these and other facts the Secretary's recommendation for economy is exceedingly opportune. 'The great increase in the ordinary expenditures of government during the last seven years,' he says, 'has been without precedent in our history in time of peace, and presents a subject which imperatively demands the most serious consideration of Congress.' It is pointed out that there has been heavy increase in every single item of expenditure except that of interest on the public debt. Provision ought to be made for some increase of revenue, to be sure, but if proper attention is given to the control of appropriations there need be no heavy increase. The secretary even expresses the opinion that if business activity is resumed the revenues will be sufficient. But grant the need of some increase, there is no excuse for excessive taxation and radical revision of schedules except extravagant expenditures and the desire to afford

TWO VIEWS OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.



—The Herald, Baltimore.



HOW LONG WILL UNCLE SAM REST ON HIS OARS?—The Journal, Chicago.

high protection to special interests."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Both Right and Wrong.—"The deficiency for the current fiscal year is \$64,500,000, and the estimated shortage for next year, exclusive of the sinking fund, is \$45,718,971. The total for three years is \$137,811,738. And yet in the face of this the Secretary sustains the view taken by President Cleveland, and says that 'no revenue legislation is immediately necessary.' He bases this extraordinary opinion on the fact that of the \$293,481,000 received from the sale of bonds since March 4, 1893, there is left in the Treasury about \$125,000,000 above the gold reserve. 'The Secretary has the candor, which the President lacked, to admit that this remainder 'was procured by the issue of bonds for a purpose other than ordinary expenses.' He does not call it 'a surplus fortunately in the Treasury.' He confesses that the Government is and for three years has been living on money borrowed for redemption purposes. And yet he advises that the remnant be spent, ignoring the probability that an exhaustion of the Treasury balance would lead to another raid on the gold reserve and create the necessity for another bond issue.

"All that the Secretary says as to the need of retrenchment and rest is true. His argument against increasing the tariff for the purpose of either protection or revenue is unanswerable. But in yielding to the President's obstinately held opinion that the Government does not need more income he is altogether wrong."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Sound on Currency; Unsound on Revenue.—"The Secretary estimates that of the total population engaged in all gainful occupations about 6½ per cent. will embrace all of those in pursuits subject to more or less foreign competition. He alleges that the failures of many of our industries in the past have been attributed to insufficient protection against competition from abroad, when the real causes were unfavorable locations and lack of skill and experience on the part of their managers, or over-supply of products by domestic establishments. . . . Secretary Carlisle favors a system making revenue the sole object of tariff legislation, and declares that the necessities of the situation demand the adoption of a system of taxation which will utilize as its resources articles of a purely revenue nature.

"Like all of Mr. Carlisle's papers, his last annual report as Secretary of the Treasury is able and, tho profound, informing. His views on the currency accord with the opinions of our most enlightened thinkers and agree with that sentiment of honor and justice which was so unmistakably indorsed and proclaimed by the people at the November election. While recognizing the purity of his motives, the breadth of his learning, and the value of his experience, Secretary Carlisle, in *The Ledger's* belief, goes counter, so far as his tariff theories are concerned, to the best approved public policy. As to his deliverances on the money question, he is in the daylight; on the revenue question he is in the shade, if not in the night. A tariff that shall provide revenue and furnish adequate protection without promoting monopoly or oppressing the consumer—this is what is demanded by sound public policy."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Too Optimistic a View.—"Now, as ever, Secretary Carlisle takes a more favorable view of the near future of the Treasury with regard to the deficiency of the revenue than is justified by the current record. He estimates that the present fiscal year will show a revenue of \$318,000,000, aside from the postal service, while the expenditures will amount to \$382,500,000, a deficit of \$64,500,000. This is not, goodness knows, a prospect to be proud of, but one may well fear that it will be worsened in the result. The returns for the first five months of the fiscal year have been made up, and they show an average deficiency very much larger than that allowed by the Secretary for the seven months to be heard from. In the five-months' period the Secretary's estimates average: Receipts, \$26,330,000; expenditures, \$34,319,000; a deficiency of \$3,507,600 per month. For the seven months to come the Secretary's estimates average: Receipts, \$26,621,400; expenditures, \$30,129,000; a deficiency of \$3,507,000 per month. It will be noticed that on a revenue averaging substantially the same the Secretary looks for a reduction of over one half in the average monthly deficiency. It is a pity that he still turns a cold shoulder upon arithmetic and insists upon painting the future of the Treasury in rose color, or at least in as much of it as he can venture to put on."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Recommendations Fall on Deaf Ears.—"Mr. Carlisle reiterates his familiar recommendations for the retirement of the greenbacks. They will fall on deaf ears. Both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have weakened their argument for the retirement of the government demand notes by attributing to them evils which were almost entirely due to a deficient revenue. It will be freely conceded that if the government receipts are insufficient to meet its expenditures and preserve the Treasury gold reserve the greenbacks and Treasury notes provide an inconveniently direct route to the Treasury's supply of gold. Secretary Carlisle dislikes that currency because of its use in depleting his reserve, but that use of the government currency was itself only a symptom and consequence of a graver malady.

"Make the revenue sufficient, and the greenbacks and Treasury notes will be used to draw gold from the Treasury as rarely as before 1893. We expect to see this currency retired sooner or later. It will be retired when this can be done without inconvenience and when something as good or better is ready to take its place. But it will not be retired by the Republicans simply because a deficient revenue made it difficult to maintain gold payments on government paper, since this condition will no longer exist as soon as the Republican Party is fully in power."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

THE DESTINY OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

WHO shall say that we yet see the end of the democratic movement, that we know its destiny or that we can be sure that we have discovered its persistent tendencies? Historian Lecky's discouraging view of extant democracy in his "Democracy and Liberty" [*LITERARY DIGEST*, May 30, 1896] raises the questions in the mind of the critic. By framing a partial answer, F. H. Giddings, professor of sociology at Columbia University, New York (*Political Science Quarterly*, December) challenges Mr. Lecky's position, which is, in substance, that democracy means the rule of ignorance. Having pointed out that it is an error to confound the state organized in the constitution with the state (society) behind the constitution, Professor Giddings emphasizes the fact that democracy has only now begun to develop its positive program. Democracy, he holds, originates in resistance to oppression; it is the child of liberty; historically it is always after the property-accumulating middle classes succeed in establishing the institutions of civil liberty that they extend political privileges to the wage-earning multitude:

"Liberty has led inevitably to universal suffrage. But it has done so only because the masses have suffered from wrongs and neglects that have called for remedy, and because the ruling classes have desired to carry out policies that could be accomplished only through the political aid of the masses. The student of political science will never understand democracy until he sees clearly that its origin is not due to the formulation of any positive program by the masses themselves.

"The institution of universal suffrage is, therefore, only the first of two historical stages, the second of which we can but conjecturally forecast. The masses have had political power conferred upon them by their political superiors. They have associated it with the rectification of wrongs from which they have hitherto suffered. Their political conceptions, therefore, have been almost wholly negative. How to use political power positively to further their economic and moral well-being is a problem to which they have only very recently begun to give earnest attention. That they are beginning to reflect upon it is made evident wherever there is a serious interest in the public-school system, or in questions of public morals and of public health."

Hence the writer contends that it is too soon to say that democracy must continue to be the rule of ignorance:

"That it may so continue, is not to be denied. But there are two possibilities of better things, to each of which attention must now briefly be given. It is possible, first, that the masses, in attempting to formulate a positive program for the use of their power in furtherance of their own well-being, will speedily learn

the great lesson which the middle classes learned some hundreds of years ago. That lesson is, that the only way in which political power can be made to further the well-being of a community or of a class is through the establishment and the maintenance of civil liberty. Experience has over and over again demonstrated—it will infallibly continue to demonstrate—that a high degree of material prosperity can be attained only through freedom of enterprise and of organization, and that the highest type of personality can be developed only through intellectual liberty and individual responsibility. The middle-class civilization that Mr. Lecky so ardently admires has been developed because the middle classes perceived that liberty was the one means through which they could utilize their power in the creation of wealth, art, science, and moral order. In the development of the internal policy of the great labor organizations there are signs that the wage-earners are learning the truth, that whether or not liberty is, as Proudhon said, 'not the daughter but the mother of order,' she is at any rate the mother of progress. If this truth becomes a popular conviction, the democracy of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries will be very different from that of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

"The second possibility is that the voting masses will follow a rational guidance. Whatever the form of the state that is organized in the constitution, the state behind the constitution can never be absolutely democratic. This is the explanation of phenomena that have puzzled the theorists and the historians for many centuries. It is conceivable, tho not probable, that the industrial organization of society, like the political electorate, may become democratic. Cooperative associations may displace the *entrepreneur*. It is possible that all the minor forms of association also may become wholly democratic. But never, by any possibility, can democracy establish itself within the cultural organization. Differences of mental ability and of moral power will always exist among men; and by a law that is as absolute in the realm of mind as the law of gravitation is in the physical world, inferior men will continue to defer to their superiors, to believe dicta instead of thinking propositions, and to imitate examples instead of originating them. This is why the democracy that has rebelled against the traditional modes or forms of authority, and has become distrustful of the leadership of cultivated men, invariably evolves that most preposterous and contemptible of potentates, the 'boss.' Leadership of some kind men must and will have."

Professor Giddings concludes, therefore, that the destinies of political democracy will be determined ultimately by the character of the aristocracy that rules the state behind the constitution. Of the character of that aristocracy he gives this striking forecast:

"The ignorant masses of Mr. Lecky's formula will not rule through their ignorance. They will rule through their deference to great humbugs, great scoundrels, great priests, or great men. At present they rule through their deference to the great humbugs and the great scoundrels, and so lend support to Mr. Lecky's belief that democracy is the rule of ignorance, and afford apparent justification of Mr. Carlyle's definition of the people as a certain number of millions, mostly fools. If it could be shown that the 'boss' is a creation of political democracy, the outlook would indeed be dark. But there are many reasons for believing that popular thought on this question inverts the order of cause and effect. The 'boss' is probably not the product of democracy. The misdeeds and follies of democracy are probably due to the independent existence of the 'boss.' The 'boss' flourishes and reigns because men have for the time being lost their faith in the true aristocracy of intellect and conscience. Only to the faint-hearted and to the short-sighted should there be any need to say that a determined effort to restore that faith is to be the most momentous sociological phenomenon of the next fifty years. The initiative may be taken by the Roman Catholic Church. Accepting democracy as the inevitable form of the state within the Constitution, the Roman Catholic Church fully and deliberately intends to make itself again what once it was—the ruling aristocracy of the state behind the constitution. If this purpose becomes more and more obvious, the forces of Protestantism will again be roused to intense activity. The principles of liberty and of individual responsibility will again be opposed to the principle of authority and will again fascinate the minds of rationalistic men.

"In all probability, therefore, the destiny of democracy is to be

controlled either by religious authority or by a much more earnest and thoughtful type of Protestant liberalism than that which prevails to-day. In a struggle between these forces men of all ranks and conditions, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, will give their allegiance to worthy leaders. The 'boss' with his deeds of ignorance and of evil will sink into oblivion. It should be needless to add that such a struggle, if it comes, will be a contest of ideas."

REPUBLICANS AND INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

IT is a misinterpretation of McKinley's victory to account it "a decision to permanently accede to the gold standard," according to Senator W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Senatorial caucus committee recently appointed to devise legislation in behalf of an international monetary conference, in accordance with that plank of the Republican national platform which favors international bimetallism. The Senator analyzes the recent election to make his point, in *The National Review*, London, for December. Of election results he says, in substance:

Few Americans desire silver monometallism, which Mr. Bryan's main proposition seemed to involve. The proposed change of monetary system was held to be an act of national dishonor, inflation, and repudiation. Maintenance of the parity of the two metals and payment of the national debt in gold or its equivalent are policies supported by the people. American conservatism was alarmed at doctrines associated with the Bryan platform. A majority of the people wish a more energetic foreign policy. But nothing—not even national honor in connection with the currency—had influence in the campaign like the issue of protection to American industries. "The people felt sure protection would help them out of hard times. They were not sure free coinage would help them."

The Senator continues:

"We have said by the election that we will not go to free-silver coinage now and send gold to a premium, and pay our public and private debts in virtually debased currency, and join the silver monometallist nations. But we said in our St. Louis platform that we favored bimetallism and pledged ourselves to promote it, and Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance repeated the pledge.

"It is true that, as the sharp and bitter conflict went on, the contending symbols became, briefly, gold and silver. The opposing badges and the hats were yellow and white. But now the fight is over, the distinctions and limitations in this complex problem of money will again appear and be regarded.

"That the United States is opposed to the single-gold standard, and is in favor of retracing in due course and with careful regard to the national honor the steps taken in the demonetization of silver, until both gold and silver shall be admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and made the standard money of the world and the measures of the values of the world, is a proposition which would receive the suffrages of four fifths of our voters, if this proposition alone could be fairly presented to them, even without further debate. They have sufficiently informed themselves to believe that the quantity of real money, and not the money which must be redeemed in some other money, determines the prices of the world's commodities, that the demonetization of half the world's real money is slowly reducing prices and crushing debtors, and that the use of only gold as money of final redemption is placing the great instrument of exchange in commerce upon such a narrow basis that the present depression in production and trade will continue, with occasional and temporary reactions, for an indefinite period, and with manifold evils to the human race the world over.

"To such convictions, entertained by a vast majority of American voters committed to bimetallism, the friends of such a monetary system may confidently appeal. The question is not one of four years, nor yet of a decade. It may take as long to remonetize silver as it has taken to realize the paralyzing influence of demonetization. But the fact that six out of thirteen millions of American voters have given their ballots for the wild project of immediate free-silver coinage by the United States alone shows

that the question is one which must be compromised and adjusted in some way. The advocates of gold monometalism are crying out that the silver question is dead. They hope, but do not really believe, that this is true. Never was it more important for bimetallists to exert themselves. Mr. McKinley is pledged by his own words to cooperation with us."

From the newspaper comment provoked by such utterances we quote the following:

A Diplomatic Question.—"The subject is in fact diplomatic and involves the making of treaties. Why should it not then be brought to the attention of foreign governments in an authoritative way through our representatives abroad? We have tried the how-not-to-do-it plan often enough. Why not go directly to the point? How long would it take our Ambassadors at London, Paris, and Berlin to ascertain whether those governments would agree to a treaty or an arrangement establishing bimetallism? If they would not agree that ends it. If there were a prospect they would agree then the details could be arranged precisely as they are in all treaties. In this way American diplomacy can settle a question which has perplexed our statesmen and politicians for the past sixteen years."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Humoring the Bimetallists.—"There was a disposition early in the fight to coquet with the matter as had been the almost immemorial custom of both parties, and to divide bimetallism into two separate questions—national and international—but it was soon perceived that there could be no dalliance with such a serious matter, and that the opponents of Bryan must stand courageously for the gold standard, or go down in the struggle. Those who gave the matter careful consideration—and their name was legion—failed to perceive any difference, except one of degree, between the national and the international folly. They reached the very sensible conclusion that if the United States, by a solemn fiat, was unable to change the value of an article of trade, a combination of nations would be powerless also, and international bimetallism was relegated to the rear. . . . Every unprejudiced statesman knows that an international agreement is an impossibility, and that is the reason why a number of them are willing to humor the bimetallists."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

The International Deadlock.—"The situation is, therefore, something like this: France, with a Ministry favorable to bimetallism, will not move without Germany, and Germany declines all initiative unless there be first secured the reopening of the Indian mints, which, it is authoritatively declared, can not even be considered till the international bimetallic league of continental Europe has been duly formed. It is as absolute a deadlock as could well be devised, tho' reams of talk favorable to bimetallism from high official quarters may be quoted to show how much the cause has advanced since the conference of 1892."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Bimetallists Can be Put on Record.—"We are as firmly convinced as at any time past that the United States is strong enough to restore silver to its old place upon a parity with gold without waiting upon the action or for the consent of any other nation on earth. But we are not disposed to sit down and argue about what could or could not be done under conditions which do not exist. The country has declared against independent action, and, altho it is anything but agreeable, we have to submit. It is well enough to make up our minds to renew the fight for independent coinage four years hence if we do not sooner secure bimetallism through some other means. But we don't want to wait four years, if we can secure the remonetization of silver at an earlier date.

"Whether we can secure an international agreement or not, we at least can try. We can do even more than make a show of that kind. By very emphatically indorsing the movement for an international conference we may commit some public men to the policy of bimetallism, who, if let alone, might, like the priest and the Levite, 'pass by on the other side.' It will be just as well to compel these men to toe the mark and stand up for international bimetallism, now that there is a prospect that it may be secured. Suppose the effort to secure an international agreement fails, we shall have, by making the attempt, but strengthened our demand for independent action, and it will go hard with international bimetallists to find an excuse for not joining with us in that de-

mand, if the international conference fails."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.)*, Denver, Colo.

International Bimetallism a Dream.—"Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Cleveland *Leader*, emits what follows in compliment to the Hon. Edward Oliver Wolcott's resolution, adopted by the Senate, for the appointment of a committee of five to propose a plan for legislation with a view to an international conference about bimetallism:

"This shows that the Republicans intend to keep the pledge made in the platform adopted at St. Louis regarding free-coinage of gold and silver under an international agreement, and if the silver men in the Senate do not oppose the proposed legislation, as they are likely to do, because international bimetallism would not give them the silver monometallism and incidental repudiation for which they are striving, it is likely that something definite will be accomplished.

"There is no doubt that the sentiment in favor of international bimetallism is growing abroad. The movement has received considerable impetus recently in France and Germany, and large sums of money are being expended by the English bimetallists in their effort to create public sentiment favorable to a larger use of silver as money.

"The Republican Party is not unfriendly to silver, in spite of the Popocratic attempts to commit it to the advocacy of a permanent gold standard in this country.

"This pledge in the Republican platform never ought to have been made, and was not honestly made. It was a mere springe to catch silver woodcocks. Nobody with any sense expected or expects anything to come out of that pledge. As a matter of fact, it was the one weakness and illogicality in the Republican financial position in the recent canvass. It was an attempt to seem to hedge, without any real intention of hedging. . . .

"The Cleveland *Leader's* declaration that 'the Republican Party is not unfriendly to silver in spite of the Popocratic attempt to commit it to the advocacy of a permanent gold standard' is a specimen of the cowardly and hypocritical talk on the part of Republicans who know better, which did so much to foster the silver craze. The Republican Party, in the last campaign, fought and licked silver monometallism, the false 'bimetallism' about which the Popocrats and Populists chattered; and the Republican Party fought for and won the victory for a permanent gold standard, gold monometallism. It is strange that there should be in Mark Hanna's town a newspaper so ignorant or so hypocritical as to assert that the Republican Party is not in favor of what it battled for this year. Gold monometallism or silver monometallism; those are the necessary alternatives. International bimetallism is a dream."—*The Sun*, New York.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.

THE failure of the National Bank of Illinois, in Chicago, December 21, which caused several other failures of banks and business firms, has occasioned considerable newspaper criticism of bank directors in general. Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, says that the failure was due to "injudicious, reckless, and imprudent methods, followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, tho' their attention had been individually called to the same and over their individual signature they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* scores the purely perfunctory bank director as follows:

"The time has come to make an example of bank directors who do not direct. They should no longer be allowed to escape because they did not know what was going on. They were there to find out. A bank director said recently that he could not get the information he wanted without insulting the president and the cashier by assuming to question their statements—another good reason why the present system should cease. If bank directors do not and practically are not allowed to direct, it is time there was a new system established. The last statement of the Illinois National Bank showed deposits exceeding \$12,000,000. Of course, there will be a dividend eventually to the depositors, but in the mean time many of them will be ruined or suffer great losses by their inability to get their money when they need it. If the directors are the cause of all this suffering, why should they not be made to answer in a way that will be an example to others? The bank director who does not direct is a public enemy. Us-

ally he is a man of the highest reputation and of good financial standing, and this gives the public confidence in his institution. If he fails to do his duty and his depositors suffer, he should be made to pay the penalty."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* reviews the failure as showing one of the pitfalls of one-man power in banking:

"The failure was of the sort that will occasionally happen under the best banking system that can be devised and in times of great prosperity. Under a better condition of business of course it is possible that the loans to the Calumet Electric Railway would have proved good, but after all this is only an incidental consideration. The essential fact is that the managers of the bank loaned about two and a half times the capital to one company, and if a loan of \$900,000 concealed in the foreign exchange account, but really made to this same Calumet Company, be additional to and not a part of the nearly two and a half millions originally stated to have been loaned to the company, then a good deal more than three times the capital of the bank was loaned to one borrower.

"A sum equal to half the capital of the bank was loaned a concern in which a son-in-law of the president of the bank was a partner, and it is asserted, and also denied, that another half million dollars was loaned to another concern in which another son-in-law was a partner. It is reported that there are nearly a million dollars in bad loans besides these, but whether they were to members of the family and personal friends does not yet appear. Probably no man is a perfectly good judge of the credit of a member of his family or a personal friend unless he is lending his own money, while the president of a bank is lending chiefly the money of other people.

"Three of the directors have already expressed their astonishment at the size of the loans made to the Electric Railway, which they say were concealed from them. They probably knew as little of the amount of the loans to the sons-in-law. The probability is that this is another case where the directors left the management of the bank to the president, and long sense of power without accompanying accountability had undermined his feeling of responsibility."

Chicago papers have in general treated the failure as of mere local inconvenience. The Baltimore *Herald* seeks to forestall criticism of the national bank law, saying:

"National banks, in consideration of the privileges which they enjoy, are hedged in with regulations. They are prevented from lending money on real estate or other collateral not readily convertible into money, and are subject to periodical examination by the Government. In the very nature of things, however, the examinations can not extend into the details of every transaction. Such an inquiry would require months. To a large extent examiners must rely on the statements furnished by the banks, and the possibility of injudicious loans or poor management is not excluded. Yet the safeguards which the Government saw fit to throw around the system have served in all but a very few instances to insure depositors against losses. Even where directors and stockholders suffered, the guaranties exacted by the Federal authorities and the reserve provisions sufficed to pay all claims after a time. Undeniably, the record of national banks, upon the whole, is such as to entitle them, in a high degree, to the confidence of the people."

OBSTACLES TO BUSINESS METHODS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PARADOXICAL tho it may be, it would appear that the chief obstacle to business methods in public affairs is the character of prevalent business methods. The secretary of the National Municipal League, however, tacitly makes a distinction in terms between business methods which are agreed upon as desirable in public affairs, and commercialism which is chiefly blamed for bad city government in America. Commercialism, according to the secretary, Clinton R. Woodruff (*North American Review*, December), is "undue absorption in private business,

or an undue desire to accumulate wealth." This distinguishing American characteristic has produced a number of patent results:

"The returns in mercantile, manufacturing, and professional pursuits have been much larger than the honest returns to those holding equally responsible official positions in our cities. I admit there is a certain honor attached to public office; and that there should be a certain amount of self-sacrifice for the public welfare; but we may not always be able to afford such honors or make such sacrifices. So long as the returns from the same amount of application in public business are so disproportionate to those received from private business, we shall find the latter absorbing the best administrative and executive talent to the manifest detriment of the former. Then, again, a young man starting out in private business knows that, with diligent attention to details and close application, he will be enabled to improve his position and his emoluments. The result of his efforts will be in a direct ratio to the energy expended. Let the same young man enter the public service and his tenure of office will not depend on capacity or application, but, in nine cases out of ten, upon his usefulness to a political leader or organization. When this ends his tenure ends. . . .

"There is no denying the great constructive abilities of the Anglo-Saxon. In former times they were utilized in building up the state and nation and perfecting great governmental schemes; but of late years there has been little if any progress along governmental lines at all in keeping with the immense strides we have taken along commercial and manufacturing lines. The creation of great factories and great trusts and business concerns, the inventiveness displayed in mechanical and electrical trades, seem to have exhausted the constructive genius of the country. Here the question of returns comes in again. The same amount of skill and ability displayed in public affairs will not bring a tithe of the return that an equal amount exerted in private business would. . . .

"Another result of commercialism is seen in the indifference of the average voter, who is generally so wrapped up in his business that he forgets to discharge his duties as a citizen. He reasons that the amount of time he would devote to political affairs if expended in private business will yield a return very much larger than the increased tax he will be subjected to by permitting incompetent men to run the city. . . . The fact is that, after all that can be said against bad city government, the cost of maintaining it (at least from the financial view-point) is comparatively small and bears but indirectly upon the average citizen. The business man is accustomed to sacrifice a small benefit in one direction to earn a larger one in another; and he carries this principle into his consideration of public affairs. He will agree that we have bad government and should have better; but he sacrifices the benefit that would accrue to him in this direction to gain a larger one in his private affairs. . . .

"The spirit of commercialism has also had another effect, of a somewhat different character, however, from those mentioned. Many who devote their brains and energies to the consummation of great undertakings have found that it is good business to conciliate and control the governing powers. Constantly seeking franchises and privileges, they have realized that a better bargain can be made when all the parties to it are of one opinion and on one side. Their policy has therefore been to make the interest of the granting powers identical with their own by taking them 'in on the ground floor,' or by paying them outright for favorable votes and influence. This has been very much more profitable than paying to the city the true value of such privileges and franchises."

Other great obstacles to the application of proper business methods in public affairs, noted by Mr. Woodruff in this connection, are, in substance:

Partizanship, that prostitutes public office and public measures to party success; the mistaken cry of "Measures, not men!" the erroneous political perspective which subordinates the importance of municipal issues to national and state issues; the lack of power given to executive officers, the error of modeling local government on the bicameral system of federal government, and the practise of too much interference by state legislatures.

"AFTER McKINLEY," PINGREE?

W. T. STEAD, the noted editor of the *London Review of Reviews*, is so impressed with the return of Mayor Pingree of Detroit at the head of the poll as governor of Michigan, that he declares that Pingree, of all Republicans, will stand the best chance of being next President after McKinley. To quote (*Review of Reviews*, December):

"Mr. Pingree has long been far and away the most remarkable mayor in the United States, and he, more than any of the notable Republicans, is in sympathy with all that is good and true on the Bryanite platform. The election of Mr. McKinley by the combined forces of the party bosses and the great moneyed monopolists will inevitably produce a reaction; and if the Republican Party has not to be swamped at the polls of 1900, it will have to put in the field a candidate who will be as different as possible from McKinley on the crucial question of subservience to the money power. Now, if all the United States were searched through, they would show no man who would more exactly meet the exigencies of such a position than Governor Pingree. It will be more than three years before the Republican convention has to choose its candidate; but speaking, as I say, from the outsider's point of view, and only taking into account the great issues and the leading tendencies, both political and personal, I see no man on the American horizon who is more likely to occupy the White House in succession to Mr. McKinley than Governor Pingree."

McKinley's plurality in Michigan was about 56,000; Pingree's plurality was some 83,000, in a total poll of 542,000 votes. What ever estimate may be placed upon his Presidential chances, it is noteworthy that no other governor-elect has given the American newspapers so much to talk about as Mr. Pingree. Forecasting his own gubernatorial *régime*, he declares his determination to fight for two-cent railroad fares (lower Michigan); taxation of railroad property like other property; the application of the principles of the interstate commerce law to commerce within the State, to secure to farmers and shippers the advantage of the competition and prevent discriminations; laws to prohibit stock-watering and over-capitalization; enforcement of laws against trusts and monopolies; submission to popular vote of the granting of street railroad and other quasi-public franchises; direct vote of the people in primary elections for the nomination of candidates, instead of conventions or caucuses; repeal of dead-letter statutes on the books of the State.

A number of journals question whether Mr. Pingree can force such legislation through the legislature, which is said to be more or less hostile to him, but there is an immense amount of journalistic commendation of his "conservative" program of reform. The *Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer* says that none of these schemes is revolutionary, "several have already been advocated for a considerable time, and all are in the direction of genuine reform." The *New York Sun* is an exception to the rule, describing the "Hon. Potato Pingree" as "a queer character, in which the shrewd man of business, the impossible social reformer, the unconscious crank, and the unconscionable demagog seem to be united in proportions which it would not be polite to mention."

The *Chicago Journal*, indorsing the proposed submission of franchises to a vote of the people, says:

"No one can say, until it has been tried, how far the referendum would go toward cleansing the wholesale impurity of our American city governments, but certain it is that it would go a long way. Boondle is just thievery of the commonest kind, and Mr. Pingree has had the ordinary good sense to perceive it. There's nothing intricate about it, and its remedy is simple. A pawnbroker will buy a stolen watch from a thief if he thinks he can keep the watch. A corporation will buy a stolen street from a gang of thieving aldermen if the aldermen can deliver the goods. Just so long as the people trust aldermen with streets, just so long will there be temptation to steal them and sell them. The thing to do is for the people to take their property out of the

reach of rogues. This can be done by the referendum on city franchises. It isn't necessary the people should waste time and tangle business by voting on every franchise. It is enough that they have the power of voting on them on the demand of a certain number of citizens or on the demand of some official such as an alderman or the mayor. Few bribes would be offered if the bargain were subject to review by the people, and few corrupt jobs would go through. It is perfectly safe to say that such an outrage as the seizure of Rush Street bridge by Baron Yerkes would be impossible if the people had anything to say about it. With all the boondle out of the job what would be the use of running for alderman? The position would have few allurements for the men who have made the council chamber of Chicago a den of thieves.

"Pingree simply recognizes that the people have the right to dispose of their own. They had lost sight of this fact for a long time and he proposes to remind them of it. This is democracy. Pingree believes in democracy and that is the secret of his majority in Michigan. Chicago needs a Pingree. Not some one to administer a paternal government, but just some one to teach the people they are able to take care of themselves and defend their property from greedy corporations and dishonest, pilfering servants."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE all venerate the Constitution of the United States, but occasionally events remind us that it is not a perfect instrument.—*The Republican, Springfield*.

IT is remarkable how many people make mistakes in casting their ballots. Nearly 5,000 Prohibition votes were polled in the State of Kentucky at the last election.—*The Press, New York*.

THE illiterate foreigner in foreign lands will have to touch up his intellectual faculties or remain abroad. The Lodge bill may fairly be termed an incentive to universal education.—*The Herald, Boston*.

WHENEVER a stock-jobber, railroad-wrecker, or government-bond manipulator finds his interests menaced he unfurls the "Commercial Interests" banner and endeavors to flag Congress.—*The Journal, New York*.

"WHAT does the President want of more bonds?"

"To retire the greenbacks."

"But what does the President want to retire the greenbacks for?"

"So as to issue more bonds, of course."—*The News, Detroit*.

BE careful, Mister Spain,
Don't bring about a bout,
Fer the Texas 'll ketch ye
Ef ye don't watch out.

—*The Times, Washington*.

THE POLITICAL ISSUE.

"THERE'S only two real parties," said the man who refuses to believe that the free-silver agitation is over for good. "The old political lines are all gone ter smash."

"You mean, I suppose, to reiterate your familiar claim that the bankers are arrayed against the farmers?"

"Thet's it exactly. It's the ol' question of which kind o' whiskers is a-goin' ter git the best of it, side or chin."—*The Star, Washington*.



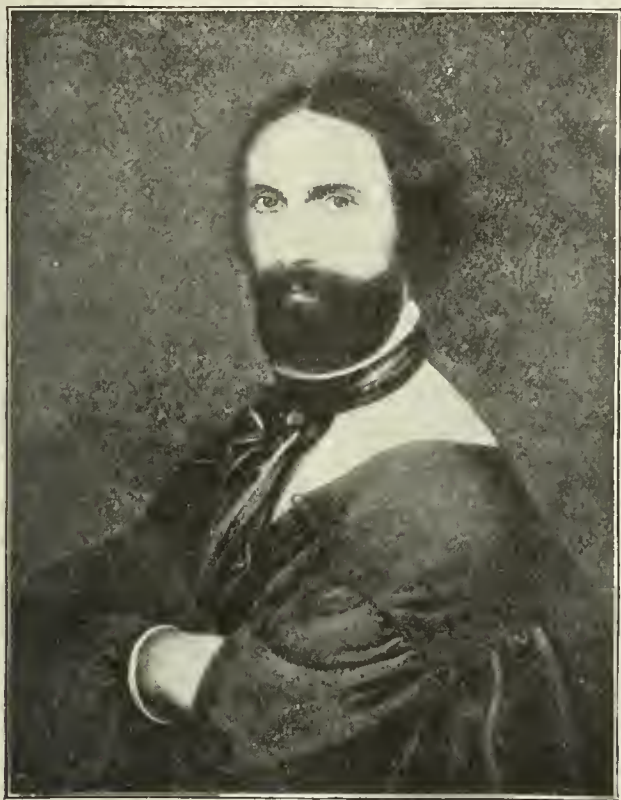
JUST WHAT THE SULTAN SAID.

"It isn't my funeral."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "CRAZY PAINTER" WIERTZ.

ONE of the sights of Brussels is the Museum of Antoine Joseph Wiertz, containing his own paintings to the number of one hundred and ten. These paintings are characterized by romanticism and eccentricity, and the artist himself is usually spoken of to-day as "the crazy painter." His whole life was devoted to his art and his ambition was colossal. The following



ANTOINE JOSEPH WIERTZ.

(From photograph loaned by the *Art Interchange*.)

sketch of his career appears in *The Art Interchange* from the pen of Edith Heyer:

"Belgium never understood his idealistic nature or untrammelled ways. She could not appreciate the sentiment of this artist, who refused to sell his pictures because he would never again be free; because he wanted his work about him to profit by past errors and improve his style. For the sake of art Wiertz led the life of a recluse, and was regarded by the world as insane. He alienated himself from his fellow men completely. This eccentric genius was born on the 22d of February, 1806, in the quaint little town of Dinant, on the Meuse. In the history of his life we find how as a child he tried to draw, and colored his infantile efforts with the juice of wild berries growing in the woods of Dinant.

"In his boyhood he took up wood-carving, and his first work was a wooden frog, so realistic that it deceived the visitors to his father's shop, who in disgust often asked why the reptile was allowed to remain there, and one man attempted to fling it out of the window. The frog gained fame for the boy Wiertz, and one of Dinant's art patrons came forward and had the lad taught music and drawing. The young genius made rapid strides, and at fourteen was able to teach his master. At this age he produced with the graver's tools some of the best engraved work of his day. Wiertz as a boy had wonderful musical gifts. He played with taste and finish on half a dozen instruments, but his heart was given to art. Rubens became the guiding star of his existence. It seemed as if the ambitions of the whole Wiertz tribe materialized in this youth, and from the day that he was taken to Antwerp to study, his life became a constant striving after this ideal. His self-imposed vows were as much a dedication of his best self as those of a monk.

"His means were barely enough for the necessities of existence; he practised pitiful economies, banishing all indulgences and pleasure from his life. In his poor little attic studio, without fire or lights, his life was spent in conscientious toil. For his

work to him was a divine, elevating motive. It opened the gates to a magic world that was soul-stirring. Constant toil in this sordid little den never dimmed his ambitious dreams, and his earnest desire seemed to bring him near the longed-for goal. Six years flew away filled with work and hope, but Wiertz was as poor as ever, for he stubbornly refused to sell his pictures, contending that 'Gold is the murderer of art.'

"To meet the actual demands of life he painted a few portraits, but was too proud to sign his name to pot-boilers. He kept all his work about him, and at his death bequeathed it all to the city of Brussels.

"This artistic soul found its way to the Mecca of art, Rome, and there he painted his masterpiece, a huge canvas called 'The Greeks and Trojans Contending for the Body of Patroclus.' It is a picture full of the din and clash of war. It stirs one's blood; there are the vigorous contestants flushed with victory or with the awful pallor of death stamped on their brows; the ghastly blue-white hues of the dead and dying hold one speechless. His Rubens's influence can be traced in all his weird pictures.

"Wiertz realized in time that the world had no place for him among her chosen great ones, and he gave way to melancholy, and his wild fancies crowded his canvases with all sorts of weird expressions. 'The Revolt of Hell' is a nightmare of grotesque conception. In 1840 he came to Brussels to the studio built for him by the Government, on condition that his works should belong to Belgium and be freely exhibited for all time. This building is known to-day as the Wiertz Museum, and there he worked on till the hand of death arrested his brush when he was fifty-six years old. A life devoted to one purpose, that failed to reach the coveted goal!"

WOMEN IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

C. DE THIERRY has a French name, but not over-much of French gallantry—at least so far as American women are concerned. Why in the world we American men brag about our women is to him—we assume that the gender in this case is masculine—a profound mystery. We have no "famous women" to speak of, and the biographies that purport to be the lives of such are a "weariness to the flesh"—that is to say, to his flesh. The American woman is vain, self-conscious, and selfish—"the most unconsciously selfish being on the face of the earth." She has no sentiment, marriage is with her simply a contract without spiritual significance, and as soon as she ceases to be a child she becomes a woman, with no intermediate period of young girlhood. Burke could not draw an indictment against a people, but de Thierry finds no difficulty in drawing several indictments against the feminine half of the American people, and *The Contemporary Review* (November) contains them, written, as we are told in the title, "from a colonial point of view." They make good reading for all henpecked husbands and all misogynists and we quote some of the most interesting portions of the article, those pertaining to the place American women occupy in literature. The writer begins with a chuckle over the fact that Maria Mitchell is the only American woman whose name is engraved on the external memorial tablets of the new Boston Public Library, altho English women are represented by five names, namely, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, and Mary Somerville, and France by two, namely, George Sand and Mme. de Staël. This despite the fact that every educational advantage open to the American man is open to the American woman, and that when any discrimination is made in a family it is in favor of the girls. Not only has the American woman failed to achieve greatness in literature, but she has failed to inspire it. We quote:

"Let us turn to the national literature. Instead of here making the acquaintance of creations breathing the charm and beauty and intellect of which so much is heard on both sides of the Atlantic, we find them conspicuously absent. Fenimore Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Whittier, Poe, Emerson, Lowell, and even Hawthorne and Longfellow, may have held the same views on the American woman as the most imaginative reporter of the hour; but the

evidence is all the other way. Whatever else she may have done, she has not inspired the classical literature of her country, and in that respect she is undoubtedly unique in the history of Western peoples. In poetry she is hardly recognized at all. Bryant knew no mistress but Nature. Whittier is more catholic; but with the exception of 'Maud Muller' and 'Mogg Megone,' his lyrics are mostly descriptive of New England scenery, patriotic or dedicatory. Poe's genius wanders in the shady vistas of imagination. Emerson and Lowell both wrote verses to, or on, women, but only in the most general terms. Longfellow, the greatest poet of them all, was not less blind to the artistic merits of his fair compatriots. Evangeline, the Acadian maiden, has all the tenderness, trustfulness, devotion, and patience of a daughter of her people. There is nothing New World about her except her home on the Nova Scotian coast. Elsie, in the 'Golden Legend,' is a German; Hiawatha's bride is, of course, an Indian; and, in that most poetical record of European travel, 'Hyperion,' the heroine, Mary Ashburton, is an Englishwoman. Thus the only creations racy of New England are the demure Priscilla in the 'Courtship of Miles Standish,' and Cecilia in 'Kavanagh.'

Much the same is true, we are told, of our fiction. Cooper's heroines are either British-born or trained according to Old-World standards. Irving and Poe—in his tales—treat of the American type not at all. Hawthorne's most remarkable work, 'The Scarlet Letter,' has an Englishwoman for its heroine. His Zenobia, however, in 'Blithedale Romance,' is "a living, breathing American woman" and "a veritable queen"; but she is frightfully self-conscious and shallow. Of other heroines the writer speaks as follows:

"The works of every [American] writer from Fenimore Cooper to Margaret Deland may be searched in vain for a creation as heroic as the Antigone of Sophocles. Hardness and superficiality, combined with beauty and grace, are the most prominent features of the heroines of American novels. They have 'brains all over them,' but their heads are so manifestly superior to their hearts that they seldom arouse the reader's sympathy, and some of them can never be regarded with anything but dislike. It is a positive relief to turn from them to such natural Old-World types as Judith Hutter or Cora Munro. As a matter of fact, however, few creations of the school founded by Hawthorne have any claims to be remembered at all. Daisy Miller, and perhaps Cecil Shore, are notable exceptions. Why the fault should be laid at the door of the authors is not quite clear—unless they are expected to make bricks without straw. The human nature in their novels is the human nature with which they are familiar. That it is barren of some of the richest elements of romance no one recognizes more clearly than they, and one of its direct results, so far, has been to produce such graceful flights of fancy as 'The Man without a Country,' 'The Lady or the Tiger,' and 'Margery Daw.' It also accounts for the prominence given to the sketch and the short story in American fiction at all stages of its career."

Julian Hawthorne, we are further reminded, has sought his inspiration in Europe, Bret Harte has found his in a phase of life that has passed into history, and Marion Crawford has followed Julian Hawthorne's example. Hear the conclusion of the whole matter:

"It will thus be seen that American women are neither themselves great in literature nor are they the cause of greatness in others. In poetry not one name is worthy to stand on the same plane as Mrs. Browning or Christina Rossetti; in fiction the record is even poorer. They have been distanced even by an English colony, South Africa, which has produced at least one work of genius in the 'Story of an African Farm.' Miss Wilkins writes delightful sketches of New England life, but her method is disastrous to the success of a three-volume novel. Miss Murfree's stories of Tennessee wilds are loaded with analysis to such an extent that it requires an intelligence trained in the school of Mr. Howells and Mr. James to appreciate them. . . . Until the great emotions and passions cease to be the motives of human action with the generality of mankind, minor eccentricities and social distinctions will never take a leading place in art and fiction without a tremendous loss of power. This is painfully evident in the works of Mrs. Deland, who is too much afraid of

passion to do herself justice. Of naturalized Americans, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett and Mrs. Barr are the most famous. But they, too, have felt the sterilizing effect of a materialistic democracy. The latter is artistic and convincing only when she fills in her canvas with Scottish scenes; the former has never, in subsequent efforts, equaled the power and simple pathos of her Lancashire tales. Her 'Fair Barbarian' and 'Louisiana' are charming sketches, but they are slight as thistledown compared to 'Surly Tim' and 'That Lass o' Lowrie's.'"

The writer then goes on to show that the stage is as barren of great American actresses and singers as literature of great American women writers.

RIISING SCANDINAVIAN AUTHORS.

THE veterans of Scandinavian literature, Björnson, Ibsen, Lie, and others, have already given the world their best, and their fame is penetrating every corner of civilization. But it is not generally known that at the present moment there are at least ten rising young novelists and dramatists of the first rank in the three northern kingdoms and a score of writers of second rank displaying superior abilities. A critical writer in the November *Cosmopolis*, the international review in three languages, gives an interesting sketch of contemporary Scandinavian *belles-lettres*, indicating their main features and introducing the leading personalities. He says, by way of preface:

"The first thing that strikes a superficial observer of contemporary Scandinavian *belles-lettres* is its extraordinary productivity. The united population of the three northern kingdoms scarcely exceeds ten millions, being consequently less than one fourth the population of France, or one fifth that of the German Empire, yet the number of novels and poems published in Scandinavia is relatively greater than the number published in either of the great Continental countries, and its tendency is to increase. Equally remarkable is the excellent quality of most of the work produced. It is true that much of this young talent, abusing the almost unlimited license conceded to letters in the North, has, too often, run amuck of decency and even sanity; but impudent exuberance and want of balance have ever been the characteristics of young talent, and signs are not wanting of a reaction in favor of good sense and good taste."

The most interesting of the Norwegian young novelists is Arne Garborg, according to *The Cosmopolis* critic, F. Bain. Garborg started out as an uncompromising radical in politics, economics, and literature. He wrote realistic and dark peasant tales, and his great romance, "Bondestudentar," was a blend of psychology and social reform. But his late works have caused his radical friends great uneasiness. He has quarreled with the decadents and materialists and has returned to faith and "sweetness and light." We quote what the writer says about Garborg's famous novels:

"'Trætte Mænd' is obviously inspired by Huyssman's 'En Route,' and arrives at precisely the same conclusion—the utter vanity of life divorced from religion. In form it is the diary of a decadent man of letters, who oscillates perpetually between free love, suicide, and a *mariage de convenance*, till a sheer longing for peace drives him back to Christianity. The naturalistic standpoint is caricatured in the persons of the hero's two friends, the practical Yankee cynic Jonathan, to whom every love-story is simply a phase of the social question; and the scientific cynic, Dr. Kvaale, who regards 'all religiosity' as 'ungratified, overdeveloped, or perverted sexual instinct.' The tone of the book throughout is fiercely iconoclastic. All the author's earlier political, social, and literary ideals are scathed by a ruthless irony worthy of Swift. It seems as if he could not sufficiently revenge himself upon them for having deluded him so long. 'Truth,' he exclaims in one place, with a side-thrust at the naturalists, 'is, on the whole, so filthy a thing that finely spun natures ought to be spared it.' Science is denounced as a systematic 'We don't know,' an excellent guide in things indifferent, but a veritable Dr. Helpless whenever the shoe pinches. Literature is nothing

but an eternal I, I, I, *my* books, *my* publishers, and in the innermost recess of every author's heart there constantly crouches a 'little gall-sick dwarf.' The hero is consumed by a longing to cast himself at the feet of some one or other, 'a woman, a priest, a god, and howl, roar, confess, be whipped, cursed, damned, and finally folded securely in loving arms like a sick child.' 'Trætte Mænd' is not perhaps a very pleasant book to read, but its rugged power and pathos are irresistible. It fascinates, appals, and leaves haunting memories behind it. The later novel, 'Fred,' also deals with religious subjects. It has well been described as 'a storm-dark story of soul-sickness,' and is indisputably one of the deepest psychological studies the Norwegian literature possesses."

The chief representative of the Scandinavian decadents is Ola Hansson, of Sweden. His early works were lyrics of "melting sweetness clouded by morbid melancholy." Then he wrote shocking tales which caused the press to demand his seclusion in a jail or madhouse. They were foul, hysterical, almost obscene. But of late, the writer says, there is an improvement:

"Hansson's later work is of a somewhat sweeter and saner type. The effeminate, neurotic strain in his character has, luckily, been neutralized by a latent energy inherited, no doubt, from his ancestors, sturdy yeomen of long standing, and inspired to manliness by the comparatively stimulating atmosphere of the Nietzschean philosophy which he has subsequently adopted. The erotomania characteristic of all decadents is, indeed, rarely absent from his writings. Take, for instance, the darkly hideous story of the demoniacal temptress, Huldren, out of whose insatiable arms her victim sinks like a half-withered corpse; or 'Kärlekens Trangmal,' seven pathological studies in female psychophysiology; but the erotomania has gradually been forced into the background to give freer play to the author's distinctive qualities, an extraordinarily deep and subtle power of analysis, an exquisitely nice appreciation of the most fugitive nuances of color and feeling, and a deeply poetical sympathy with nature in her softer moods and more placid aspects. There are scenes in 'Fru Ester Bruce,' perhaps the most pleasing novel Hansson has written, of heartrending pathos and unsurpassable delicacy of touch."

Closely allied to the decadents there is a group of young Danish writers, called the "new romanticists." They have raised the standard of revolt against realism and naturalism. Their leader is Jens Jørgensen. Of him the writer says:

"Powerfully attracted from the first by the new Catholic French school, the so-called Symbolists, Jørgensen in 1893 started a newspaper, *Taarnet* (The Tower), with the express object of combating the materialistic view of life with the composite panoply of literature and religion, and gathered around him a brilliant band of like-minded romantic Paladins, conspicuous among whom were Viggo Stuckenberg, Sophus Clausen, and Sophus Michaelis. The unmistakable ability and splendid audacity of the new school attracted immediate attention, and if these Knights of the Tower have not succeeded in hurling their arch enemy, Brandes, from his critical throne, or in rooting out materialism, they have at least introduced a pleasing variety into Scandinavian *belles-lettres*, and enriched the Danish literature with some of its most exquisite masterpieces.

"Jørgensen's tendency has always been toward Catholicism, a tendency conspicuously observable in his fine collection of poems, entitled, 'Bekjendelse.' It was, therefore, not much of a surprise to his admirers when, quite recently, he was received into the Roman Church. What effect this conversion may have upon his literary disciples remains to be seen."

The leaders of Scandinavian naturalism are Peter Nansen, of Denmark, and Amalia Skram, a Norwegian woman novelist. We quote in regard to the latter:

"The novels of this gifted author are of such overpowering realism that one feels bound to accept them, without question, as absolutely genuine human documents. The best of them are elaborate studies of low life in Bergen, and Zola himself has not painted the squalor, depravity, savagery, and moral ruin resulting from intemperance in darker colors and with so unflinching a hand. There is a sort of brutal grandeur about such a book as 'Hellemyrsfolket,' for instance. Despite its needless villanies

and sickening horrors, it is emphatically a great work. Its psychology is equally subtle and profound, its local coloring masterly, and it teaches us more of the reality of life and the misery of half-starved, overworked humanity than a whole library of official statistics could ever do. Nor is it altogether pessimistic in tone. On the rare occasions when the author condescends to pathos (sentimental she never allows herself to be), her pathos is overwhelming, and the ultimately successful conflicts of the terribly handicapped hero and the two girls, Andrea and Petra, against their evil environment casts a ray of cheery light across an otherwise repulsively grim narrative."

Erna Jud-Hanser is another lady realist who carries cynicism to the extremest point possible in literature. Finally, there are two precocious young Norwegian authors who bid fair to be numbered among the greatest names of Scandinavian letters, Vilhelm and Thomas Krag. Vilhelm's predominant tone is a tender, dreamy melancholy, a resigned pessimism, while Thomas's work is pervaded with a deep feeling of nature's mystical power. He is truly Norse and is bound to his wild and barren land.

LITERARY REMINISCENCES OF ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

MRS. PHELPS-WARD'S entertaining papers, which have been appearing in the magazines during the year just closed, have been issued in book-form under the name of "Chapters from a Life." The table of contents contains among its subjects the names of many whom the public never seem to tire of hearing about:—Mrs. Stowe, whom she calls "the greatest of American women"; James T. Field, of whom Bryant said—referring to his lectures and writings—that "no one could impress upon the people of this country so well as he the value and importance of the study of English literature"; Longfellow, this tribute to whom Mrs. Ward quotes as the finest she ever heard: "If there is any person in Cambridge or in Boston whom he knows to be in greater need than any other of social kindness, any one obscure, overlooked, unknown, and friendless, that is the person you are sure to find invited to Mr. Longfellow's house"; Whittier, who "never darkened the day or shadowed the heart," and whose love of nature, despite the "deep inward desolation" of his later years, was "as fresh as a lad's to his last hour"; Holmes, who used to speak of Canon Farrar's book, "Eternal Hope," "with an emotion touching to witness and ennobling to remember," whose "tears stirred at the mere mention of the title," and who could not talk about it because it moved him too much; Celia Thaxter and Lucy Larcom, the memories of whom were reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST several weeks ago; Phillips Brooks, the "one man in Boston of whom nobody ever saw enough"; and Edward Rowland Sill, the poet "of exquisite performance and of superior promise," "too soon overtaken by death." In addition to these, the first part of the book has some entertaining glimpses of the author's grandfather, Rev. Dr. Moses Stuart, her father, Prof. Austin Phelps, and Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park, of Andover. Here is a little incident that reveals the nature of the atmosphere which surrounded her girlhood days at Andover:

"One terrible tragedy indeed befel our little 'set'—for we had our sets in Andover as well as they of Newport or New York.

"A high-bred girl of exceptional beauty was furtively kissed one evening by a daring boy (not a native of Andover, I hasten to explain), and the furor which followed this unprecedented enormity it would be impossible to describe to a member of more complicated circles of society. Fancy the reception given such a commonplace at any of our fashionable summer resorts to-day!

"On Andover Hill the event was a moral cataclysm. Andover girls were country girls, but not of rustic (any more than of metropolitan) social training. Which of them would have suffered an Academy boy, walking home with her from a lecture or prayer-meeting, any little privilege which he might not have taken in her father's house and with her mother's knowledge? I

never knew one. The case of which I speak was historic, and, as far as I ever knew, unique, and was that of a victim, not an offender.

"The little beauty to whom this atrocity happened cried all night and all the next day; she was reported not to have stopped crying for twenty-six hours. Her pretty face grew wan and haggard. She was too ill to go to her lessons.

"The teachers—to whom she had promptly related the circumstances—condoled with her; the entire school vowed to avenge her; we were a score of as disturbed and indignant girls as ever wept over woman's wrongs or scorned a man's depravity.

"Yet, for aught I know to the contrary, this abandoned young man may have grown up to be a virtuous member of society, possibly even an exemplary husband and father. I have never been able to trace his history; probably the moral repulsion was too great."

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the book relating to the author herself is that descriptive of the circumstances attending the writing and publication of "The Gates Ajar," her greatest popular success. This book, it will be remembered, presented the author's views of a future life—views rather startling to the orthodoxy of the period, and more than "passing strange" as coming from the daughter of one of the severest of theologians and granddaughter of a conservative of conservatives. She was about twenty years old when the book was written. It was just after the Civil War, and her heart "ached for the sorrowing women, the patient, limited, loving women, who had lost their all." "How the book grew," she writes, "who can say? More of nature than of purpose, surely. It moved like a tear or a sigh or a prayer. In a sense, I scarcely knew that I wrote it." It was much translated, much answered, much criticized. There were "Gates-Ajar" tippets, collars, funeral pieces, songs, cigars, and patent medicines. It is even told that a Westerner while in Boston furtively inquired of a bartender if there was a new drink called "Gates Ajar." We quote from her own account of the book and its purposes:

"Into that great world of wo my little book stole forth, trembling. So far as I can remember having had any 'object' at all in its creation, I wished to say something that would comfort some few—I did not at all think about comforting many, not daring to suppose that incredible privilege possible—of the women whose misery crowded the land. The smoke of their torment ascended, and the sky was blackened by it. I do not think I thought so much about the suffering of men—the fathers, the brothers, the sons—bereft; but the women—the helpless, outnumbering, unconsulted women; they whom war trampled down, without a choice or protest; the patient, limited, domestic women, who thought little, but loved much, and, loving, had lost all—to them I would have spoken.

"For it came to seem to me, as I pondered these things in my own heart, that even the best and kindest forms of our prevailing beliefs had nothing to say to an afflicted woman that could help her much. Creeds and commentaries and sermons were made by men. What tenderest of men knows how to comfort his own daughter when her heart is broken? What can the doctrines do for the desolated by death? They were chains of rusty iron, eating into raw hearts. The prayer of the preacher was not much better; it sounded like the language of an unknown race to a despairing girl. Listen to the hymn. It falls like icicles on the snow. Or, if it happen to be one of the old genuine outcries of the church, sprung from real human anguish or hope, it maddens the listener, and she flees from it, too sore a thing to bear the touch of holy music.

"At this time, be it said, I had no interest at all in any especial movement for the peculiar needs of woman as a class. I was reared in circles which did not concern themselves with those whom we should probably have called agitators. I was taught the old idea of womanhood, in the old way, and had not to any important extent begun to resent them.

"Perhaps I am wrong here. Individually, I may have begun to recoil from them, but only in a purely selfish, personal way, beyond which I had evolved neither theory nor conscience, much less the smallest tendency toward sympathy with any public movement of the question.

"In the course of two or three years spent in exceptional solitude, I had read a great deal in the direction of my ruling thoughts and feeling, and came to the writing of my little book, not ignorant of what had been written for and by the mourning. The result of this reading, of course, went into the book and seemed to me at the time by far the most useful part of it.

"The Gates Ajar" was attacked by the press. In fact, it was virulently bitten. The reviews of the book, some of them, reached the point of hydrophobia. Others were found to be in a milder pathological condition. Still others were gentle or even friendly enough. Religious papers waged war across that girl's notions of the life to come as if she had been an evil spirit let loose upon accepted theology for the destruction of the world. The secular press was scarcely less disturbed about the matter; which it treated, however, with the more amused good humor of a man of the world puzzled by a religious disagreement.

"It was an irreverent book—it was a devout book. It was a strong book—it was a weak book. It was a religious book—it was an immoral book. (I have forgotten just why; in fact, I think I never knew.) It was a good book—it was a bad book. It was calculated to comfort the comfortless—it was calculated to lead the impressionable astray. It was an accession to Christian literature—it was a disgrace to the religious antecedents of the author, and so on, and so forth.

"At first, when some of these reviews fell in my way, I read them, knowing no better; but very soon learned to let them alone. The kind notices, while they gave me a sort of courage which by temperament possibly I needed more than all young writers may, overwhelmed me by a sense of my own inadequacy to be a teacher of the most solemn truths on any such scale as that toward which events seemed to be pointing. The unfair notices put me in a tremor of distress. The brutal ones affected me like a blow in the face from the fist of a ruffian.

"None of them, that I can remember, ever helped me in any sense whatever to do better work. I quickly came to the conclusion that I was not adapted to reading the views of the press about my own writing. I made a vow to let them alone, and from that day to this I have kept it."

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE.

ONE of the most persistent assumptions of the architectural theorist is that proportion in architecture is a question merely of rule-and-compass. Given the nave of a church, then the arches should all have the same span, the pillars the same height, and—*voilà!* The circumstance that more than one of the most lovely and impressive churches of the Middle Age were obviously irregular has hitherto been ascribed (most illogically) to the incompetence of the builders, or to the accident of materials "running short" in the course of construction. The idea that such an aberration from mathematical accuracy might have been the result of a deliberate artistic intention never occurred to anybody except to be scouted as absurd. Even Mr. Ruskin, with all his insight and eloquence, has in great part misapprehended them.

In this, as in so many other matters just now, opinion seems on the brink of reconstruction. Mr. William H. Goodyear, who has devoted himself to this question for many years, recently visited Italy, and, assisted by a survey authorized and maintained by the Brooklyn Institute, has made elaborate measurements of a large number of churches there, which make one wonder if any medieval church was built on equidistant principles. The results of his investigations are now in course of publication in *The Architectural Record*, illustrated with numerous plans, sections, and photographs, that are of great interest, not merely to architects, to whom indeed they are of scarcely measurable importance, but to every one who has ever visited Italy—or can appreciate the esthetics of architecture.

Mr. Goodyear schedules the "refinements," as he calls these deviations from geometrical system, into thirteen distinct classes

(*Architectural Record*, September 30). They are all of singular interest as proving beyond question that, so far from adhering to a cut-and-dried mathematical plan, and so far from being "incompetent," these Italian builders of the Middle Age handled these masses of masonry and brickwork with an artistry as truly plastic as that with which a sculptor handles his clay, and as a landscape painter handles his paint. In a word, they built for effect, swinging walls "out of plumb" to make them more impressive, and deliberately "faking"—the word is vulgar, perhaps, but it expresses the process—the perspectives of their naves in order to strike the beholder with a more profound idea of space than could possibly result from perfect equality of detail.

This treatment of perspectives is the most typical and striking of the "refinements." It consists:

"(1) . . . In increasing the size of the arches near the main entrance of the church and diminishing either space, or height, or both, in the direction toward the choir, thereby giving to the building an effect of greater dimension. The eye is disposed to take a large bay near at hand as the standard of size for all the others. Over thirty different churches in Italy can be specified for this phenomenon. . . . (2) In a refinement analogous to the last, but applied to the second of the two transverse arches which span the nave of a church at the junction with the transept. By dropping this second arch below the level of the first a considerable increase of perspective is obtained. There are good cases of this in the cathedrals of Siena (drop of five feet), Piacenza (drop of four feet), and Pisa (drop of three feet), and in Santa Maria Novella at Florence (drop of two feet). There are no extant publications of these facts. . . . (3) In a pavement sloping upward toward the choir, nearly always with arches and capitals brought down to the horizontal level, and sometimes with capitals and arches brought below the horizontal level. The effect in either case is one of perspective illusion. I can specify eighty-five cases of this phenomenon in Italian churches. The slope varies from three or four inches to over three feet. The church of Santa Maria Ara Coeli at Rome, the Capella Palatina at Palermo, the cathedrals of Siena and Orvieto are among the list. . . . (4) In converging the walls of the church or the piers and walls of the nave in the direction of the choir. Five cases are known to me in Italy. None have been previously noted by publications, even in Italy, but . . . the cathedral at Poitiers (is) mentioned by Ferguson. The maximum case of convergence is in San Stefan at Venice, whose walls narrow in toward the choir twenty-three feet in a length of one hundred and thirty-three feet."

We now quote from the second article in the current (October-December) number of *The Record*:

"In the cathedral at Siena there is a very ingenious device to exaggerate the length of the church and the distance of the choir. Of the two large arches which span the nave under the dome, the second is five feet lower than the first. The device is only detected by comparing the two arches in question, when one is under the dome, and this can only be done with some difficulty. . . . It is impossible to evade the illusion from any standpoint taken in the nave. . . .

"There is no phenomenon so widespread in Italy as that of the rising pavement. It can be dated to the fifth century in St. Sabina at Rome, and is probably related to the already known cases in Egyptian temples, in which cases it has been ascribed to a purpose of perspective illusion by Maspero, by Poole, and by Rawlinson. . . . In the Italian churches the eye tends to translate a part of the rising slope into a downward slope of the arches according to a well-known law of optical illusion, by which the eye tends to average between any two lines or surfaces a deviation from the actual normal, which really holds only for one of them. This illusion offers an additional reason for the oversight of this phenomenon. The optical transfer minimizes a part of the lower slope, and both convergences are set down to perspective. . . . I have found it impossible to correct the impression that the arches drop toward the rise of the pavement, when looking across the nave of a church, and actual measurements have been necessary in many cases to correct this impression. . . . A rise of one foot in four bays was overlooked by both my companions in the first Genoa church which we examined. Some fellow travelers did not notice a rise of a foot and ten inches in the Genoa cathe-

dral. I spent the best part of a day in St. Francis at Assisi without noticing a slope of one foot and did not discover it until a second visit. A rise of three feet in eighty-one feet, was overlooked by an artist friend at Ravello. The astonishing fact about this rise is the frequency of its appearance in all degrees of pitch between three inches and over three feet for the length of the church. The wide diffusion forbids any local explanation, and the uniformity of direction as regards the choir can have only one meaning."

The "Master-Singers" in Old Nuremberg.—

Nuremberg during the Middle Ages, the quaint old town of Hans Sachs and Albrecht Dürer of the Minnesingers and the Meistersingers, is the subject of an article by George Willis Bardwell, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. This writer describes the ancient musical association (the Meistersingers) in these words:

"The Society of the Master-Singers was organized on the plan of a guild, and its membership included people of nearly every calling. The richest merchant and the poorest handicraftsman met here on common ground. A president governed the meetings, and the other officers were a box-master, or treasurer; a key-master, in charge of the properties; a mark-master, critic of the singing; and a crown-master, custodian of the prize-chain and other jewels of the order, and who awarded the prize and crowned the successful competitor. The meetings were attended by the members, that is, the master-singers, poets, and school friends and scholars, and on some occasions by outsiders—sometimes persons of nobility and distinction. . . . That the music and verse of the songs did not show greater improvement and advancement in the three hundred years during which the Nuremberg organization continued to exist, is due to the swathing-bands of iron rules with which they sought to protect it in its infancy and which they never removed.

"The Tabulatur, or list of rules governing the composition and singing of a master-song, specified the faults to be avoided and the penalties imposed in each case. These faults were thirty-three in number, and included all injurious thoughts—that is, irreligious in tendency or low in character—which would close to the offender the doors of the school. Forbidden were all false names and bad Latin, nor must that language be used without good occasion. No syllable might be prolonged incorrectly or wrongly accented, such faults being counted according to the number of syllables wrong. Rimes must be good and capable of being sung, and no words changed or shortened, or conjunctions left out. To change a vowel, or prolong or compound a word wrongly for the sake of the rime or meter was forbidden, and it was considered a fault during the singing of a song to stop or take breath at a wrong place, or to render incorrectly or vary the tune. No line of a verse might have in it more than thirteen syllables, and the meaning and intention of the composer must always be clear."

The Battle for Decency in Literature.—"Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine*, thinks this battle is just now at its height. In an article in *The Independent* on "Editing" he speaks of the editor's duty to take part in the battle, and he pays his respects to the "realists" in the following terms:

"'Reality' is a word to conjure with; any one who raises a 'blue pencil' against reality is in peril of losing his literary standing. The editor is prone to level things down; to object to the novel and original; he may be a Philistine; he may even be touched with hypocrisy. But if there is any greater humbug and hypocrisy than 'realism' can be I do not know what it is. Take, for instance, the single detail of profanity in the 'conversations' of a story. Did any one who has ever heard the thing in all its luxurious and picturesque reality ever see it 'really' reported? Is there a living realist who would be willing to put down in cold black and white to the extent of a foolscap page the habitual language of certain types with which he deals in fiction? and if he did so, would he be willing to keep that piece of paper over-night even under lock and key? The unthinkable blasphemy, the rank and violent vulgarity, they are as real as many other things outside of art. Say what you will, there is no realist who does not draw the line somewhere; and that line is at least as debatable as the one between Venezuela and British Guiana."

SCIENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF EXPLOSIONS.

IT is not very long since the camera was regarded chiefly as a toy or as a device with which to take portraits. Now it occupies an important place among scientific apparatus. Not long ago we told how it is used as an aid to the surveyor, and we now translate from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, January) an account of how it has assisted in determining which explosives are



GELATIN-DYNAMITE, 100 GRAMMES
(3½ OUNCES), ON THE GROUND.



GUN-COTTON, 100 GRAMMES.



DYNAMITE, 100 GRAMMES.



ROBURITE, 100 GRAMMES.

the safest for use in mining operations. Says the article in question:

"The manifold dangers that the miner undergoes in bringing his ore from the bowels of the earth have been known and feared as long as mining has been practised. When the methods of getting out the ore were primitive, the means of protection against common accidents were insufficient, whether these were due to the inrush of water or the explosion of gas, and catastrophes were correspondingly terrible. But even now, when the invention of the Davy safety-lamp and of other ingenious illuminating devices on the same principle has reduced the number of mining casualties, it can not be denied that the number of victims of such lamentable occurrences is still very large. The opening of a lamp in a gallery filled with fire-damp or other gases, or the breaking of one in such a place, brings the flame into direct contact with the gas, and an explosion follows, with the accustomed fatal consequences. Besides the inflammable gases, there are also irrespirable ones, against which, of course, the safety-lamp

furnishes no protection. This evil has, however, been fought by the aid of ingenious systems of ventilation, and accidents due to it have very much decreased in number. . . .

"The endless strife of the human mind to vanquish natural difficulties has led to the employment of explosives, in order to deal as effectively as possible with great masses of material. It can not be denied that with the introduction of these methods accidents have become more rather than less numerous. In the widening of the galleries by cutting away the side walls, explosives have been used freely. The commonest gas met with in mining is methane (C_4H_4) mixed with smaller proportions of ethylene (C_2H_4), and often condensed in the cavities under such high pressure that the gases when liberated rush out with great force, even displacing rock that lies in the way. To this is added the effect of coal-dust, which fills the adjacent air with its minute particles. By means of ventilating openings this is removed and the air is as far as possible freed from its dangerous elements. Efforts to lessen the danger of accident from explosions in pits where there is fire-damp are almost as old as the methods themselves. In Germany and Austria especially these efforts have led to noteworthy results, and the ignition of masses of gas by means of the flame of explosions is now, so far as possible, avoided. Commonly in large mining operations the blasts are set off by making an electric contact from a central station."

As regards the different kinds of explosives, we are told that some are more safe than others in mining operations. An interesting photographic study of their effects has just been made by a German expert, Herr Siersch, with results that are presented herewith. The writer of the article from which we are quoting tells us, to begin with, that the chief object of the study was to discover the relative spread of the flame in the various cases, the safety of an explosive being the greater as the flame is smaller, and *vice versa*. Says he:

"The accompanying pictures are reproductions of such photographs. The sharp boundaries of the flame may be clearly seen on each, and they illustrate very well the certainty of photographic methods in a case of this kind. An extension of the method would without doubt lead to a better understanding of the nature of the different explosives. . . . The photographs of Director Siersch show the characteristic form of the explosion-flame of each substance with remarkable clearness. With common gelatin-dynamite, for instance, the flame is radically different from that of roburite or that of progressite. . . . The pictures also give views from different sides of the exploding cartridge, which of course differ from one another. Without any doubt the pictures show that the modern safety-explosives give a far smaller flame than, for instance, the old gelatin-dynamite, whose flame is large and spreads out in all directions; the safest explosives have in every case the smallest flame.

"It is quite evident that for the correctness and value of the pictures, and in order that they might properly be compared, it was necessary to use in each case exactly the same weight of explosive. Finally, the photographic plates had to be all comparable, that is, they were all of the same kind and equally sensitive. This condition being fulfilled, the kind of plate used was of course of minor consequence."

The article closes with the hope that further researches in the same direction may establish still more firmly the value of these contributions to our knowledge of explosives that have been made by Herr Siersch with the aid of his camera.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"A GERMAN court," says *The Electrical Review*, "has decided that electricity can not be stolen. A man was arrested on the charge of having stolen several thousand amperes of current by tapping a light company's mains and using it to run a motor. The court, on appeal, ruled that 'only a movable material object' could be stolen, which electricity was not, and therefore the man was acquitted."

"PROFESSOR ATKINSON has discovered near Cornell University a 'plant atoll,' so called from its similarity in some respects to a coral atoll," says *The Scientific American*. "Only two plant atolls had previously been known. This atoll consists of a ring of growing shrubs floating in a pond, enclosing a circle of water, and surrounded by water. The matted roots hold sufficient decayed vegetable matter to nourish the plants, and as more dead plants and leaves are accumulated year by year the ring is in process of becoming anchored to the bottom of the pond, or, in other words, of forming a ring of earth out in the middle of the pond. The origin of these curious botanical freaks can only be guessed at."

WHAT COMPRESSED AIR CAN DO.

TAKING as his text a brief mention of the trial of compressed-air motors on street railways in the upper part of New York city, Carl Snyder tells us in *Harper's Weekly* of the important part that this agent has long been playing in our lives, and of the still more important part that it is destined to play in the future. Says Mr. Snyder:

"The remarkable powers of this force have been largely lost sight of in our modern flood of marvels. If, a hundred years ago, Franklin had made announcement of a way to bottle up the ambient atmosphere in steel flasks, or flasks of any sort, and to tuck these in obscure corners, and use the power resident in them for many and divers conveniences, there is hardly room for doubt that his discovery would have been regarded in that day every whit as extraordinary as his feat of drawing lightning from the clouds. And there are those of competent judgment who believe that if a tithe of the inventive and mechanical genius that has been employed in the development of electricity had been diverted to the perfection of appliances for the use of compressed air, the present relation of these two novel aids of industry would be very different, if not reversed. But electricity was mantled with the glamour of the unknown; for a long time there seemed no limit to its capabilities; it was being applied everywhere and in the most surprising variety of ways; and, in the furor it created, compressed air found little favor beside its more brilliant rival."

Some of the things that compressed air is already doing for us are thus cataloged:

"The Westinghouse air-brake, and the compressed-air drill that is to be seen almost any day making excavations for buildings and the like, have long ceased to be regarded as novelties. But it is different when we learn that this same force is now used to start cars, and even to run them, and that this same air-drill, working in the mine, has literally added hundreds of millions to the available mineral wealth of the world. The enormous increase in the production of gold, as well as of silver, coal, and iron, copper, and other metals, has in no small part been due to this convenient tool. Further, it has been the principal agent in the construction of Chicago's great drainage canal, in many respects one of the most wonderful enterprises of the day.

"Then, again, we are all of us aware of the use of compressed air in the Zalinski dynamite-gun, which is able to hurl a charge of explosive a mile and a half, sufficient to convert a whole regiment into unrecognizable pulp. It is another matter to learn of this same force cleaning carpets, dusting cushions, and painting cars and barns. And as we go a little further, we find this protean force operating block-signals on our railroads, and steering ships, running clocks, and furnishing cold air for refrigerators, loading guns and handling projectiles on our men-of-war, propelling sewing-machines, doing all sorts of hoisting work, driving lathes and printing-presses, copying letters, and running summer fans. In Australia it is shearing sheep; in Kansas City bees are slaughtered and the meat dressed mainly with compressed air. It is an excellent pump, especially for deep wells, and in particular for chemicals. With the same power you may dump a whole train of coal or dirt cars by the pressure of your thumb. It is carving beautiful statuary, and employed in all sorts of stone-work; it makes a good dredge; it raises and lowers railroad gates; it is a valuable agent in the sugar-refinery and in the making of asphalt and rubber, and still again in the delicate manufacture of fine silk. In the coal-mines it is running locomotives, bringing oxygen and life to the exhausted operative, and banishing the fear of deadly explosions. In England a hundred and fifty miles of pneumatic-tubing facilitates the rapid transfer of mails, and the same system is in use in Philadelphia, and just recently between New York and Brooklyn."

But all this is as nothing compared to the work that it is to do for us in the future, if we are to believe Mr. Snyder's somewhat sanguine predictions. He says:

"When it is generated in large central stations, and distributed over the city in the same way that gas and water and electricity are now distributed, you may expect, madam, that it will clean house for you—beat your carpets and clean your walls—and take a general hand in your household affairs. It will pick you up and

set you down from floor to floor. It will be waiting for you at your door, and whisk you to the shopping districts. It may treadle the sewing-machine, agitate the dish-washer, and smash your costliest china with all the dexterity and *sang-froid* of your most accomplished handmaiden. All this and much more it may do, if we are to believe some of those who are given to peering into the to-morrow of things. These tell us that even now compressed air is an equal-footed rival of electricity, and that while the latter has been thrusting the steam-engine from the field, compressed air has entered the lists against this latest knight of industry. . . .

"The general use of the new power will come only with the advent of large central distributing-stations, from which it can be had as freely as is gas or water now. While in a sense it is a rival of electricity, yet it is not impossible that it will soon become a yokemate rather. The alternating electrical current may be employed to transmit cheap power long distances, as from Niagara and the Pennsylvania culm-banks, and this power converted into compressed air at the point of consumption—electricity being probably the best agent for distance transmission, and compressed air the most mobile form of power for immediate use. Even this is mere conjecture, however, since there is at least one engineering genius—a man of remarkable achievement at that—who has distinctly in view the compression of air at great water-powers like Niagara, conveyance by pipe-lines, at enormous pressure, so far as New York or Philadelphia, and delivery at prices with which electricity can not compete. But whether as yokemates or rivals, it must be clear to the dullest imagination that present conditions are but a stage, and that we are but on a threshold of the day when these two forces, harnessed and trained, will, from their cheapness and availability, and in their infinite application, lift a considerable share of the burden of physical toil from the shoulders of the race."

A DOLL WITH A MEMORY.

SOME time ago we published in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST extracts from an article in which the behavior of inanimate objects in certain circumstances was compared with the brain-function in organic beings known as memory. The materialist is of course at liberty to infer that the latter may be a purely mechanical process, but however this may be, the analogy, even if it be nothing more, is certainly an interesting one. For instance, we know that the behavior of a bit of elastic metal, if we bend or twist it, often depends not only on present conditions, but also on whether it has ever been bent or twisted before, and on the amount of such previous distortion. Hence it may be said to "remember" what has been done to it. In like manner a Leyden jar "remembers," at least for a time, whether it has ever been charged with electricity before, and how great the charge was; and a magnet recollects whether it has ever possessed magnetism in a different direction and of a different amount from that with which it is at present endowed. In the case of the magnet, this mechanical "memory" has been named "hysteresis," and the word has been extended by some writers to cover all cases of the kind. In an interesting paper in *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden tells us how we might use this principle to construct a doll that should "remember" that its hand had been burned. This curious feat he would accomplish—theoretically, at least, for it does not appear that any such doll has actually been made—in the following way:

"Suppose that we took two manikins, and by ordinary mechanical contrivances—say with the aid of a device worked by the expansion of a heated fluid—constructed one of them so that, on bringing it up to a lighted candle, it would thrust its hand into the flame, and when the hand became heated the manikin would withdraw it, the action depending upon the elasticity of a wire spring which we may suppose to be placed in its head. So far, the toy is simply an automaton. It is influenced entirely by circumstances. Bring it to the candle a thousand times, and it will still thrust its hand in the flame. Suppose we now unscrew the head and screw on another one in which the spring is made of a

metal showing elastic hysteresis very markedly. Now, on bringing it to the candle, it will put its hand in the flame as it did before, and will bring it out again; but now there is a difference. The wire has its atoms arranged differently, and so the future action of that spring will no longer be dependent merely upon its circumstances. Another factor enters in, that is, the past history of the spring, and the action of the manikin will now be due to the resultant of the two. So that by taking advantage mechanically of the hysteresis of the spring, we may, tho using the same mechanism in the body part of the manikin, have two entirely separate sets of acts. So with our device. Suppose the second head is screwed on; bringing it up to the candle as mentioned before, the hand is thrust in and withdrawn. Bring it up a second time; instead of the act being repeated, the hand is now withdrawn; and no matter how many times the flame is placed near it, the hand always withdraws. If, however, the head be left alone for a few months; then, on bringing the candle near, the hand will be thrust in it again; the manikin has temporarily lost its memory, but, the impression being again renewed, it now once more avoids the flame."

RECENT WORK ON THE X RAYS.

ALTHO popular curiosity regarding the X rays seems to have largely subsided, they have lost none of their interest for scientific men, and investigators are still diligently at work upon them on all sides. The results of their labors may be briefly summed up by saying that the apparatus for the production and



SCIAGRAPH OF HEAD BY PROFESSOR GOODSPEED.

(From photograph loaned to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed.)

Nasal bones appear like eyelashes. The cervical vertebræ are distinguishable in the original, but barely so in the half-tone. Fillings are located.

use of the rays has been greatly improved and that hosts of new facts about them have been brought out; but we can not be said really to know much more of their nature than when Röntgen, nearly a year ago, made his remarkable announcement to his co-workers at Würzburg. The Newton who is to coordinate the mass of facts that we possess and frame a simple, all-embracing theory of them has not yet arisen. He may not appear for many years, for Newtons are not born every day. Hence a treatise on the X rays must be largely a recital or catalog of isolated discoveries, without much attempt to connect them, and this is the form that Edward P. Thompson has very wisely given his work entitled "Röntgen Rays, and Phenomena of the Anode and Cathode." A system of cross-references, however, binds together the parts

as closely as our present knowledge permits, and in a concluding chapter by Prof. William A. Anthony the state of our theoretical knowledge of the rays is well summed up. Letting the accompanying shadowgraph of the human head speak for the great advance in the mechanical side of the subject, we quote a few paragraphs from Professor Anthony's chapter. He says:

"It seems to be settled beyond question that the origin of the Röntgen rays is the fluorescent spot in the discharge-tube. The evidence seems overwhelming that, within the tube, the phenomena are the result of streams of electrified particles of the residual matter, shot off from the cathode in straight lines perpendicular to its surface. This was Crookes's original theory, and it seems to have stood well the test of scientific criticism. These flying particles, falling upon anything in their path, give rise to X rays. . . .

"Nearly all experimenters agree in locating the origin of the X rays at this bombarded spot. The energy here undergoes a transformation, and the X rays represent one of the forms of energy developed.

"What are the characteristics of this particular form of radiant energy?

"It causes certain salts to fluoresce, and it affects the photographic plate. In these respects, it is like the short wave-length radiations from a luminous source. It is, however, totally unlike these in its power of penetrating numerous substances entirely opaque to light, such as wood, paper, hard rubber, flesh, etc. In passing through hard rubber and some other opaque insulators, X rays are like the long wave-length radiations from heated bodies; but X rays penetrate many substances that are opaque to these long wave-length radiations, and they are especially distinguished from all forms of radiant energy previously recognized, in their relative penetrating power for flesh and bones, which makes it possible to obtain the remarkable shadow pictures which have become within three or four months so familiar to all the world.

"But these phenomena, altho they serve to distinguish the X rays from all other forms of radiant energy, do not furnish any clew to the nature of the X rays themselves.

"In attempting to formulate a theory of X rays, the idea that first naturally presents itself is that they are due to some form of wave motion.

"The characteristics of wave motion are diffraction and interference phenomena. So far, no positive evidences of diffraction, nor interference, have been recognized. . . .

"The next supposition naturally is, that the phenomena are due to streams of particles. It has been suggested that the rays may be streams of *material* particles, but this theory can not be maintained in view of the fact that the rays proceed, without hindrance, through the highest vacuum. Neither is it consistent with the high velocity of propagation. Molecules of gas could not be propelled *through air* with any such velocity or to any such distance as X rays are propagated. Tesla has claimed that the residual gases are driven out through the glass of the vacuum bulb by the high potential that he employs. This has not been confirmed by other experimenters. . . . The rays may be ether streams, perhaps in the form of moving vortices, but of such streams we have no independent knowledge, and can only determine by mathematical analysis what their characteristics should be. They would not suffer refraction, and would not produce interference nor diffraction phenomena. Whether they would *do* what the X rays do, go through the flesh and not through bone, through wood and not through metal, excite fluorescence or affect the photographic plate, can not be said. There is evidence that there are at least two kinds of X rays, differing in penetrating power, tho perhaps not differing in other respects.

"X rays have their origin only in electrical discharges in high vacua. They are absent from sunlight and from light of the electric arc, and other sources of artificial illumination."

As may be seen from these extracts, Professor Anthony considers that the weight of proof is against any wave-theory of the X rays, but he declines to champion any of the rival theories, and, in fact, in his concluding paragraphs he quotes some recent French experiments that strongly support the wave-theory. Some of the highest modern authorities, it should be said, consider it probable that the X rays are nothing but light rays, tho

of such extremely short wave-length as not only to be invisible but also to present all those differences from ordinary light that have been noted by observers. In view of this decided disagreement of the learned doctors the ordinary reader will do well to suspend judgment.

AN EMINENT AMERICAN ASTRONOMER.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, whose death was briefly noticed in a recent issue as having taken place in Cambridge, Mass., on November 27, was a man whose eminence, tho acknowledged by his fellow workers in all countries, was not evidenced to the general public. He wrote no popular accounts

of his discoveries, he never testified as an expert witness, and he invented no practical machine that came into general use. These are the chief ways in which popular celebrity is achieved by scientific men. They are all legitimate, yet eminence in science depends on none of them. Gould's career proves this, yet many who read this will perhaps see his name for the first time. From *The Scientific American* (December



DR. BENJAMIN A. GOULD.

12) we quote the following brief account of his life and work:

"He was born in Boston on September 27, 1824. His father was Benjamin Apthorp Gould, famous as an educator. The son prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard in 1844. For a year he taught at the Roxbury Latin School, and then resigned to continue his studies in Europe. Astronomy was his favorite study. He followed this under Carl F. Gauss, in Goettingen, and in 1848 he got the degree of Ph. S. Later he studied under François Arago, in Paris, and he formed the acquaintance of the most noted scientists of the day. When he returned to the United States he started an astronomical journal. He continued the publication of this for twelve years, when he married Mary Apthorp Quincy. While he was an editor Mr. Gould did his first work for the Government. In 1851 he took charge of the longitudinal operations of the Coast Survey. He was one of the first to use the telegraph in determining differences in longitude. In 1855 he organized the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and then it was that the normal clock, protected from atmospheric variations and furnished with barometric compensations, was first used.

"In 1866 he established in Valentia, Ireland, the station from which the difference in longitude between Europe and America was ascertained, and he connected the two continents by precise observations. These were the first determinations of transatlantic longitude by telegraph, and were the means of establishing a connected series of longitude measurements from the Ural Mountains to New Orleans. In 1868 he organized the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic in Cordoba. His work there included the mapping of a large portion of the southern heavens. His work, 'Uranometry of the Southern Heavens,' is accepted to-day as the final authority for the southern hemisphere. In 1885, when he returned to the United States, Professor Gould reestablished his astronomical paper. In addition to his astronomical work Professor Gould wrote for the Government a work containing the result of his observations on 30,000 men from the point of view of statistical anthropology. He was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, of the French Academy of Science, of the Academy of St. Petersburg, of the American Academy of Science, and other similar societies."

Why Physicians Should Shave.—"It may be claimed by some," writes Dr. W. A. Hockemeyer to *The Medical Brief*, December, "that the beard is provided by nature, and should be allowed to remain. So it may be with the layman, but when with the faculty it might prove a serious means of contagion, it were better that no chances should be taken. In listening to the action of the heart, or in making other examinations, the face of the examiner must necessarily come into direct contact with the person or clothing of the patient, and a bearded face would be much more liable to be affected thereby than the cleanly shaven skin. Dr. Marion Sims was under the impression that disease had often been conveyed by this means, and was always a firm believer that the less the face was encumbered the better it was for both the doctor and patient. There is, beyond all that, this fact which can not but be generally admitted: the perspiration of summer and the frosted breath of winter, or the dampness from rain in all seasons, are not pleasant things for a doctor to carry into a sick-room. In winter he may divest himself of his overcoat and hat in the hall, but the beard, with the effects of the outside atmosphere, can not be so easily laid aside, and oftentimes, especially if the call be a hurried one, the patient may become nauseatedly aware that the doctor was interrupted in the enjoyment of his pipe."

Woman's Inferior Sensitiveness to Pain.—"Dr. Ottolenghi reports," says *The Medical Record*, December 12, "the tests made with Edelmann's faradimeter of the sensitiveness to pain and the endurance of pain in six hundred and eighty-two women. He finds that women are less sensitive to pain than men, and that this sensitiveness is less in early life, increases to the twenty-fourth year, and decreases after that. The higher classes are most sensitive and the degenerate least. He found the latter class very obtuse to the sensation of pain. Endurance of pain varies between much broader limits in women than in men, reaching a maximum far beyond the masculine limit, possibly due to the 'greater suggestibility' of the female sex. General sensibility reaches the highest point in the nineteenth year. He . . . considers woman's comparative insensibility to pain as a sign of her inferiority to man, as the uncivilized and degenerates are least sensitive. He attempts to prove a connection between this characteristic and her longevity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"KRAFFT-EBING, of the University of Vienna," according to *The Medical Times*, New York, "enlivened his instruction lately by allowing a madman, one of his patients, to lecture on mental diseases in his stead. The man is afflicted by periodic attacks of mania, during which he is much more clever and witty than when sane. His lecture on 'The Mental Condition of the Maniac in Periodical Attacks of Madness' was a brilliant success. After it was over he was shut up again."

"THE Lachine rapids of the St. Lawrence are at last to be utilized," says *The Yale Scientific Monthly*. "For some time work has been prosecuted on a large wing dam that runs out more than a thousand feet into the St. Lawrence River. A fall of water is secured by this means of 15,000 horse-power. This water-power is to be transformed into electricity. Upon the dam a power-house will be built to run its entire length and show an unbroken interior of 1,000 feet in length."

A BELGIAN engineer, M. Eugene François, recently read a paper on "American Machine and Engine-Building," which is translated in *Cassier's Magazine*, December. The author says that during a recent visit to the United States his attention "was almost exclusively devoted to their productive features, in the endeavor to learn how the Americans, paying from two to three times more for labor than is paid in Belgium, are able to sell their machinery, especially stationary and locomotive engines, at prices practically the same as ours." M. François concludes that "the three points which enable American labor to achieve the result already noted are: "First, the idea of simplicity and uniformity prevailing in the products of manufacture and the extensive use of cheap materials. Second, the equipment of the shops. Third, the methodical systemization of work."

SPEAKING of a recent European visit of Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, *The Western Electrician* says: "In London and Paris Professor Trowbridge made a special examination of horseless carriages or motor cycles. He is of the opinion that the present electrical motor carriage is altogether too heavy, clumsy, noisy, and expensive to be of public use. On smooth, level roads in London and Paris it seemed to run very well, but it can not get up hills and it requires enormous power to be practical upon paved streets. An electrical carriage put on the streets of London to-day as a substitute for an omnibus would weigh about 2,500 or 3,000 pounds or more, and with passengers nearly 5,000 pounds. However, according to Professor Trowbridge, the French intend to settle the carriage problem. They are spending a great deal of time and money in their experiments, so much, indeed, that several American manufacturers of bicycles feel obliged to be represented whenever a demonstration is made."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHAUTAUQUA THEOLOGY.

A NUMBER of religious papers are still discussing the charges of unsound theological teaching made against Bishop Vincent and the famous Summer School at Chautauqua. *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) is, for one, inclined to the belief that the Bishop and his friends have not made a satisfactory defense in the case. The gravamen of the charge, it will be remembered, was that Bishop Vincent had said on the Chautauqua platform that a belief in the divinity of Christ was not an essential article of the Christian faith. In substantiation of this *The Presbyterian Banner* quoted a passage from the Chautauqua *Assembly Herald*, in which it was declared that "Bishop Vincent had said that it was not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved." Commenting on this, *The Presbyterian Banner* said that *The Herald* would certainly "not misrepresent Bishop Vincent, and that the statement was published where it was made; was read by those who heard what the Bishop said, and was circulated while the Bishop himself was actually at Chautauqua. Yet no contradiction was given, no complaint was made."

Replying to this point, the New York *Christian Advocate* denied the accuracy of the quotation, and gave the following as the exact language:

"Bishop Vincent then made a very strong address on the necessity of putting dogmatic theology in the background when the salvation of a soul is concerned. He dwelt especially on the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and the fact that a failure to believe in the divinity of Christ does not necessarily prevent a man from becoming a Christian."

In an editorial on this subject *The Herald and Presbyter* quotes the statements given above, and adds:

"Our conviction, after reading all sides of the case, is that Bishop Vincent made at least a very questionable statement, and one which, unless it is corrected, will alienate many evangelical people from Chautauqua. Denials that the words were quoted exactly, and discussions of the exact meaning of the words, are not convincing. Many who heard the words, and others who have read the Chautauqua *Herald*, understood the Bishop as bidding for Unitarian favor. If this understanding is incorrect, he can make it plain by a straightforward declaration that the doctrine of Christ's deity is an essential part of the Chautauqua theology. Such a declaration will do what can not be done by pages of discussion.

"Chautauqua has reached a point which every undenominational institution must pass, and at which many begin their decline: the point at which they face the question whether they will cater to Unitarianism or maintain their evangelical integrity. We should be glad to see Bishop Vincent waive the whole discussion aside by the statement that, whatever he may have said, or however he may have been misunderstood, Chautauqua holds, in common with all Christian churches, that the doctrine of the deity of Christ is an essential part of any Christian system."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* stands fast by Bishop Vincent and warmly resents the course of action adopted by his critics. It says:

"We repeat that the charges made against Bishop Vincent in this case are false and wicked. First, the remarks of the Bishop at the time in question were impromptu, and no one has attempted to give a sentence or word uttered by him in exact form. They have given merely their impressions or understanding. There is no court in the world would convict a man of heresy on such testimony, even if the witnesses had the courage to come out and give it. Second, Bishop Vincent distinctly and solemnly denies that he ever held or uttered such views. Third, they would be contrary to the faith and teaching of his whole life. Fourth, we have two witnesses of the highest character, who were present and heard the Bishop's speech, and who are not afraid

to stand where they can be seen, the Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. Dr. T. P. Marsh, president of Mount Union College. These are witnesses whose competency and honesty no man will call in question. They distinctly say that the Bishop made no such statements as are attributed to him. Doctor Boyle, after referring to the lady's letter which called out the remarks, says:

"She expressed an earnest longing to know Christ, but felt that she was hindered, and it was easy to infer that she was trying to understand this great mystery. She wanted the Bishop to remove her difficulty by explaining the mystery. He as an honest religious teacher acknowledged that he could not, as 'great is the mystery of godliness; God was manifested in the flesh.' He then urged upon her, and all others who were confused in the same way, to accept Christ as far as they apprehended him, and to become students that they might know more of Him."

CRITICISMS OF "IAN MACLAREN."

THE appearance of the two latest books by Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), "The Mind of the Master" and "The Cure of Souls," together with some reported utterances of the preacher-novelist during his recent lecture tour in this country, has drawn out a considerable volume of adverse criticism from certain quarters in the religious press. Some have objected to what they call the Pelagianism in Dr. Watson's teachings. A specimen of this doctrine is given from his sermon at the University of Chicago, where he said: "If I went home with a man and saw his dog meet him kindly and put up his head to be caressed, I should know that there is good in that man. There is a good spot somewhere, and from that spot it is possible that good may grow until he that loved his dog will come to love his fellow men, and he that loves his fellow men will come to love God."

Commenting on this particular utterance, *The Interior* (Presb. Chicago) says:

"The high old term, Pelagianism, is applied to the doctrine that a little bit of good in a man, say enough to lead him to love his dog, and sick him on his neighbor's chickens, that a small germ of good in a man will grow and finally drive out all the bad. That will do very well for a doctrinal speculation or for a metaphysical contention, but everybody who has seen much of human nature knows it is not so. No one ever saw an instance of it. What our Lord told Nicodemus is one of the best verified facts within the knowledge of men."

The same paper (*The Interior*) coins the term "Drumtochy gospel" to distinguish that excessive humanitarianism which, it thinks, pervades the "Bonnie Brier Bush" stories and other writings of Dr. Watson. *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) takes up the term. "Drumtochy gospel" as the title of an editorial in which it speaks in severe terms of the teachings of the Scotch writer. Referring specially to the "Bonnie Brier Bush," it says:

"For some time after the book appeared we were careful not to say much about it, because we were afraid to commend it highly, and we did not want to appear unduly antagonistic to it, as tho 'scenting heresy' afar off. But the time has come when it is due to our readers that we put them on their guard against the influence of a book which is adapted to do more harm than any other which has come from the press during the past two decades. Perhaps not since the publication of 'Gates Ajar' has so dangerous a book made its appearance in this country. Not that there have not been books ostensibly more hostile to Christianity; but because of the pathos by which the book 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' insinuates itself into the heart, disarms criticism, captivates the young and unsuspecting, attacks them on the side of their sympathies, and ensnares them before they are aware, it will, possibly, if it has not already, prove the ruin of many who else might have proved efficient and happy Christians."

A writer in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.)

objects to the way in which the sin of intemperance is held up in the portrayal of such characters as *Posty* and *Jamie Soutar*; the editor of *The Epworth Herald* heard one of Dr. Watson's lectures and thinks he has been greatly overrated; and a contributor to *The Independent* (Mr. James MacArthur) declares that he has no sympathy with Dr. Watson's fundamental attitude toward life, which he describes as one of "insolent security" toward sorrow and death. He also applies to certain teachings of the Scotch writer the term "sentimental optimism." Other papers, among which are *The Christian Advocate* (New York) and *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), refuse to indorse the proposal put forth by *The Church Union* for a general indorsement of the "Life Creed" found in the following passage from the book "The Mind of the Master":

"I believe in the Fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in the clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the Beatitudes. I promise to trust God and follow Christ, to forgive my enemies, and to seek after the righteousness of God."

The Advocate says that this creed would be a snare except to those "who are agreed in their opinions in fundamental points" in Christian doctrine; and *The Christian Observer* denounces it as a "compound of emptiness and insult to God."

Not all the writers on the religious press, however, are of the same mind with reference to Dr. Watson and his teachings as those thus far quoted. Thus *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) makes its position quite clear in the following editorial utterance:

"'Ian Maclaren' has done much for literature, and for the kindly sympathetic bonds that make this whole human world akin. His 'Bonnie Brier Bush' glorifies the sturdy hearts that make Scotland more than coldly historic. We are quite sure that the day has happily gone forever in which it is possible to say that Walter Scott alone has 'made Scotland.' Trust Maclaren to limn the tender saint, or to prick a sham, whether it be Scotch on his side or on our own side of salt water. 'Willum McClure'—pronounced with nine r's—now outranks the famous Greek almost sainted divinity of our doctors, and 'Margaret Howe' stands for all that is saintly, helpful, sacred, and memorable among women who as yet have not been put into the calendar of the saints. We defy the critics, and pronounce 'Kate Carnegie' one of the most human, natural, consistent, and thoroughly bracing stories of the day. 'The Upper Chamber' is a model of just spiritual analysis, and 'The Mind of the Master' could never have been written by one who is not a friend and intimate of the Christ."

It would appear also from the following extract that *The Methodist Recorder* (Methodist Protestant, Pittsburg) is inclined to a favorable view of the interpreter of Drumtochty life. It says:

"It took a long while for the heresy-hunter to scent heresy in the 'Bonnie Brier Bush,' but it was detected, and now, tho the author has spoken for years most instructively and helpfully both from the pulpit and rostrum in the centers of learning in England, and altho he spoke with the utmost favor and satisfaction to highly cultured and critical audiences of the clergy and students at New Haven, Conn., and tho one of the most scholarly of Pittsburg's scholarly ministers could grasp him by the hand and say, 'Dr. Watson, I have read every book you have written and I like them all,'—notwithstanding all this, poor 'Ian Maclaren' must flee for his orthodox life, for the heresy-hunter is now hot on his trail. On reflection, however, religious progress has been mostly along the line of the thought of the world's famous heretics."

A writer in *The Morning Star* (Free Baptist, Boston) enters into a somewhat lengthy defense of Dr. Watson from the charge made by the writer in *The Independent* who characterized the Scotchman's religious teachings as containing too much "insolent security" and "sentimental optimism." As to this, it is replied:

"Now, we have all read 'Ian Maclaren,' or a good part of him, and are able to testify unanimously that there is absolutely nothing in his assumptions but the simple postulates of Christian faith. These he has assimilated with peculiar energy of conviction,

and sets them forth with the peculiar beauty of his genius and of his spirit; but in themselves there is absolutely nothing except what is found in the words of Christ and of His apostles. We have a right, therefore, to ask, Is it insolence to set forth the words of Christ as the foundation of human hope?"

The Jewish Messenger also is inclined to take a kindly view of the Scotch preacher. It says:

"His stories breathe a simplicity and freshness, a depth of pathos and a fund of humor that interest all readers. While naturally his characters and incidents appeal directly to the Christian public, for he is a clergyman as well as a novelist, his non-Christian readers are grateful for the tenderness and spirituality with which he has invested his scenes. So long as Great Britain can send us writers of his caliber we shall have reason to be grateful for their tonic influence."

Dr. Watson's "Life Creed," above quoted, is not offered by *The Church Union* as a substitute for existing creeds, as we stated in our issue several weeks ago; but as an interpretation of those creeds. We misread the circulars sent out by the editor of *The Church Union*, who desires that a correction be made. The spirit in which the "Life Creed" is offered appears from the following note in that paper:

"We want a definite idea of what a creed is. To many it has been a sort of theological puzzle or ecclesiastical conundrum. The settling of knotty subtleties—that is a creed. Well, it is surely no such thing. It is very far away from any such thing. But a creed is the great verities by which we mean to live, and for which we are willing to die. In this aspect of the case 'Ian Maclaren's' will pass muster with the best. . . . If a creed is something that Christians must fight about, then this will not do at all; but if it is something that they are agreed about, then it will do admirably. There is, of course, a question, whether the inmost, deepest faith can be satisfactorily put into a form of words; but if it is to be so put, this sounds as well and as nearly like the genuine thing as anything we know of.

"May it prosper and prevail!"

A Diatribe on Catholic Papers.—It is a Catholic paper that utters it—*The Monitor*, of San Francisco. What calls forth its words of derision for Catholic journalism in general is the adoption by certain Catholic societies of various papers as official organs. After declaring that it is not displeased because it was not itself adopted, and would probably decline the honor anyhow, *The Monitor* goes on to ease its editorial mind as follows:

"The Catholic Church throughout the world has more dead-beats and barnacles attached to it than any other organization that ever existed. The most obnoxious of this class in this country are the Catholic book and picture-peddler and the Catholic newspaper fakir. When a man has failed in every legitimate business that he puts his hands to he starts a Catholic newspaper and runs it on the criminal charity of Catholics and an unlimited supply of gall. And so we have the country flooded with papers that are a disgrace to the church which they are supposed to represent. To a great many non-Catholics these reflect the culture of the average Catholic mind. Is it any wonder that oftentimes Catholicity and ignorance are considered synonymous terms? In literary matters mediocrity, not to speak of stupidity, is a crime. If a man is not able to write fairly intelligently he should not write at all. In the secular public literary market there is small chance for a fool to sell his wares, tho occasionally he does succeed in doing so. It is only within religious organizations that the intellectual charlatan waxes fat. More literary sins are committed in the name of religion than the world dreams of. The whole history of literature shows this. The Catholic Church has suffered more than anybody can conceive of from the curse of scribbling knownothings. In this country the scribe microbe predominates, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific it keeps the church in a perpetual state of ill-health. It is about time that this state of things should cease. With a sixth of the population it is only natural to expect that we should have a fair proportion of trained literary men."

TWO VIEWS OF GENESIS.

THE book of Genesis has been a battle-ground first between science and religion and then between liberal and conservative critics for the better part of this century. There is an interesting summing up of results on each side in *The Homiletic Review* (December), Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott speaking for the "higher critics" and Prof. William Henry Green, of Princeton, speaking for the conservatives. Dr. Abbott's views were set forth in a discourse a few weeks ago in his church. He began by dividing history into epic, philosophic, and factual, meaning by the latter term mere chronicles of bald facts. All ancient history, he said, begins in legend, in epic poetry, such as the Homeric legends, the tales of King Arthur, and even much of our own colonial history. The question naturally occurs, Is there any such element in the Hebrew literature? This question Dr. Abbott answers affirmatively. The opening chapters of the Bible have all the appearance of literature written for a dramatic, not a scientific or philosophic, purpose. There is scarcely a date in the book of Genesis. It has all the flavor of poetry. If we analyze the book carefully we are able to discover two clearly defined elements of which it is composed. Dr. Abbott continued as follows:

"In the first century after Christ, Tatian took the four gospels and wove them together in one narrative. It is known as the Diatesseron. It has been recently unearthed in the Vatican, translated and published. If the four gospels had disappeared, you would have had in this one gospel instead of four. Now scholars have come to the conclusion, almost unanimously, that the book of Genesis is a harmony, composed principally of existing narratives, as the Diatesseron is, we know, composed of the four gospels, and they have been able to carry the analysis so far as to make tolerably clear what are the different elements in the book of Genesis. They are clear that there are at least two documents—more probably. One of them is known as the Elohist, or priestly document. It comes very near being factual in its character. It is mainly chronicle and annals; much more truly so than the other. You will observe, as you read the book of Genesis, that the phrase 'the book of the generations of so and so'—frequently occurs. That is the beginning of an Elohist chapter. The other is written by the Jahvist, so-called because he chooses the name Jehovah for God; he is prophetic, and in his writing is found the poetic element, the epic element."

Dr. Abbott mentioned the fact that Professor Green holds that there are not two documents combined in Genesis, but says that he knows of no other eminent scholar, in England, Germany, or America who agrees with Professor Green. He then proceeded to separate the two accounts, the Elohist and the Jahvist, and having read them separately, he continued:

"Now I believe that there are not a few people in this congregation who, if I had read either one of these, would have thought it was the Bible account. But it is not. That is made by weaving these two together, and there are incongruities in them. What is true of the Bible account of the deluge and of the creation is true of the other stories in Genesis. They are composed of different stories, and can, with more or less perfectness and satisfactoriness, be disintegrated and separated one from the other. Moreover, we now know that these stories which we find in the Bible are to be found in other, and some of them certainly in older, literature. They did not originate with the book of Genesis, except in their present form. Even if we suppose that Genesis was written by Moses, the story of the creation and the story of the deluge are found written on Syrian tablets far prior to the time of Moses. The account of the deluge which I am now going to read is a very short complete translation from a Syrian tablet, which George Smith puts as far back as 2,000 B.C. That is five or six hundred years before the days of Moses, and twelve or fifteen hundred years before the date of Genesis, if it was written at the time many modern scholars suppose it to have been written. So that now we know that the legends of which modern scholars think the book of Genesis is composed actually did exist outside of that book, and before that book was written."

- "1. The surface of the earth is swept.
- "2. It destroyed all life from the face of the earth.
- "3. The strong deluge over the people reached to heaven.
- "4. Brother saw not his brother, they did not know the people. In heaven
- "5. the gods feared the tempest and
- "6. sought refuge; they ascended to the heaven of Anu.
- "7. The gods like dogs in droves prostrate.
- "19. Six days and nights
- "20. passed, the wind, deluge, and storm overwhelmed.
- "21. On the seventh day in its course was calmed the storm and all the deluge
- "22. which had destroyed like an earthquake,
- "23. quieted. The sea he caused to dry and the wind and deluge ended.
- "24. I perceived the sea making a tossing;
- "25. and the whole of mankind turned to corruption,
- "26. like reeds the corpses floated.
- "27. I opened the window, and the light broke over my face.
- "28. It passed. I sat down and wept,
- "38. I sent forth a dove and it left. The dove went and turned, and
- "39. a resting-place it did not find, and it returned.
- "40. I sent forth a swallow and it left. The swallow went and turned, and
- "41. a resting-place it did not find, and it returned.
- "42. I sent forth a raven, and it left.
- "43. The raven went, and the decrease of the water it saw, and
- "44. It did eat, it swam and wandered away, and did not return.
- "45. I sent the animals forth to the four winds, I poured out a libation.
- "46. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain."

"Suppose, then, that the book of Genesis is composed of legends existing long prior to the time of Moses, long prior to the time when Genesis was written, is there anything in the Bible inconsistent with this supposition? Even if you accept the chronology of your Bibles, which is not biblical; even if you suppose that Genesis was written by Moses, then 150 or 200 years elapsed between the time of Joseph and the time of Moses; four centuries between the time of Abraham and the time of Moses, and I know not how many centuries between the time of the deluge and the time of Moses. Suppose Moses wrote the book of Genesis; how did he get the facts respecting creation? Abraham? Joseph? He was certainly not an eye-witness. Are we to suppose, then, that God revealed them to him? He does not say so. Nobody says so for Him in the Bible. No writer in the Bible claims that God revealed to him his story, and it is safe for us who believe in the Bible to claim nothing for it that it does not claim for itself."

"What more natural to suppose, when we find these legends embodied in the old stories of other literatures; when we find the book of Genesis itself made up of stories, which we can separate in their interweaving; when we find Moses himself not claiming they were revealed, and no one claiming it for him in the Bible—what more natural to suppose than that he as an historian (assuming that he wrote the book), searching to know the truth, gathered these old legends and rewrote them with a new purpose? For the significant thing about the book of Genesis is that it is not merely a collection of legends, but a collection of legends rewritten. It is an epic history, but it is an epic history for the purpose of illustrating great spiritual truths."

One of which truths, we are told, is, that a righteous God walks upon the earth, lives among men, loves them, rules over them, and is preparing them for a fuller revelation of His presence.

A copy of Dr. Abbott's lecture was sent by the editors of *The Homiletic Review* to Professor Green for a review, and, prefacing his critique with a few words expressive of his warm personal regard for Dr. Abbott, Professor Green speaks as follows of the origin of the document hypothesis expounded by Dr. Abbott:

"It is worth noting at the outset that the most distinguished advocates of this hypothesis from the beginning, and those by whom it has been mainly elaborated in its successive forms, have been avowedly unbelievers in supernatural religion, to whom the Bible was Hebrew literature and nothing more, and to whom the religion of the Bible was, as Kuenen expresses it, like 'Buddhism or Islam,' one of the 'many manifestations of the religious spirit of mankind,' 'one of the principal religions, nothing less, but also nothing more.' Approaching the subject from this point of view, instead of that impartial state of mind which Dr. Abbott advocates as the true literary method, they came to the Bible with a decided bias against the unique claims which it makes for itself, and with a fixed persuasion that miracles and prophecy and immediate divine revelation are philosophically impossible. Accordingly the whole scheme which they have wrought out is built upon and pervaded by assumptions which have no other basis than these philosophical presuppositions. Both in shaping their so-called documents and in fixing upon their supposed date, these

antecedent assumptions are determining factors. The history is throughout treated as untrustworthy, prophecies declared to have been only uttered after the event, miracles to have been first recorded ages after their performance, and it is confidently affirmed that professed immediate revelations from God could never have taken place. The document hypothesis has been carefully shaped into correspondence with these fundamental dicta. It is surely a most hazardous experiment upon which evangelical men in these recent years have ventured, when they accept a ready-made critical scheme which is infected through and through with anti-supernaturalistic assumptions, and expect to escape contamination from the virus which breathes from it in every part."

Professor Green says, further, that he does not see how Genesis ii. can be regarded as a second account of the Creation, as in it the Creation is not described, but assumed (Gen. ii. 4), and the writer of the account then proceeds to speak in detail of the primitive state of man. The book forms a continuous narrative, not a duplicated history. Professor Green proceeds:

"The only pretexts for division that have any apparent plausibility are found, not in the drift and substance of the narrative, but in certain features of its literary form, and in alleged discrepancies of statement, which are capable of ready explanation and require no assumption of a diversity of writers. In i. 1-ii. 3 the Most High is constantly called God (Heb.: Elohim); but in ii. 4-iii. 24 He is called Lord God (Heb.: Jehovah Elohim), and in chap. iv. Lord (Heb.: Jehovah). From this it has been inferred that these are by two separate writers, one of whom is in the habit of using the divine name Elohim, while the other makes use of the divine name Jehovah. The former of these hypothetical personages is accordingly denominated the Elohist, and the latter the Jehovist. But this assumption is altogether unnecessary. The alternation of these divine names, both here and elsewhere throughout the Pentateuch, is to be accounted for, not by a diversity of writers, but by a difference in the signification and usage of the names themselves. God made Himself known to the chosen race as Jehovah, the God of revelation and of grace. Elohim is the general term for God in His relation to the world at large and to all mankind. Hence in describing the creation of the world, i. 1-ii. 3, Elohim is the name proper to be used. In ii. 4-chap. iv., Jehovah is appropriate because the theme is the establishment of God's kingdom among men, as shown first in the primeval estate of man, then in the promise of redemption after the fall, and His dealings with Cain until he went out from the presence of the Lord, the seat of God's revelation. After this God was Jehovah to him no longer any more than to the tempter, iii. 1-5, to whom Cain had now completely surrendered himself. The different diction of chaps. i. and ii. is due, not to diversity of authorship, but to a difference in the subject treated and in the thought to be expressed, as can be clearly shown.

"The discrepancies alleged are not discrepancies at all. It is affirmed that the order of creation as described in the two chapters differs materially; that in chap. i. man was made after the vegetable creation and the lower animals, whereas in chap. ii. he was made before them. But this is a mistake. Chap. ii. says nothing of the general vegetation of the globe, but only of the production of trees in the garden of Eden. Moreover, chap. ii. pursues the order of thought, not of time, as chap. i. . . . To insist that the order of narration must in all cases be the order of time is plainly absurd in very many passages. And it can not be insisted upon here. And if not, there is no semblance of an inconsistency with the statements of chap. i. And then there is no reason whatever for assuming that chap. ii. was written by any other than the author of chap. i."

Professor Green takes up various objections raised against the details of the account in Genesis, and then endeavors to show that the story of the Prodigal Son might be divided into two accounts, but that this does not prove that it was made up of a combination of two documents, and that such a conclusion is equally untenable for the book of Genesis. He concludes as follows:

"The number of competent scholars who believe in and defend the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch is not so restricted as is sometimes represented. Professor Sayce of England and Professor Hommel of Munich have both been brought by their arche-

ological researches to distrust and to reject the conclusions of the divisive critics. Dr. Zahn of Stuttgart, Rupprecht of Bavaria, and Hoedemaker of Amsterdam have written ably on the conservative side; so have Sime and Cave of Great Britain, and the fourteen contributors to *Lex Mosaiica*, who are men of ability and note. And in this country Professors Mead, Vos, Zenos, and Schmauk, Beattie, Witherspoon, Osgood, MacPheeters, MacDill, and White have published their views on the subject; not to speak of the much greater number of professors in American institutions who hold and teach the same views, tho they may not have published books on the subject."

Pride of the Armenians.—"The Armenians are not modest when they talk of their pedigree and their ancestors," says J. Theodore Bent, in *The Contemporary Review*: "in fact few people could beat them in their bold assertions. Theirs was the first country populated after the universal deluge, for did not the ark rest on Mount Ararat? They claim as the more immediate founder of their race one Haik, grandson of Japhet, and they sometimes still use the name Haistan for their country. Legends, too, are rife among them that they received Christianity during the lifetime of Christ, and, furthermore, they tell you about the letter which King Abkar wrote to Christ, and to which he received an autograph reply; also, that he wrote to Pilate concerning our Lord, and that SS. Thaddeus, Bartholomew, and Judas (not Iscariot) came to Armenia and preached in their land."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"A GREAT series of missions to Non-Catholics" is announced at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, New York city. The missionary-in-chief is to be the Rev. Walter Elliott. The purpose of these "missioners" is to "explain the Catholic doctrine and to disseminate a better knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church." They are to be continued during the winter months.

REV. A. R. THAIN, D.D., is to become the editor of *The Advance*, the Congregational paper of Chicago. He is a Scotchman by birth, but has spent nearly all his life in this country. He is about fifty-five years of age, and has been twenty-six years in the Congregational ministry of the West. He is at present pastor of the Congregational church in Tabor, Iowa. He will enter on his new duties next February.

THE new Archbishop of Canterbury and the new Bishop of London will do homage to the Queen at Osborne during the first week in January, the ceremony being conducted by the Bishop of Winchester in his official capacity as Clerk of the Closet. The Archbishop is to be enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral a day or two afterward, and the enthronement of the Bishop in St. Paul's will also take place at once, the Bishop of Dover officiating as Archdeacon of Canterbury.

MR. MOODY has sent out a general appeal to the pastors and Christian people of the country in which he says: "During the remaining days of this year, let us all wait on our Master for special preparation, and when the new year opens, why should not every church begin the season with a thirty-day series of gospel meetings? Why not set aside every other diversion and church-work itself, to engage in united work for the spread of the Gospel? The world needs it sorely and was never more ready to receive it. It is the privilege of the church to receive it."

AN American Guild of Organists has been formed in New York city. Its object, as described by E. Irenæus Stevenson in *The Independent*, is, advancing the character, attainments, and standing of church organists, keeping the clergy and their musical helpers in closer accord, and doing what can be done for improving the quality and appropriateness of music in church services. Its local acting membership takes in the best-known choir leaders and organists of this city. The honorary members present twenty-three of New York's foremost clergymen—and a few more distant ministers—tho the Catholic clergy do not enter into the list. Bishop Potter is at the head. Public meetings and services, exclusively in churches, with music, vocal and instrumental, chosen strictly from the most representative and sound writers for church services, will be held, and addresses on the office and dignity of religious music delivered.

DR. JOHN WATSON has returned to the mother country. His success in the lecturing field was from all accounts very notable. Major Pond is quoted by *Harper's Weekly* as saying that he never had a lecturer, except Stanley, who did better. Stanley made more money not because he drew more people, but because seats were sold at higher prices. Dr. Watson began his labors by giving nine free lectures at Yale on theological subjects, and all to overflowing audiences. After Major Pond got him started on his travels and discovered the energy of the public desire to hear him, he worked him hard, thrusting odd lectures at short notice into spare chinks of time, and trying hard to spread the Doctor out enough to make him go round. He seems not to have fully succeeded, for tho Dr. Watson responded gamely to the demands upon him, Major Pond parted with him with sore reluctance, and not without making him a heavy gilded offer for an additional six months' engagement.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

MACEO'S DEATH AND OUR RELATIONS
WITH SPAIN.

TWO new phases of the Cuban question engage at present the attention of the civilized world: The death of Antonio Maceo, and the open hostility to Spain shown in the press and in the Congress of the United States. The general opinion is that the rebellion lost its main support when Antonio Maceo fell. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, relates the following particulars regarding the late leader of the colored insurgents:

"The mulatto was the last remaining one of ten brothers, all of whom died in battle against the Spaniards. Their father did not at first intend to take part in the insurrection of 1868, but a troop of Spanish soldiers ill-treated him and his family, took away his mules, and burned his homestead. The Maceos then joined the rebels, and all of them, except Antonio, were killed. After fourteen years of struggle Antonio Maceo, who had become a celebrated leader of the colored element, was forced to fly to the United States, where he remained until 1895. It is not too much to say that his death means as much to the insurrection as the loss of a large army. He had studied the art of war from a theoretical point of view in the United States, had trained a body of trusty followers in Costa Rica, and his influence was enormous."

The rumor that Maceo was assassinated finds little credence abroad. The Havana people are apparently much astonished at it, and heard it first from the United States. The *Diario de la Marina*, Havana, long before the story of foul play had been published, received the following account from an eye-witness:

"News had been received that a large body of insurgents would attempt to cross the Trocha, and a body of 356 infantry and 123 irregular cavalry under Colonel Cirujeda were sent to intercept them. Altho the insurgents were several thousand strong, Cirujeda accepted battle near Fort San Pedro. A hand-to-hand fight began, during which the small Spanish force was driven back, but managed to take up a position where it could hold its own, in spite of several furious charges of the insurgents, who exposed themselves recklessly. During one of these charges it became known that an officer of importance had fallen on the insurgent side, for the rebels retired in confusion, but returned to the charge to recover the body. The fallen chief proved to be Antonio Maceo. By his side lay young Francisco Gomez, upon whose body the following note, hastily scribbled in pencil, was found: 'Dear Father, dear Mother. I die upon my post. I do not care to abandon Maceo's body. I will be found by his side. Have been hit twice, and do not want to fall into enemy's hands alive. I kill myself. Friend or foe—this paper of a dying man should be rightly delivered. Francisco Gomez.' There was a daring woman among the insurgents who urged them continually to come to close quarters, saying that she knew the Spaniards were few in number. The enemy lost forty killed and many horses. The number of wounded is not known. On our side we had to deplore the loss of three killed and thirty-one wounded. We lost eighteen horses." (Then follow the names of the killed and wounded.)

The warlike tone of our papers again brings up the possibility of a struggle between the United States and Spain. The general opinion seems to be that Spain, altho her population is less than a fourth that of the United States, and her financial resources in a bad condition, need not altogether despair. Doubt is expressed whether America can muster an army fit to match against Spain's seasoned troops. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"When the Spanish loan was taken up so enthusiastically there were not wanting cynics who said that a promise to pay and actual payment are two different things. But more than 90 per cent. of the loan was paid into the Bank of Spain before November 28. Many people were patriotic enough to make the country a present of the premium, the money thus subscribed to be used for the benefit of the wounded. More: A number of Spanish financiers have agreed to advance \$80,000,000, on non-interest-

bearing bonds, to be paid ten years after the end of the war, and the collections taken up throughout the country for the benefit of the wounded and sick produce many millions."

The feeling against the United States is very bitter in Spain. "If the Americans *must* have war, they are welcome," says the Madrid *Correo*. The *Globo* thinks it "mighty funny that the Americans, who are not at all anxious to admit their own niggers as equals, are so brimful of affection for the blacks and half-breeds of Cuba that they want to assist them in becoming masters of the island." The *Imparcial* says:

"This arrogance of the United States does not concern Spain only, but all Europe. The Americans say in just so many words that no European power has rights on the Western hemisphere. But Europe is not likely to be frightened that way. The powers will do what they please, independent of American bluff and bluster. Nor should we, even if we stand alone, allow ourselves to be intimidated. God knows, we do not want this war, but we can not afford to be robbed. We must continue on our course without notice of Yankee noise. If they want war and nothing else will do them, they shall have it."

The *Correspondencia Militar* compares the armed forces of the United States and Spain, and comes to the conclusion that Spain need not consider the struggle hopeless. The *Liberal* declares that "despite modern cynicism, the enthusiasm of men defending their own counts for something in such a war." President Cleveland's message on the whole is discussed calmly. The *Nacional* thinks that Spain will be able to settle her quarrel with Cuba as the President indicates. The *Union Constitucional*, Havana, says:

"It must be confessed that it is rather disagreeable for Spain to be lectured thus on matters which concern her alone. But then, we are not isolated in the matter. We are in good company. The tone of President Cleveland's message, or rather that part of it which concerns us, does not differ materially from similar documents addressed by him to other powers. On the whole he seems to be favorably inclined to Spain."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE POLITICAL POLICE AND THE PRESS IN
GERMANY.

A POLITICAL lawsuit of more than ordinary interest has been decided in Berlin. Freiherr v. Lützow and Mr. Leckert-Larsen, both connected with the secret police, have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libel and slander, and editor Plötz, of the *Welt am Montag*, has to pay a fine of \$125 for publishing a slanderous article.

During a dinner given at Breslau to Nicholas II. of Russia by the German Emperor, the latter remarked that he felt great friendship for his Russian guests. The Russian Emperor replied that he was imbued with the same feeling as his host ("Je puis vous assurer, sire, que je suis animé de mêmes sentiments traditionnels que votre majesté"). But an official telegram was sent out by Wolff's Bureau, in which the text of Emperor Nicholas's reply had been changed. He was represented as saying that he was actuated by the same feeling for Germany as his father ("que mon père.") It seemed strange that the German Emperor, whose pride is well known, persisted in his amiable conduct toward the Russian monarch, for the Czar's father was anything but Germany's friend; but as Wolff's Bureau is very reliable, the whole world received the "doctored" text of Emperor Nicholas in good faith. The German Government caused the "mistake" to be rectified, but as the world at large is supplied with news *via* London, where a rebuff to Germany is accepted as pleasant information, the true text did not obtain credence.* The *Welt am Montag* printed two articles, accusing the Foreign Secretary, Baron v. Marschall, of having caused this sensational

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, vol. xiii., page 695.

telegram. Brought to justice, editor Plötz declared that Freiherr v. Lützow, an agent of the political police, was responsible for the alteration. Lützow accused the chief of the political police, Baron Tausch, of having influenced him, and declared that a powerful clique at court wished to compass v. Marschall's removal. The trial further disclosed the fact that there is much jealousy between the members of the German Government, and that unscrupulous persons foster this jealousy by newspaper attacks upon Ministers of State, supposed to have been written or "inspired" by Cabinet Ministers. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"For years we have tried to convince our contemporaries that it is extremely foolish to designate as 'official' all kinds of information the origin of which is not perfectly clear. The freedom of the German press is guaranteed by the fact that it is not necessary to mention the name of a writer. Hence the papers and the public should judge an article with regard to its objective value alone, independently of the political or social standing of the writer. The press can not remain influential unless it is also independent. We have often been accused of being 'official' when we had nothing to do with persons connected with the administration. We have failed to reply to the accusation because we consider newspaper wars neither pleasant nor dignified. Perhaps the action brought by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will have a lasting effect upon the press, and so-called official articles will become less frequent."

The *Kölnische* comforts itself with the thought that the public will now, for a while at least, accept court gossip with extreme caution. It also asks James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, "to act like a gentleman and give an account where Norman, alias Schuman, alias Wahlgreen, alias Dr. Mundt, who has for years fabricated German news for the benefit of the American public, got his information." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"The matter is not ended here, for the prosecution of Commissioner Tausch will doubtless lead to new disclosures. But whatever secrets may come to light, Baron v. Marschall's has had a purifying effect upon German politics. It is to be hoped that the Reichstag will busy itself with this affair until not a vestige of suspicion is left upon innocent persons. It is necessary for the people to know to what use the money of the secret-service fund has been put."

And the *Reichsbote*, Berlin, writing in the same strain, says: "It is to be hoped that the journalistic talent of the political police will be allowed to rest. What must the nation think when it hears that these persons continually attack not only the Emperor's surroundings, but the Emperor himself, in order to sow dissension by which they may reap a profit?" The *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin, describes the organization and work of the political police as follows:

"It is a special department of the police, and stands under the immediate command of the police-president of Berlin. Its director is a member of the Ministry of the Interior. Its staff is composed of two assessors, a councillor, a commissioner, and six men drawn from the criminal police. Its work is to inform the Government on matters which usually are kept secret, such as the identity of the writers of important articles in the daily press. Also to inform the papers of the opinion of the Government in an unofficial manner. Naturally such men obtain much influence, and are able to persecute officials whom they do not like."

Many German Ministers dispense with the services of this police altogether. Caprivi, the late Chancellor of the Empire, neither subsidized papers nor did he care to know the names of men who attacked him in the press. Baron v. Marschall says: "I have never made use of these men." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says under this subject:

"What v. Marschall does should become the rule among high officials. The Government has the columns of the *Reichsanzeiger* at its disposal, and if necessary every independent paper will

accept a *bona-fide* communication. But these so-called 'inspired' articles do more harm than good. The political police should be thoroughly reorganized. If it is to be of service to the Government, it should be under the direct supervision of the Chancellor, and should be used for purposes of statecraft only. To spy upon the press and to carry tales to certain newspapers is neither dignified nor useful to the country."

The immediate consequences of this libel suit are anything but pleasant for the German press. "Inspired" articles, hints from persons in high position, and similar hints to faithful newspapers are no longer forthcoming. Editors have to be mighty careful just now. There is a perfect epidemic of lawsuits for publishing incorrect statements, and the editors, if found guilty, have to pay fines ranging all the way from \$10 to \$500. Encouraged by the attitude of the Government, private persons are equally ready to bleed publishers for misstatements. Reporters are mercilessly excluded from all state dinners. The worst is that the authorship of all this backbiting and intrigue is fastened upon the political police and a few journalists only. The Berlin *Tageblatt* thinks it will be found that the supposed great intrigues in court circles do not even exist.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAWAII AND ANNEXATION.

ACCORDING to all accounts, there are two rival factions among those in control of Hawaii. The wealthy element, assured by the experience of the last few years, wish to preserve the independence of Hawaii. The natives are too docile to rise against their American masters, and the Japanese, it is thought, can be prevented from obtaining the suffrage by the threat of American interference. But the rank and file of the Americans wish unreserved annexation to the United States. The wealthy sugar-planters fear that annexation would result in the influx of undesirable elements from the United States, for, with the exception of the West Indian Islands, there is no place on earth where men can live with so little labor as Hawaii. The poorer Americans, led by a few prominent men, have organized an "Annexation Club," the avowed object being to prevent the Japanese from obtaining equal rights with the Americans. One of the leaders, Judge Hartwell, said:

"There are five Japanese immigration companies in Honolulu, and unless there is a material change, these societies will soon run this country. It is all right for people to say the United States will not allow any foreign power to assert itself in Hawaii; the United States can say what they please, but they can not stop the natural order of things."

Another speaker, J. H. Fisher, said:

"I do not think it is necessary to give excuses for calling the meeting. For a long time past there has been no necessity for agitating the question, but the change of conditions in the United States requires some decided action on our part. It has been a long time, to us, since there has been a Republican Administration at Washington, and as one will assume the reins in March, it is our duty to let the people in Washington know we are still anxious to be annexed. If there is a weakness among the people here, it must be strengthened."

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, quoting from the minutes of the meeting and the resolutions passed, thinks that it will be impossible to overcome the annexation movement. It says:

"Leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper.' There is nothing ambiguous in that expression. It means but one thing and only one: Hawaii asks for admission to the American Union without quibbling over labor laws, immigration laws, sugar laws, or any other laws. The laws of the United States are good enough for Hawaii; the people of this country say to Uncle Sam: 'Open your doors and let

us in; place us on a footing with your own citizens, and we are satisfied.'

"What more can American statesmen or American citizens ask? The wording of that phrase, which is a foundation-stone and platform all combined, is such that no one who can read the English language need mistake its meaning. The people of Hawaii ask for nothing better or worse than the blessings enjoyed by the citizens of the grand American Republic. There are no riders on their annexation bill."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE POPULATION OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

IN these days of "Armenian horrors" it is not easy to obtain a just view of the difficulties which beset the Government of Turkey. An exception to this rule is an article by M. de Coutenson in the *Correspondant*, Paris. The writer points out that the nationalities which inhabit Turkey are very difficult to assimilate. While the population of the United States, drawn chiefly from the most intelligent nations of Europe, is easily welded into one homogeneous mass, the nations of the East, tho never politically independent, remain divided on tribal and religious lines. The writer thinks that statistics are nowhere more difficult to compile than in Turkey. He has, however, endeavored to give a comprehensive view of the many racial and religious interests which cause internecine strife in Turkey. From his description of Turkey in Asia we gather the following:

The population there, 17,474,424 in all, according to the best census, may be classified thus:

Moslems.	{	Turks and nations assimilated by them.....	7,815,785	
		Arabs and Syrians	3,382,316	
		Kurds, Turcomans, and kindred tribes.....	1,793,327	12,991,128
Christians	{	Orthodox (Greeks and Syrians).....	1,859,288	
		Catholics (Maronites, Greeks, Melchites, Syrians, Chaldeans, and Latins).....	704,930	
		Protestants.....	5,689	3,849,595
		Armenians (Gregorian, Catholic, and Protestant)	1,133,779	
		Miscellaneous (Jacobites, Nestorians, etc.)	232,225	
Israelites.....				192,696
Druses.....				151,837
Ansarians.....				128,720
Miscellaneous (Gypsies, etc.).....				160,448

As to variety, as will be seen, nothing is left to be desired. But many-colored as this picture is, it can not be compared with the diversity of race, language, and faith in some of the provinces taken separately. For it must be remembered that the Turks are not distributed equally throughout the empire. In Anatolia they form a fairly compact mass of four fifths of the population, the Greeks being found on the coast only. In Anatolia the Turk is not looked upon as a stranger. He is in undisputed possession of the soil, and the province is fairly quiet and prosperous. Nor need there be any concern with regard to the islands, where the Greek element has the majority and is, as in the case of Crete, well able to assert itself. Armenia, however, is in a perfect state of chaos. That province is inhabited by a confused mass of settled and nomadic tribes, which have made war upon each other from time immemorial. The Turks, it must be admitted, have not been the accomplices of the assassins. The blame rests almost entirely with the Kurds. These mountaineers have followed the sport of hunting the people of the lowlands from time immemorial, and neither the Persians, nor the Assyrians, nor the Turks have been able to overcome them in their mountain strongholds. The Turks have, at least, been partially successful, since they have forced the Kurds to adopt the Mohammedan religion. The Turks form about 41 per cent. of the population of Armenia, the Kurds fully 33 per cent. The Armenians, who claim the right to be called the predominant race, form scarcely 16 per cent. of the population, and even these are strongly antagonistic to each other on religious lines.

The fault of Turkish administration must be sought chiefly in the fact that the Turkish Government allows none but Moslems to bear arms in its service. As it is impossible to withdraw a sufficient number of Turks from their occupations for military and police duty, the Government has been forced to employ Kurds, who are Mohammedan at least in name. Thus the hereditary robber of yesterday becomes the official guardian of to-day, and the result may be imagined. How difficult it is to create order among

the various tribes in Armenia may be gathered from the following statistics of the population:

Moslems.	{	Turks and races assimilated by them.....	2,226,370	
		Kurds and kindred tribes.....	1,664,719	3,891,087
Christians	{	Greek Orthodox.....	339,668	
		Miscellaneous, (Nestorians, etc.).....	165,726	
		Catholics, (Chaldeans, etc.).....	51,392	
		Gregorians.....	691,519	1,385,627
		Armenians { Catholics.....	57,642	828,841
		Protestants.....	79,680	
Israelites.....				6,675
Miscellaneous (Gypsies, etc.).....				98,144
Total population of Armenia.....				5,381,533

M. de Coutenson also furnishes some statistics explaining the reluctance of Russia to assist in the formation of an independent Armenian kingdom. The total Armenian population of the world is given at something over 2,400,000, divided as follows:

Turkey in Asia.....	1,130,000
Turkey in Europe.....	250,000
Russian Armenia and the Caucasus.....	840,000
Persian Armenia.....	150,000
Various countries.....	60,000

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST INDIES.

SERIOUS riots have taken place in the West Indian possessions of Great Britain, notably in Demerara, British Guiana. There can be little doubt that business is in a bad way in those colonies. The sugar-planters have for a long time been unable to keep up their old, somewhat expensive style of living, for European sugar has flooded the market. In Demerara the trouble has been aggravated by the rumor of rich gold-mines in the territory now under dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. People have waited for the rush to be made, instead of attending to business. Now the bubble has burst, and the British Government is asked for help. The Protectionist element in England has seized upon the opportunity to get the thin edge of the wedge into Britain's free-trade policy. The Government, so far, has taken refuge in that old-time panacea for all earthly ills—a commission of inquiry. Sir George Baden-Powell, during an interview upon this subject, expressed his hope that it would be unnecessary to adopt protection. He said:

"If the West Indian trade be allowed to collapse altogether, not only shall we have to deal with the distress of these islands, but we shall feel it in other parts of the empire. It is wonderful the amount of hope and confidence the employment of coolies in different parts of the empire gives to the people of British India. It adds to the prestige of the empire. It influences the coolies considerably in their opinion of the power of Great Britain. Then, again, I believe that Uganda and the east coast of Africa will in time prove most valuable as sugar-producing countries; but first of all the industry must be freed from the bane of bounties. This can only be done by an international conference. The bounty-giving nations impoverish each other, and we will find that each wants to settle the question."

A Demerara merchant suggests an appeal to the patriotism of Englishmen "to escape the unjust oppression of European competition." He would mark each package of sugar coming from his colony with golden letters thus: "Demerara Sugar: Can not be made in Germany."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"It is now known that unless steps can be taken, and that without loss of time, to check the bounty-fed competition of Continental beet-sugar, a large number of the best cane-plantations will be allowed to go out of cultivation.

"If this happens it is apprehended that social order in the colonies will be in considerable peril. Riots, on a much more serious scale than those which have already occurred in Demerara are anticipated. Bands of starving negroes may infest the country and attempt to pillage the towns, and collisions with the

armed forces of the Crown may occur, with calamitous consequences.

"The position is considered too grave to justify further inaction; and it is probable that a small commission will be appointed by Mr. Chamberlain to inquire into the subject. There is no intention, we are informed, to make this commission a device for shelving the whole question; the state of affairs is too urgent for that."

The Colonies and India, London, says:

"Too many commissions and royal commissions have already been appointed in regard to West Indian affairs, with very little result, and the time has now arrived for practical work, and nothing else. It will be in the recollection of many that nine years ago an international conference was held at the Foreign Office in London, which was called together by Lord Salisbury for the purpose of considering the basis of an understanding for the suppression of bounties on the exportation of sugar. . . . After numerous sittings and correspondence, a protocol was unanimously signed by the various representatives, which condemned the whole system of bounties, and proposals to that end were embodied in a convention which was to last for ten years, and there after from year to year. In addition to this, a bill for the ratification of the convention was introduced in the House of Commons; but with what result? A dead set was immediately made against it, not only by the Opposition, but from other quarters as well, one of the leading opponents being the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that the Government were obliged to quietly drop the bill, which has never since been introduced. . . . That the question is urgent every one will admit, and it therefore behoves the Secretary of State to admit frankly that he has changed the opinions he held in 1888, and is now prepared to carry out some scheme for the relief of the sugar-planters throughout the British West Indies."

The Manchester Guardian declares that the West Indian planters have been in a bankrupt condition for years. They hoped that the European nations would get tired of giving bounties to their beet-sugar industry. They find that they were mistaken, and they believe that nothing but protection can save them. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, thinks the evil may remedy itself in time. It says:

"The German farmer is beginning to find out that increase of the bounty on exported sugar is all absorbed in the reduction of the price in foreign markets, which was in fact its avowed object, and that he gets none of it. If the conviction should become general that it is impossible to benefit the German or French farmer by sugar bounties, the evil of which the British West Indies complain may cure itself. But the work of conviction is likely to be slow, and meanwhile the British West India interest undoubtedly suffers."

Some West Indian papers nevertheless believe that the distress of those colonies is not entirely due to European competition in the sugar industries. We condense the following from *The Jamaica Post*, Kingston:

There are a few men who shut their eyes to the fact and say that there is no more vagrancy here than in any other part of the British Empire. But the opinions of such individuals are as ridiculous as those of the few benighted mortals in England and America who cling blindly to the belief that the earth is a plane, round which the sun revolves. That vagrancy is a crying evil here is admitted by all except one or two individuals who have an interest in denying it. Along with vagrancy goes the decline of prosperity. A community is made up of producers and consumers. If the consumers increase at an abnormal rate while the producers remain stationary or diminish in numbers, ruin is the result. This is precisely what is the matter in Jamaica. Loafers and idlers are becoming more numerous, and the acreage under cultivation is decreasing. Is it surprising that the poor become poorer and that the colony is drifting into financial troubles? If Jamaica is to be made prosperous again, the people must return to the tillage of the soil. Hence the call of the intelligent for the enactment of a stringent vagrancy law. There will be no progress as long as idle vagabonds are allowed to loaf about all day and live on the industry of their hard-working neighbors.

The Rebellion in Tibet.—The disintegration of China seems to be progressing. Tibet, the country of the Dalai-Lama, and for centuries a part of the Chinese Empire, is said to be in open revolt. The *Asahi Shimbun*, Osaka, intimates that the rebellions which are everywhere arising in China are a direct result of the war with Japan. The paper says:

"The chief cause of the rising is that the Chinese have begun to oppose seriously the large bands of Tibetan robbers which began to infest southern China. These robbers were reinforced by Tibetans living in the neighborhood, and at last the whole country rose in rebellion against China. Another reason is the liberation of Korea from Chinese rule. The Tibetans have heard of it, and their hope of regaining their independence has been awakened. Numerous priests of the Dalai-Lama instigate the population to revolt. Many of the priests themselves are fighting. The Tibetans are a very warlike race, well versed in the use of arms, and their rebellion is a source of danger to China, especially as the insurrection of the Dungans is spreading. The Chinese authorities distrust the troops of southern China, and 3,000 Mongolians and Manchurians have been sent, with some artillery, to quell the rising of Tibet."

The English papers published in China believe that this rebellion will engage the attention of Russia and England. The *North China Gazette* assumes that China will be unable to restore peace in Tibet, and prophesies that it will form another important center of political and diplomatic action.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is reported that the Hamburg shipowners are considering the increase of longshoremen's wages from \$1.05 to \$1.15, an increase which it is alleged they were willing to grant and the strikers willing to accept ere the Socialist committee took hold of the matter. The owners aver that this increase of ten cents per day represents a fair share of the increased prosperity of the port.

THE subscription for the benefit of the wounded and sick in Cuba which the Madrid *Imparcial* has opened has passed the \$100,000 mark. Ex-Empress Eugenie sent \$1,000, each ambassador of the great powers \$100. The *Imparcial* remarks that the success of the subscription is all the more noteworthy as the French papers could not obtain more than \$19,000 for the wounded in Madagascar during several months.

SOUTH AFRICA is not the only quarter of the globe where the Dutch element is in ascendancy. In Belgium the Flemings have succeeded in obtaining for their language equal recognition with the French. Until recently French was the official language; now all government documents must be written and published in both languages. The Flemings, or Dutch Belgians, number 2,744,000; the Walloons, or French Belgians, only 2,485,000.

SOME of our German contemporaries labor hard to make England responsible for all earthly ills. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* now accuses President Cleveland of being an Anglomaniac, and attributes the reintroduction of tonnage dues on German vessels entering American ports to English intrigue. But the *Kölnische Zeitung* declared that Cleveland's affection for Great Britain is on a par with that of the members of the Clan-na-gael.

ANOTHER military scandal, this time in Austria. An editor at Olmutz published some statements regarding the conduct of two officers, which statements were regarded incorrect by the court of honor. The editor refused to revise them, but offered to fight a duel. The officers, however, backed by their colonel, denied the journalist the honor of a duel, tho they publicly beat him with a cane. The excuse of the officers is that persons who profit by publicly calumniating others can not be accorded the privileges of gentlemen.

THE state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in Germany, has admitted the city of Wismar to representation in the state legislature. Sweden took the city in 1803, and returned it with the understanding that \$1,000,000 should be paid to her in 1903. There has been some talk that Sweden will prefer to claim the city rather than the money in 1903, but its admission into the state legislature seems to indicate that Germany will not permit the port to be occupied by a foreign power, altho both England and Russia are said to favor Sweden's claim.

A GOOD deal of unqualified censure is heard from foreigners whenever an American city is subjected to the enforcement of some of the Sunday laws, and our German friends are apt to speak of the freedom of the German Sunday. But Prussia has her so-called "blue laws" as well as America, and they are sometimes revived in an unexpected manner. Thus a baker in Berlin has been indicted for the crime of playing worldly airs on the piano during church-time. He informed the policeman who heard the desecration that it was his wife's birthday. But the officer insisted that the family must make merry to the tune of the "Old Hundred," "In the Hour of Trial," or of similar inspiring music. The baker, taking no notice of the warning, played "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "The Dude's March," and a summons was served.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOCKING HABITS OF POULTRY.

EVERYBODY knows that Scotland is far from being a land of total abstinence from strong drink; but it is news that even the poultry of Scotland are beginning to engage in bacchanalian orgies. The following account of a trial growing out of such a departure from rectitude is reproduced in *The Westminster Gazette*, with the editorial remark that if they did not know better, they might conclude from this account "that the Scotch reporters had been emulating their American compeers":

"On Wednesday at Oban [county of Argyle, Scotland], before Sheriff Mactavish, John Turner Laggan claimed £50 damages, restricted to £12, against a local distillery company, for injury done to his poultry by the said company in allowing intoxicating material to flow into the Laggan burn. This material, it was alleged, caused drunkenness among the pursuer's poultry, and consequently rendered them of little or no value to him. Pursuer elicited that for some years past he had been making a considerable income from keeping poultry, but that since the starting of the distillery he had made little or nothing. His hens and ducks would not eat. They were, he might say, almost always more or less under the influence of drink, except on Sundays, when the distillery was not working. On Sundays their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Mondays were their worst days, for then the hens drank excessively, fell into the burn frequently, and lately he had to keep a boy to look after them on Monday mornings. They took no food unless they first had a walk to Laggan burn. Their conduct was generally very reprehensible, and the duck were no better than the hens. It took the poultry some time to discover the burn. He thought it was a hen he had bought at Fort William that made the discovery first, and that she had led the rest astray.

"Cross-examined by Mr. William Smith, solicitor: Have you ever observed 'gapes' in hens?—Yes. Do you not consider that your hens are suffering from 'gapes?' Yes, whisky 'gapes.' [Laughter]. Did you know anything about this Fort William hen before you bought her?—Nothing whatever.

"Mr. John Scott at this stage wished to read to the Bench an article by Mr. Andrew Lang referring to a somewhat similar case. Mr. Smith objected, as the party was not called. Mr. Scott stated he had summoned Mr. Lang, but he had not put in an appearance. He left himself in his lordship's hands. The sheriff sustained the objection.

"Superintendent Moss was then asked by Mr. Scott to place on the bench a large cage of wickerwork containing the Fort William hen referred to. He asked to be allowed to recall the pursuer. Granted.

"Mr. Scott: This is the Fort William hen?—It is. Is it sober?—It is not.

"Any one could notice that this was correct, for it sat on the bottom of the cage and put its long neck through the bars, looked sideways at the ceiling, crooning to itself in what was termed a 'maudlin style' by the pursuer. This was always noticed, he further stated, when it was 'far gone.' At this stage the hen seemed to address some forcible remarks to his lordship, who ordered it to be taken away.)

"Examination continued: Was this hen at the distillery burn this morning?—Any one could see that. [Laughter.] How are the other hens to-day?—Worse than this one. Was this the only one you could take to court?—Yes. Why?—The rest were too drunk. So that on the whole the Fort William hen is not the worst?—That is so. How do you account for that?—She can stand it better.

"Cross-examined: What do the hens do when they return from the burn?—Sleep. Anything else?—After a sleep they generally fight. Have you no sober hens at all?—Yes, but the drunk ones break their eggs.

"For the pursuer it was contended that he had made out he was entitled to damages. In an able speech for the defense it was submitted that the contention had not been proved.—The condition of the pursuer's hen might be due to influenza.

"His lordship stated that, the case being a peculiar one, he would delay giving a decision that day.

"The court was crowded, and the Fort William hen was the object of much interest outside. A thoughtful individual presented to it fully half a glass of whisky, which it took greedily. This revived it considerably, and it cackled at a great rate, to the intense enjoyment of the bystanders."

CHINESE HUMBUGGERY.

ALL countries have their social fictions, the little "white lies" of society, and the Chinese are by no means an exception. In fact, they seem to have carried the art of "pious deceptions" to a stage of perfection that amazes Europeans. One of these latter, E. H. Parker, relates in *The Contemporary Review* (December) a number of his personal experiences in China. Before speaking of these, he refers in an introductory way to several instances recorded in Chinese history which, he declares, teem with stories of bluff and deception, the one successful in these arts being held up by the historian as a model of wisdom. And yet nowhere in the world, we are assured, is honesty more admired than in China, and instances of unimpeachable integrity are by no means rare there. We infer, therefore, that the deception lauded by the Chinese historians is that practised by the Chinese upon the "foreign devils," an inference that seems borne out by the illustrations recorded by Mr. Parker, some of which are as follows:

"China's greatest military hero, the Emperor T'ang T'ai-tsung, feeling himself insecurely seated on the throne, bluffed a couple of Turkish Khans who were assisting his rivals, by riding almost unattended up to the Turkish lines and challenging the supreme Khan to personal combat. The Turks were so astonished that they could not speak, and, suspecting some trap, at once came to terms. If there was exceptional courage in this bluff, it probably was because the Emperor had Turkish blood in him. Another great general, finding himself short of arrows, conceived the idea of stowing a couple of enormous haystacks on flats, and drifting them down the river through the enemy's lines; the enemy of course thought there were men behind the hay, and when the flats had cleared the enemy's cantonments, over 2,000,000 arrows were picked out uninjured. . . .

"One of the most ingenious 'dodges' I ever heard of was practised by a Chinese general upon our old friends the Turks, who at that time were massacring the Chinese instead of Armenians. The Chinaman had his forces safely posted on one side of a mountain, but it was absolutely essential to success to know by which routes the Turks would fetch the curve. He therefore put one hundred pigeons in two chests, inscribed each chest: 'Cursed be the dastard who opens this.' Of course, the foolish Turks slashed open the boxes, and thus marked with precision their exact positions and movements."

So much for the historical cases. Mr. Parker then proceeds to narrate some of his own experiences:

"What astonished me most was a visit from the 'head thief' on my arrival at Chungking, in 1880. Of course I asked for explanations, and was informed that, for a payment of a dollar a month by way of insurance, the thieves would not molest me. It was the city magistrate's own policeman who volunteered this information. I remember, too, one day at the Peking Legation, in 1871, an old Chinese writer asked us to send a note in the Minister's name to the Foreign Office, and get that august body to move the governor of Peking to return a pair of crystal spectacles which an unknown thief had snatched away from him in the street that morning. The old man insisted upon it that it was quite the right thing to do, and that there was no chance of failure; he added that the custom was for all 'recognized' thieves to hold their plunder to the order of the police for a few days, in case any influential person should ask for it. With the Minister's consent a note was sent, and, sure enough, the captain of gendarmerie returned the spectacles next day, adding that his men had succeeded in apprehending the thief, who would be bastinadoed. . . .

"I remember one case where a salt junk and cargo had been wrongfully seized and sold. The Chinese took very high and

mighty ground, and stoutly swore the junk lay a mile beyond foreign waters. At the last moment an irrefragable proof of this wrong accidentally turned up in the shape of the slipped anchor, and it was privately arranged with the salt commissioner, in order to 'save the viceroy's face,' that another junk of the same kind should be bought, filled with salt, and unofficially handed over to the foreign authorities, who, on their part, agreed to allow the viceroy's despatch to stand, officially asserting the unjustifiable nature of the junkman's demands. . . .

"Few Chinese servants ever apply for simple leave of absence. It is usually: 'My old mother has an internal pain, and wishes to see me,' or 'My late paternal grandmother is going to have her coffin transferred from its temporary resting-place to the family tomb.' Even viceroys indulge this strange passion. The Viceroy Liu Kin-t'ang of Kashgaria sent up an enormously long memorial when on leave of absence about ten years ago, to justify his remaining in permanent retirement. The Emperor had already granted him several extensions of furlough, but always with the proviso: 'So soon as his grandmother is better, he will return from Hu Nan to his post in Kashgaria.' At last Liu Kin-t'ang drew such a dreadful picture of the old lady's helplessness, of her love for him in particular, how the servants were unable to fathom her mystic utterances, how he washed her in bed with his own hands, etc., that he gained his point. The following is the literal translation of one of the passages:

"'But now, if the nurses show the slightest remissness, she makes quite a terrible mess of her person. I am in daily attendance at her bedside, and see this for myself morning and evening—a succession of most saddening and tear-extracting spectacles.'

He treats the Emperor to page after page of this, and at last overcomes his Majesty. The governor of Hu Nan supports the application, and says:

"'I have invited the local gentry to come and see me, and have inquired of them in person all about his grandmother's sickness; they all agree that she is daily suffering from the malady of increasing age, etc.'

It must not be thought that Liu Kin-t'ang himself invented the grandmother plan; it is quite classical and traditional, and is generally, when adopted, modeled upon the language of one Li Mi, of the Tsin dynasty (A. D. 300), who resolutely declined high office on account of his poor old grandmother. Li Hung Chang himself once officially used the expression: 'The old cow is yearning to lick her calf,' in applying to the Emperor for leave to visit his mother, and it is quite usual for viceroys to ask permission to 'go and imitate old Lai'—a hero of antiquity, who, at the age of seventy, dressed himself up in clownish attire, and capered about the room, in order to make his parents think he was a baby, and forget that they were growing old. . . .

"The Chinese are greater humbugs in their grief than in any other matter. At funerals the eldest son, at least, ought to 'weep at the nose' as well as at the eyes, and usually does so, being often supported, as he staggers along in his grief, by a couple of 'best men.' The concubines are in chairs, and keep up a prolonged howling so long as any one is in sight, chatting gaily, however, or cracking melon-seeds in the intervals. Often and often, during my prowls in the country, has my attention been directed to a group of mourners by the most heartbreaking sobs. On one occasion I stole up and saw a young, good-looking woman kneeling at her husband's grave, while two children were making mud-pies at her side. She kept shrieking: 'Oh! my husband, come back, come back! Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear! I want to die! I am dying with grief!' Every now and then the children would abandon the mud-pies, pull a wry face, and join in for a minute. When the woman caught sight of me, she seized hold of the children with a childish air of delight, and said: 'Look! look! there's a foreign devil.' Then, evidently reflecting on the impropriety of her conduct, she recommenced wailing most piteously. I hurried away, half fearing that I might be charged with some serious crime, so horrid were her cries. When the Viceroy Jweilin died at Canton, one of the consuls, who was a great friend of his, desired to go to the lying-in-state, and it was a serious question how he and his suite should 'howl' when they got there; however, the wailing was compromised for a series of bows. When I arrived at the port the second time, an old Chinaman was announced, and immediately began to wipe his eyes and sob as soon as he saw me. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'I hear one of your predecessors, who was here five years ago, is dead.' I said: 'Yes! But I can't join you; it is

not our custom to cry unless we feel like it.' He said: 'Oh! I beg your pardon,' and at once became as cheerful as possible. It is a punishable offense for an official not to wail in proper form at court. Suksaha, one of the regents during the minority of the Emperor K'ang-hi, was sentenced to death for a number of trumpery 'disloyal' acts, one of which was 'only weeping a short time, and on horseback instead of on foot,' when K'ang-hi's father was buried. The Manchus were originally devoid of all this nonsense, which, however, they have since thought it good policy to borrow from the Chinese.

"When a mandarin arrives at his post, no matter what his private character may be, he usually issues a proclamation in the following style: 'I, the Judge, from my youth upward, have always been imbued with a love of virtue. I uphold the law as solidly as a mountain. All my servants and secretaries are strangers to me, and I do not allow any one to make the slightest squeeze in my name. Alas! ye silly people! I often weep when I think of your requirements. My nights are sleepless in my steady anxiety for good government.' etc."

WHY DO WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN?

THE average man or woman is apt to answer this question Yankee fashion with another: "Do they?" The statistics seem to leave no room for doubt that the proportion of women among the centenarians is nearly twice that of men. William Kinnear, writing in *The North American Review*, gives some of the figures and speculates lightly on the probable reasons for the fact, but fails to reach any conclusion satisfactory to his own mind. We quote portions of his paper:

"What will surprise most of those who investigate the subject of long life for the first time is the statement that women exceed men to such a great extent. A group of people cited by one of the most careful and least credulous of the numerous English authors of works on the subject shows that out of 66 persons who were a hundred years old and upward, there were 43 women to 23 men. A census of centenarians taken in France in 1895 gives 213 persons of 100 years and over, of whom 147 were women and 66 men. The oldest was a woman who had just died at 150 in a village of the department of Haute Garonne. Nearly all of the centenarians belonged to the lowest ranks of life. In London, the census of 1891 shows 21 centenarians, 5 men to 16 women. Our census of 1890 gives 3,981 persons of 100 years of age, or over, of whom 1,398 were men and 2,583 women. Of course the disproportion is not always so great as this, but it seems to be a well-established fact that woman has the preference in the race for longevity. Tho more boys are born in all countries than girls, it is more difficult to rear them. In the diseases of infancy and early life females appear to have an inherent vitality, and the number of deaths of boys is greater, even then, than the mortality among girl children. Weaker sex, as the men are fond of characterizing them, they excel us in enduring qualities and what is commonly spoken of as 'toughness.' Some physicians think that the greater mortality among boys may be owing to the larger size of their heads, and the more prolonged pressure undergone during birth. There is said to be also less wear and tear of the smaller machinery of the frame with women than there is with men. From this some might expect that small people of both sexes would succeed in living longer than large ones. But this does not seem to be the case. It is noted as a rather curious fact, which is shown by official reports, that the rate of the pulse and of respiration is quicker also in the weaker sex."

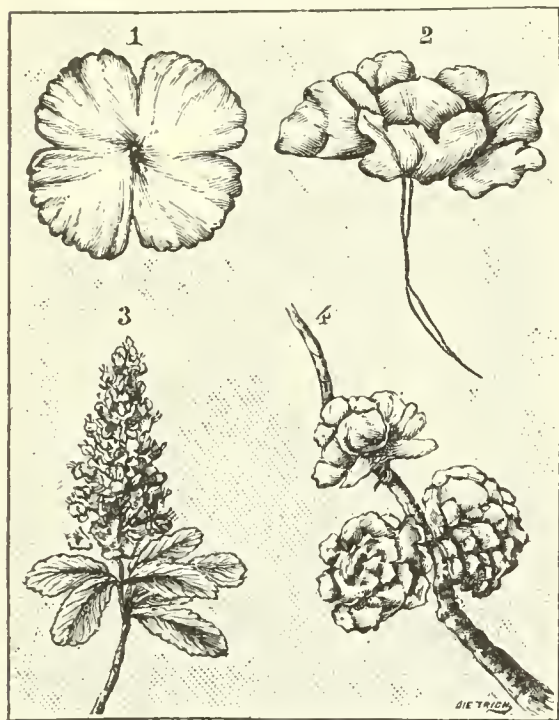
Mr. Kinnear notes the further fact that nearly all the centenarians were poor, the rich being at as great disadvantage in the matter of long life as in the matter of entrance into the kingdom of heaven. He continues:

"Again, to return to our centenarians of the female sex. It is said that the very nature of their occupations protects them by keeping them so much in the house, where they are shielded from adverse influences of atmospheric changes, accidental causes of death—to which so many men are subject—and the perils of certain manly pursuits and pleasures. Soldiers, sailors, miners, en-

gineers, and persons engaged in similar occupations are all men. But then, do not all reports of the habits of centenarians and the tables of statistics prove that out-of-door exercise is one of the best means of preserving health? Statistical tables may sometimes prove too much. However, there is no record of any modern woman living to such an extreme age as 'Old Parr'—153 years. Tho the number of women who live to a century or a little more is undoubtedly greater than that of men, yet the men in the few cases have gone to a higher figure. And so we shall have to leave the question. There are more women that live long, but they can not go to the highest points."

TREES DECORATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

PERHAPS the most striking feature of the decorations during the recent Franco-Russian celebration in Paris was the covering of trees in the parks with artificial flowers, making them look as if spring had come again. To one who did not see this novel form of decoration, it seems odd, if not a little ridiculous;



PAPER FLOWERS USED TO DECORATE TREES IN PARIS.

but those who witnessed it testify that it was strikingly beautiful, owing in no small degree, doubtless, to the superior skill of French makers of artificial flowers and to the artistic sense which their workmen instinctively possess. We translate from *La Nature* (November 21) an account of these decorations, and of the manner in which they were carried out:

"The fêtes that have just taken

place in the Czar's honor, during the early part of the month of October, gave rise to an ingenious experiment that met with the most decided success. It was attempted to cover the leafless trees of the Champs Elysées with a second blossoming of artificial flowers. This attempt was made by a Paris maker of artificial flowers, M. Roquencourt, who had first made several experiments to see whether a paper could be made impermeable to moisture, and whether the colors white, pink, and red could be fixed so that they would resist the effects of the weather. After several trials, M. Roquencourt obtained the result that he sought and made a quantity of flowers, whose surprising effects on the trees of Rond Point in the Champs Elysées all Paris has been admiring. The manner of making these flowers was very simple and easy. As we have said above, the paper used was treated by a special process so as to be unaffected by the weather. The colors were also fixed by special treatment. If camelia flowers were to be made, as was first done, a series of scalloped circles were first cut out as is shown in Fig. 1; two of these were superposed, taking care to place one on the other in such fashion that the scallops should not coincide. Then the petals were bent by taking them by the outer edges and twisting them slightly. The flower was then traversed by a wire of which one end held the petals and the other served as a support. Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of the flower thus made, which is all ready to be fastened to the tree. It only remains to fix several flowers on one branch as is represented in Fig. 4, and we have a mode of decoration which certainly is quite illusive at a distance.

"Another experiment was made on the occasion of the Franco-Russian fêtes. The attempt was made to imitate the flowers of

the chestnut-tree. For this purpose grape-stalks were collected; they were dried and prepared with a special glue that made them quite rigid. Then artificial chestnut flowers were glued to the end of each branch of the stalk, and finally the stalks were fastened to the branches of the trees, being made to stand upright instead of hanging down naturally as they did when they held bunches of grapes (Fig. 3). These attempts at artificial floral decoration are certainly very interesting and deserve mention, even tho the effects obtained were not to be compared with those produced by natural flowers."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Decayed Whale Worth \$40,000.—The following story is vouched for by *L'Illustration Européenne* (Brussels, November 22), which tells it in an editorial note: "The other day 60 louis [\$120] were found in a book that had been the property of the Lyonnet brothers. But a Spanish fisherman, who is at this moment in Paris, has done better yet than this. Recently the Prince of Monaco, on board the *Princess Alice*, killed a whale on the coast of Africa. The prince told the Spanish fisherman of the Azores that he would give the creature to whoever would go and get it. The fishermen did not find the whale till fifteen days afterward, when it was in a state of complete putrefaction. One of them thought, however, that he would stand his ground, while the rest fled from the malodorous creature. It had occurred to him that perhaps he might find a little ambergris in the whale's body. It is well known that ambergris, that precious substance so valued by perfumers, is nothing but a concretion produced in the whale by a diseased liver. The Spaniard's idea was an inspiration; the whale's intestines were full of ambergris. If the Prince of Monaco had not killed it, this whale would certainly have soon died a natural death. The fisherman came to Paris with his find, and has already sold half of it for the neat sum of 100,000 francs [\$20,000]. Ten thousand louis from a decayed fish is not at all bad."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. THOMAS KIRK, in a memoir recently published by the Philosophical Society of Wellington, New Zealand, and abstracted in *The Scientific American*, gives some interesting facts about the modifications that the native flora has undergone from the direct or indirect action of man. "Thus, at the present time there are five hundred new species that have been more or less completely acclimated in this country, where they had never existed before. In certain regions such species have obtained such a firm footing that they might readily be taught to be indigenous, if their true history were not known. The indigenous flora has receded before these strangers; and it must not be thought either that it is large plants that are driving the old flora out, for in most cases it is small species which, through numerous and varied mechanisms that it would be interesting to explain in detail, gradually succeed in eliminating plants that at first sight seem to be vigorous and well adapted for a successful struggle for existence."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Christian Chronology.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

As the year draws to its close we very properly try to correct the errors of the past and turn over a new leaf. So as the century ends it would be a good time for the nations to correct a few mistakes in our chronology and begin the new century with a reckoning more closely in accordance with the truth. Changes could be effected by international agreement, and if our Government would propose it, others would doubtless cooperate.

Three changes would be advisable:

1. Change the date of 1900 to 1904. All scholars agree that we are at least four years behind in our reckoning. It is not true to say this is the year of our Lord 1896. It ought to be A.D. 1900.

2. The year of Christian reckoning should begin at Christmas, or at the winter solstice, December 21. The beginning at January 1 is the result of an ancient error.

3. The number of months some one has suggested should be increased to thirteen, and each made 28 days, except the last, which would be 29 and in leap year 30. This would be more in accordance with ancient reckoning by the moon and would be more convenient in all calculations. The months would begin upon the same day of the week and very nearly follow the phases of the moon. The first month could be called Oriens, Primus, Christiens, or other names, and the other months retain the present name. Anniversaries and special dates could easily be located in the new reckoning. For example, counting from the winter solstice, Independence Day would be number 197, which would bring it on July 1. The event could be celebrated either on July 1 or 4. It would not be long until all changes would become natural, and then we would have a better and truer Christian chronology.

J. S. AXTELL.

PORTLAND, IND.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The reports for the week ending December 26 are not very cheering. While the strictly Christmas trade seems to have been fairly good, the failure of several large banks, a bad break in steel billets, the closing of shoe factories in Lynn, Mass., and a disappointing tone in general trade are reported.

Condition of General Trade.—"The failure of two important banks, the second in size of business at Chicago, and the oldest at St. Paul, with some others dependent on them, closes not favorably a month which promised to end with only moderate commercial disasters. It does not lessen the effect of these failures that one was caused by enormous loans in aid of an electric railway and other concerns, and that the other appears to have resulted from heavy ventures in unsalable real estate. Since several thousand business men and depositors are for the time embarrassed as much as the speculators that caused the trouble, the break-down is the reverse of hopeful at present, altho it comes when money markets are well supplied and when no serious effect in business is to be apprehended."—*Dun's Review*, December 26.

"Retail demand for holiday goods has been active, but it is for cheaper grades than in previous years. . . . The moderate trade revival which followed the last Presidential election has been disappointing, in that, aside from the Christmas demand, business has been more unsatisfactory for a month past than at a corresponding period in many years. The confidence with which merchants and manufacturers have been looking forward to the arrival of the delayed trade revival early in February next is less pronounced than it was, while the prospect for legislation next spring and summer looking to tariff revision, and congressional anxiety to take charge of affairs abroad, is more than likely to put off a permanent revival in business here until next fall."—*Bradstreet's*, December 26.

Exports of Wheat and Corn.—"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,111,702 bushels, against 3,524,000 last week, 3,457,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,814,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,036,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 2,917,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week hold up well, the total amounting to 3,179,000 bushels, as compared with 2,814,000 bushels last week, 1,839,000 bushels in the week one year ago, and with very much smaller totals in like weeks in three preceding years."—*Bradstreet's*, December 26.

Decrease of Railway Earnings.—"The reports of earnings are not cheering, and the aggregate for December thus far has been 4.5 per cent. less than last year and 11.4 per cent. less than in 1892, the granger and other Western roads showing most decrease. Eastbound tonnage from Chicago, 193,853 against 247,245 last year, indicates a growing decrease."—*Dun's Review*, December 26.

Iron and Steel Shake-Up.—"The shake-up in the iron and steel prices is nearly complete, and quotations for Bessemer pig iron and for steel billets have gotten down to the level of those for other staples. The break last week precipitated speculation in Bessemer pig iron and billets, and large purchases for an advance and for consumption have been made—more than 300,000 tons of billets—some of it as low as \$15, a drop of \$5 a ton. The billet pool has been patched up, nominally. Bessemer pig, which went off to \$10.50 on the break and on the prospect of a readjustment of costs, is firmer, and has sold at \$11. Anxiety is felt in the iron and steel trade as to the uncertainty of the price of lake ore under the new combination to control that staple."—*Bradstreet's*, December 26.

Trouble in the Shoe Business.—"The closing of shops and discharge of hands in the shoe business, especially at Lynn, has been plainly foreshadowed by the weekly report, showing for some time past scarcely any new orders received. Jobbers claim that they can not get the advanced prices demanded, manufacturers claim they can not make shoes with present prices of leather and wages for labor unless they receive even more than the advances asked, and the workmen quite generally claim that this is only a pretext to secure

For Weak Women.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It soothes and feeds the nerves, helps digestion and imparts strength.

reduction of wages. Leather does not yield much, tho one or two minor grades are a little lower. Hides are stronger at Chicago, and tanners are confident that prices of leather will be held."—*Dun's Review*, December 26.

Trade in Canada.—"Toronto merchants report trade quiet in wholesale circles and stock-taking in progress, with a fair demand for the season. Montreal merchants report disappointment at the results of annual stock-taking. Dry-goods merchants have not been as successful as expected, with bad debts, low prices, heavy expenses, and competition. Grocery and hardware jobbers have done fairly well. The situation of woollen inter-interests are not satisfactory. There are 45 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada this week, against 39 last week and 30 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, December 26.

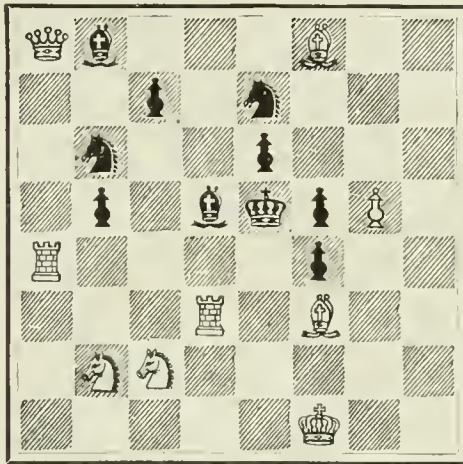
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 180.

BY J. G. WITTON, MELBOURNE.
(From *The British Chess Magazine*.)
Black—Ten Pieces.

K on K 4; Bs on Q 4, Q Kt sq; Kts on K 2, Q Kt 3; Ps on K 3, K B 4 and 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 4.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K B sq; Q on Q R 8; Bs on K B 3 and 8; Kts on Q B 2, Q Kt 2; Rs on Q 3, Q R 4; P on K Kt 5.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 176.

1. B-Kt5 ch R-K B 3 R-R7 ch R-Kt7 or Q7, mate
Px B must K-B 2 K x either Kt
..... R-R 7 ch R-B 7 ch, mate
2. K-K 2 3. K-B sq or B 3
..... R-Q 7, mate
3. K-Qs 4.
..... R-R 7 Kt-B 6, mate
2. Either Kt Other Kt
-Kt 3 or P moves
..... R-R 7 R-Q 7, mate
2. Kt-B 4 3. Kt-Kt 2 4.
..... 4 Kt mates
3. Kt-Kt 3 or B 2 4.

Correct solution received from F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., who writes: "This problem is an exception to the general rule governing problems—not to make the key-move a checking move—but it is a splendid example of the use of a timely check in order to save and use the real winning piece"; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who says: "I think it one of the prettiest and shrewdest problems I ever saw"; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; E. P. Gould, Augusta, Me. If those who sent R-B 6 will look again, they will discover that it will not do:

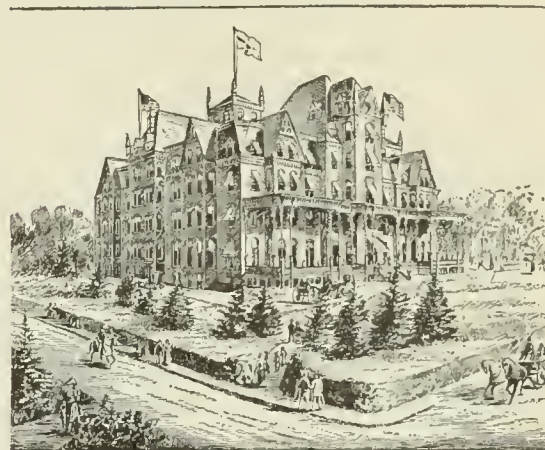
1. R-Q B 6 B x P
Kt-B 2 K-K 2

Now there is no mate in two.

Correct solutions received: 172, O. H. Horton,



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Colfax, Wash.; 173, J. N. Chandler, Des Moines; 174, H. J. Hutson, Fruitlands, N. J.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; 175, W. G. Donnan, F. H. Johnston, Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; P. H. S. Vaughan, Augusta, Me.; F. H. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

Steinitz-Lasker Games.

THE FOURTH GAME.

(Comments by Reichelm in *The Times*, Philadelphia.)

The fourth game of the World's Chess-Championship between Lasker and Steinitz was a hard struggle, the veteran fighting with his back to the wall; but either the back or the wall was not quite strong enough to sustain a prolonged siege, and Mr. Steinitz finally had to yield the point.

The moves of this struggle of the giants were:

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER.

White.

1 P-K 4

2 K Kt-B 3

3 B-Kt 5

Steinitz's latest fad defense. Lasker also likes it

4 P-B 3

5 P-Q 4

6 P x P

7 B-Q 2

8 Q x B

9 P x P

10 B x Kt ch

11 Castles

12 Kt-B 3

STEINITZ.

Black.

P-K 4

Q Kt-B 3

B-B 4

K Kt-K 2

P x P

B checks

B x B ch

P-Q 4

K Kt x P

P x B

Castles

P-B 3

This peculiar move is to keep White Knight from K 5.

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13 K R-K sq	R-Q Kt sq
14 P-K R 3	B-B 4
15 Q R-B sq	Q-Q 3

Black's vulnerable point is on his Queen's Bishop's file.

16 Kt-K R 4	B-Q 2
17 Kt-K 4	Q-B 5
18 Q x Q	Kt x Q
19 Kt-Q B 5	

Notwithstanding Black's efforts Lasker has gained a position of advantage which from now on he nurses into a win.

20 P-Q Kt 3	19 B-B sq
21 K Kt-B 3	K-B 2
22 R x R	R-K sq
23 K-K sq ch	K x R
24 Kt-Q 2	K-B 2
	Kt-K 3

He dislodges one Knight, but another one has been deployed to jump into the vacated position.

25 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
26 Kt-K 2	B-Q 4
27 Kt-B 5	R-Kt 5
28 R-Q sq	K-K 2

We have now reached the end-game stage, and from here on Lasker is peculiarly in his element. His march with the King toward the Queen's Rook Pawn is a remarkable piece of Chess.

29 P-B 3	K-Q 3
30 K-B 2	R-Q Kt sq

Like a man at bay. As yet he sees no win for Lasker, but he imagines a terrible lot.

31 R-K sq	B-B 2
32 Kt-K 4 ch	K-Q 2
33 K-K 3	B-Q 4
34 Kt-B 5 ch	K-Q 3
35 K-Q 3	P-K R 4

Steinitz's attempt to press for a solution on the King's side is a mistake, as it ultimately adds to his defensive difficulties.

36 P-K R 4	R-K R sq
37 K-B 3	R-Q Kt sq
38 P-B 4	R-K Kt sq
39 P-Kt 3	P-Kt 4

Still harboring the idea that he can gain some advantage for himself. P-Kt 3 is correct.

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40 B P x P	P x P
41 R-K 5	P x P
42 P x P	R-Kt 6 ch

Driving Lasker where he wants to go.

43 K-Kt 4	R-Kt 5
44 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K-Q 2
45 R x P	R x P ch
46 K-R 5	B-B 2
47 R-R 6	R-Q 7
48 Kt-B 5 ch	K-K 2
49 P-R 4	R-Q 3
50 R-R 8	R-Q 4
51 P-Kt 4	B-K sq
52 R-R 6	R-B 4
53 R-K 6 ch	K-Q sq
54 R-K 4	K-Q sq
55 K-R 6	B-B 2
56 R-Q 4	B-Q 4
57 K x P	R-R 4
58 R-K B 4	R-R sq
59 P-R 5	B-K 7

Steinitz now can only wait while Lasker finesses the Pawns into a win.

60 P-R 6	B-Q 4
61 P-R 7	B-R 7
62 R-K 4	B-B 2
63 R-R 4	B-R 7
64 Kt-K 4	B-Kt 6
65 P-R 5	B-B 7
66 R-Kt 4 and wins, because if Black takes Pawn he will lose his Rook.	

THE FIFTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	20 B-K 4 (i) K-K 2	
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	21 B-Kt 6 (k) R-B sq	
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	22 Q R-Kt sq Q-K Kt 4	
4 Kt-K 5	B-K 2	23 B-B 2	R-R sq
5 P-K 3	Castles	24 Q-K 4	P-K 4
6 Q-Kt 3(a) P x P (b)		25 K R-Q sq B x P ch	
7 B x P	P-Q B 4	26 K-B sq	P-B 4
8 P x P	Q-R 4 (c)	27 R x P ch (l) B x R	
9 Kt-B 3	Q x P	28 Q x B ch (m) K-B 3	
10 Castles	Kt-B 3	29 Kt x K P (n) Q-Kt sq	
11 B-Q 3 (d) Kt-Q Kt 5 (e)		30 Kt-Q 4	R-Q sq
12 B x Kt	P x B (f)	31 B x P	B-K 4
13 B-Kt sq (g) R-Q sq		32 B-K 4 (o) Q-B 5 ch	
14 P-Q R 3	Kt-Q 4	33 B-Q 3	Q x P
15 Q-B 2	P-B 4	34 Q-K 4	B x Kt
16 Kt-Q 4	B-B 3	35 P x B	Q x P
17 P-K Kt 4	Kt x Kt (h)	36 Q-Kt 6 ch K-K 2	
18 P x Kt	P x P	37 R-K sq ch K-B sq	
19 Q x P ch	K-B sq	38 Q-B 5 ch K-Kt sq	
		39 Q-Kt 6 ch (p) Drawn	

Notes by Emil Kemy in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) Kt-B 3 or B-Q 3 is the usual play and probably better than the move selected.

(b) P-B 3 was a more conservative move. The line of play adopted is somewhat dangerous.

(c) He could not well play B x P on account of R-Q sq followed by Kt-K 4.

(d) Necessary, for Kt-Q R 4 was threatening.

(e) A move of questionable value, as White's proper reply, B x Kt, shows. Black cannot answer Kt x B, for Kt-K 4, followed by B x B, is threatening.

(f) B x B was not any better; White had simply replied Kt-K 4, followed by Kt x B ch, and Black would have to capture with P, otherwise losing Kt.

(g) The attack White obtains by B-Kt sq, followed by P-Q R 3 and Q-R 2, is quite promising, yet it was hardly the best play. B-K 2, followed by Q R-B sq and K R-Q sq, would have given a much superior development.

(h) This move may seem hazardous, yet White has started a bold attack, and he must keep it up.

(i) Looks dangerous, for it cuts off the retreat of White's Queen. Instead of B-K 4, White might have played R-R 2, followed eventually by R-Q 2 or R-Q Kt 2.

(k) To prevent Black from R-R sq winning the Queen. It seems B-Kt 2 would have been a preferable play. White then could retreat his Queen to K 4 with at least an even game, for Black Queen's wing is not developed.

(l) The sacrifice of the exchange is quite satisfactory, for it gives White considerable attack, and at least secures a draw. It seems, however, that White had a much better continuation, namely, Kt x P ch. Black could not answer Q x Kt on account of Q-Kt 4 ch winning the Queen. Should Black play in reply to Kt x P ch, K-B 3, which seems the best, then White might follow up the attack with R-Kt 5 threatening Q-Q 4 ch.

(m) White could not play Q x K P ch followed by B-Kt 3, for Black could satisfactorily defend with K-B sq and R-R 2.

(n) Kt x B P it seems was more forcible. Black could not answer P x Kt on account of Q-B 6 ch, followed by R-Q 7 ch, winning in a few moves.

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Should Black reply R-K sq then White continues R-Q 7 with good winning chances.

(o) R-Q 3 at once was preferable, preventing Black from Q-B 5 ch winning the Q B P.

(p) White is obliged to draw the game with perpetual check, for he has no time to make a preparatory move. He is the exchange behind, and Black threatens R-R 8 ch as well as Q-B ch.

Current Events.

Monday, December 21.

In the Senate the Cameron Cuban resolution is reported and laid over until after the holiday recess; other resolutions on the same subject are introduced by Senators Vest, Hill, Bacon, and Chilton. . . . The House considers the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill; a conference with the Senate on the Immigration Restriction bill is agreed to. . . . The Senate Committee on Commerce orders a favorable report on appropriating \$250,000 for stopping the crevasse in the mouth of the Mississippi at Point l'Outre. . . . It is reported that the Spanish Ministers of War and Marine have approved plans of operation against the United States in the event of war; demonstrations of sympathy with Cubans are being held in New York and other cities. . . . The annual report of Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury Department is made public. . . . The Illinois National Bank of Chicago fails with liabilities of \$11,000,000; three other banking concerns fail in consequence. . . . General William Cullom, ex-clerk of the House of Representatives, dies in Clinton, Tenn.

Of the Barcelona bomb-throwers four will be shot, eighty will be imprisoned, four for life. . . . A Radical member of the Italian Chamber gives notice of his intention to introduce a motion expressing sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. . . . The civil trial of Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, on charges of conspiracy against the Spanish Government, begins in Audencia, Cuba. . . . It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that Brazil will claim the territory now in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Tuesday, December 22.

In the Senate the Pacific Railroad Funding bill is discussed; the Urgent Deficiency bill is passed. . . . The House passes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill after a lively debate over civil service. . . . Both houses adjourn to January 5. . . . The Bank of Minnesota, St. Paul, and two smaller banks fail. Judge Tuley enjoins the Central Elevator Company of Chicago from dealing in grain at the suit of the Illinois Attorney-General. . . . The will of Henry L. Pierce, Boston, contains bequests of \$530,000 to Massachusetts institutions, and \$800,000 to his employees.

The Spanish Cabinet decides that President Cleveland's message affects the Cortes, and should be read before that body, which is not now in session. . . . A sensation was caused by a public protest made to the succession of the Right Rev. Dr. Temple to the Archbishopric of Canterbury during the confirmation ceremony in London. . . . The Sultan grants amnesty to 2,000 Armenian prisoners and commutes other sentences.

Wednesday, December 23.

President Cleveland formally recognizes the new greater Republic of Central America composed of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, receiving J. D. Rodriguez, American Minister. . . . Three more business failures occur in Chicago; the Bank of West Superior, Wis., depositor in the closed Illinois National, fails; members of the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer and Co., Chicago, are arrested, charged with receiving deposits when insolvent. . . . The American Banking and Trust Co., Auburn, Me., fails. . . . Stockholders of the Holliston (Mass.) National Bank decide to wind up its affairs. . . . Judge Ross, United States Court, Los Angeles, Cal., decrees the foreclosure and sale of the

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Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; Judge Fouke, Sangamon Circuit Court, orders the sale of the St. Louis, Chicago, and St. Paul Railroad ("Bluff Line"); The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad is sold under foreclosure at Hastings, Nebr., to first-mortgage bondholders. . . . Street railway employees in Boston order a strike. . . . Manufacturers of steel billets arrange a pool on the allotment basis.

An extensive plan of campaign in Cuba is outlined for General Weyler. . . . It is said that Queen Victoria will write a biography. . . . The Ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople are instructed to submit fresh demands for reforms in the Turkish Empire and to enforce them by means of coercion if necessary; the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople resigns. . . . France decrees the abolition of slavery in Madagascar.

Thursday, December 24.

Boston street-railway employees go on strike. . . . The Calumet Bank, Blue Island, Ill., fails. . . . The Missouri Supreme Court pronounces unconstitutional the provision of the city charter of Kansas City imposing a fine of \$2.50 for failure to vote. . . . The schooner *Calvin B. Orcutt* and all her crew are lost in the storm at Chatham, Mass. . . . The report of the committee on draft of charter of the Greater New York Commission is made public. . . . Ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch dies in Hannibal, Mo.

Enrique Delgado, a New York newspaper correspondent, is a prisoner in Havana, charged with being a rebel officer. . . . Consul-General Lee leaves Port Tampa for Havana. . . . It is reported that a few days ago a regiment of Turkish troops mutinied for arrears of pay and proper clothing; their demands were complied with. . . . Alfred Noble, the Swedish engineer and chemist, who died on December 9, bequeathed his fortune, amounting to \$10,000,000, to the Stockholm University.

Friday, December 25.

A despatch from Paris says that the United States has been confidentially informed in the most friendly terms that the European Powers could not remain impassive in the event of the United States abandoning the attitude of President Cleveland and his Cabinet. It is said that Germany is already prepared to side with Spain in the event of the United States showing that she is disposed officially to side with the rebels. . . . The Boston strike is declared "off" but unsettled. . . . Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrives in Boston. . . . General Weyler is hung in effigy in Cape May and New Brunswick, N. J.

Señor Canovas again affirms that Spain is prepared to grant reforms to Cuba. . . . A reception is given to Cecil Rhodes in Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, previous to his departure for England. . . . Armenians in Constantinople are dissatisfied with the alleged amnesty recently granted by the Sultan.

Saturday, December 26.

The story that the European Powers have warned the United States against interference in Cuba is discredited in Washington. . . . Directors of the failed National Bank of Illinois hold a conference with Controller Eckels in Washington; John C. McKeon, National Bank examiner for Chicago, is appointed receiver. . . . The Atlas National Bank of Chicago decides to retire from business. . . . Señor José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, and James J. Storrow, of Boston, counsel to the Venezuelan Government, arrive from Caracas and proceed to Washington.

Consul-General Lee arrives in Havana and resumes his official duties. . . . Colonels White and Grey, two of Dr. Jameson's associates in the Transvaal raid, are released from Holloway jail, their terms of imprisonment having expired. . . . Professor Emil Du Bois-Raymond, a distinguished physiologist, dies in Berlin.

Sunday, December 27.

A train jumps a bridge on the Birmingham Mineral road in Alabama, causing the death of twenty-seven or more persons. . . . Otto Wasmansdorff, a Chicago banker, who failed last Monday, commits suicide. . . . Charles W. Hoffman, LL.D., for twenty-six years librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States, dies in Frederick, Md.

The non-union men who took the places of the striking dock laborers in Hamburg have made a demand for higher wages; the employers have informed them that they may expect the same resistance to their demands that was given to the old hands. . . . Sir John Brown, one of the first in Great Britain to advocate the plating of war-ships with armor, dies in Brighton, England. . . . General John Meredith Read, the well-known American diplomatist, dies in Paris.

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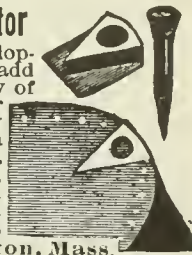
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H. G. D., McComb, Ohio: "I can not find the following words in my copy of your wonderful Standard Dictionary. (1.) *Bay-window*, referred to under *bow-window*. (2.) *Tour*, as used in the expression 'He works on tour,' used frequently here. (3.) *Zizanian*, a word used by the Rev. Prof. W. G. Moorhead in an address to the Prophetic Conference at Allegheny, Pa. (4.) *Burnsides*, a style of wearing whiskers."

We would invite your attention to a competition now advertised in our publications and open to all. The subject is "How to use a Dictionary." There is a great need of instruction on the use of dictionaries. The majority of persons seeking a word take a casual glance at a dictionary vocabulary, their eyes do not alight at once on the word they seek and they hastily conclude the words are omitted. Please turn to page 173, column 3, and under *bay*⁵, n., you will find two definitions of *bay-window*, which occupy six lines. Also, if you will refer to page 1,908, column 1, you will find a full definition of *tour* in the same sense you mention. Definition 4 reads: "A turn or shift as of duty or service." As to *Zizanian*, this adjective is probably derived from the botanical genus *Zizania*, recorded on page 2,096, column 3, of the Standard Dictionary. Adjectives similar to this can be formed almost indiscriminately from any nouns, but you will seldom find them recorded by the best dictionaries. Thus, tho the noun is recorded by the Standard Dictionary, Century, Webster, and Worcester, none of these dictionaries recognizes the adjective. *Burnsides* is barely a dictionary word. It is on a par with many other words of the same class that can be formed without limit at the whim of any one. Thus we might have *Chaunceys*, *Comstocks*, etc. The word is not to be found in any dictionary and we doubt if it has the support of literary usage or authority.

J. B. P., St Joseph, Mo.: "Edgecumbe Mount is described by the Standard only as applying to New Zealand, while the original Mount Edgecumbe, a promontory and castled residence of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe near Devonport, or Plymouth, England, is omitted. How about this?"

The Mount Edgecumbe mentioned by our correspondent is better known in literature as the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe than as a mountain. So unimportant is it that it is not recorded in gazetteers and cyclopedias but from what we have found in the authorities available it appears to be a cliff of little historical importance. It is probably less than 5,000 feet high and would therefore be excluded from the Standard Dictionary Appendix. If rules for exclusion had not been adopted the Standard's Appendix would have exceeded its vocabulary in size.

Dr. S. R. J., San Francisco, Cal.: "I am an enthusiastic and firm believer in all the Standard Dictionary says, but I need a little information. During an argument the other day, I had occasion to consult the Standard and was somewhat surprised to find the information it afforded me so much at variance with what I had been taught at college. The information I seek is in reference to the fusing points of metals. I was taught and

studied from Essig, that the melting-point of *Gold* was 2,016° F.—the Standard gives it as 1,913° F. *Silver*, 1,873° F.—Standard gives 1,750° F. *Copper*, 1,996° F.—Standard gives 1,931° F. *Zinc*, 773° F.—Standard gives 811½° F. *Platinum*, oxyhydrogen blow-pipe.—Standard gives 3,225° F., etc.

Chambers's Encyclopædia coincides with Essig. Now you can readily understand what I desire to know. What makes this large variation, and in what manner, if any, different than formerly, have the Standard's fusing-points been obtained to make the figures more exact?"

To be a firm believer in all the Standard Dictionary says is to believe in accuracy. The Standard is the work of experts from cover to cover. A perusal of the following extract from a letter received from the Chief Chemist of the United States Geological Survey, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, who compiled the Standard's table of elements, will furnish "Dr. S. R. J." with the information he seeks, and enhance the Standard's reputation for accuracy:

"The data needed are only known approximately and different determinations differ. Refer to Landolt and Börnstein's *Physikalisch-chemische Tabellen* for fuller information. Here you will find all good authorities cited, with reference to original literature. The last data I have in Fahrenheit degrees are as follows. I give authority:

Gold, 1,895° Vielle.
Silver, 1,750° "
Copper, 1,931° "
Platinum, 3,225° to 3,230° Vielle.
Zinc, 788° Riemsdijk.

"Probably your correspondent has been using some of the older data. Even these which I give you are subject to further correction, which may amount to 25° for silver, gold, copper; 10° for zinc, and even 500° in the case of platinum. Measurements of high temperatures are less exact than those of low temperatures. Yours truly,

"F. W. CLARKE."

N. I., New York city: "I came across the term *merognostic* the other day and failed to find it in any dictionary available. I feel confident that had I been home, I would have found it in my copy of the Standard which has never failed me. It is very provoking to consult a dictionary for information that you have reason to believe should be given in an unabridged work and yet not be able to find it. Please give me the meaning of the word."

The Standard Dictionary gives a clear definition of *merognostic* and a quotation from Joseph Cook. It reads: "One who claims to know in part, as distinguished from *gnostic* and *agnostic*; a term suggested by Dr. McCosh of Princeton, on the basis of Paul's expression in 1 Cor. xiii. 12."

A. Conan Doyle, the eminent English novelist, London: "It has become quite a joke with us that we can not trip up this dictionary. We have several times been sure that we would, but have always failed."

T. M., Harlem, N. Y.: "Will you kindly turn some light on the following taken from the *Herald*: 'When she was placed in a cell she began to sing and cut up queer didoes.' What is a *dido*? Altho I possess Worcester's Dictionary and the Encyclopædic Dictionary, which I bought recently because it claims to be the latest dictionary published, I was very much surprised to find that neither of these books of reference affords me any information on this subject."

What you need is a modern dictionary. Worcester has not been revised for many years and is therefore out of date now, and the first volume of the original Encyclopædic Dictionary, published in England, of which yours is a reprint, is nearly twenty years old. The Standard Dictionary gives a very full definition of *dido* and also defines the phrase used above.

dī'dō, dōi'dō, n. [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant action; caper; antic. [*< Dido*, queen of Carthage, who, having bought as much land as a bull's hide could cover, cut the hide into thin strips, and enclosed with it a large area.] —to cut up didoes, to behave in an extravagant or mischievous manner.

Of all books none should be subjected to so careful an examination before purchase as a dictionary. People very frequently mistake bulk for quality. Paper and printer's ink are cheap. The publishers of the Standard Dictionary employed 247 eminent editors and specialists to evolve this "the greatest work of the 19th century" at a cost of more than \$960,000.

J. H. J., Minneapolis, Minn.: "In the course of my reading I have recently come across several words which I can not find in Webster's International Dictionary. You may imagine my surprise when I tell you that I went to our library here to hunt the words up in the Century Dictionary, but also failed to find two of them in that work. The words I refer to are *larrikin*, *brumby*, and *brickfielder*. If your Standard Dictionary contains them please express me a copy in two volumes, C.O.D."

The words "J. H. J." draws attention to are Australian-English and are but two out of a total of 75,000 not to be found in any other dictionary but the Standard. Each one is given in its proper vocabulary place by the Standard which is the most recent dictionary published. We append the definitions, and it is needless to say we have forwarded our correspondent a copy of the Standard in two volumes, full Russia binding.

brick'field'er, brie'fild'er, n. [S. Australia.] A hot wind carrying clouds of dust.

brum'by, brum'bi, n. [Australia.] A wild horse. *brum'by*.

lar'ri-kin, lar'i-kin. [Australia.] I. a. [Colloq.] Boisterously rude; rowdy. II. n. A rough, disorderly fellow; rowdy; hoodlum.—*lar'ri-kin-ism*, n.

English observers report the antipodean *larrikin* as the most offensive variety of the race now extant—*Evening Sun* [New York], Oct. 11, 1892, p. 4, col. 3.

R. G. K., Geneva, O.: "In a recent discussion of financial questions with a prominent citizen of Ash-tabula, he contended that all government money was *fiat money*, and that its current commercial value is that given by authority, and does not depend upon its intrinsic worth. Therefore, he claimed that a silver dollar stamped by the government is just as good as a gold dollar. He objected to the definition in the Standard Dictionary, insisting that it was made to extend to paper money only in the interests of the goldbugs."

The definition in the Standard was made before the first volume of the Dictionary was published, which was three years ago. The definition in Webster's International was made before 1889. The definition in the Century Dictionary was made more than ten years ago and that in Worcester's Dictionary, in the supplement, was probably made some ten or fifteen years ago. Without an exception these dictionaries say that *fiat money* is an "irredeemable paper money."

The true lexicographer is not biased by political preferences, but states facts as they exist.

New York Observer, New York. "Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is, indeed, a prodigious work . . . The knowledge and experience of the most able minds of the age in all the departments of art and science, of literature and learning, have practically been focused, and the result is a dictionary so thorough in details, so comprehensive in its reach, so accessible and intelligible to the student of even average attainments, and yet so satisfactory to the profoundest scholar that it must be conceded a place undreamed of and till now unfilled."

D. A. W. J., New Concord, Ohio: THE PRONUNCIATION OF "TRUTHS."—If you will look on page 2274, column 3, of your copy of the Standard you will find your question answered. We are obliged to you for directing our attention to the misprint—the pronunciation should have been "trūths," and not "trūthz."

If R. T. N., Los Angeles, Cal., will compare the definition of *baseball* in the Standard Dictionary with that of the word as given in his dictionary or any other, his question will be answered.

F. C. F., Reading, Pa.: The English pronunciation of Don Quixote according to the Standard Dictionary, page 2149 is Den Cwix'ot, the Spanish pronunciation is Dōn kī-hō'té.

A. De R. M., Baltimore, Md.: "Your Standard Dictionary may contain 'about 75,000 more terms than any other dictionary ever published,' but I find the verb 'anchylosed' in Webster's and Worcester's and it is not to be found in yours. You may find it in the 'Scientific American' of September 26th, middle column, page 17,291."

You have not looked to find the word or you would have found it in the Standard. On page 76, column 3, lines 24 and 25 you will find *anchylose* recorded, and referred to its preferred modern form, which is given on page 82, column 3, line 13 from bottom of page, as follows:

anky-lose, t vt. & vi. [-LOSED; LO'SING.] To an'cy-lose, t produce ankylosis in; have ankylosis. *an'chy-lose*.

anky-losis, t n. 1. *Anat. & Zool.* The ancy-losis, t knitting or growing together of two bones or parts of bones; immovable union of bones or other structures. 2. *Pathol.* Stiffness of a joint, or the formation of a stiff joint. [*< Gr. ankylosis, < ankylos, bent, < ankōs, bend.*] *an'chy-lo'sis*.—*an'chy-lot'ic*, *an'cy-lot'ic*, *an'ky-lot'ic*, a.

D. O. C., New York: "In the *New York Sun* of Sept. 24th, first column, I find 'There was a deafening beating of tom-toms,' etc. Will you kindly tell me what tom-tom means?"

If you fail to find a satisfactory definition in your dictionary, or if this word is not defined there, it might be well to turn to the Standard where it is not only clearly defined, but where an illustration exhibiting three varieties of the *tom-tom* is given.

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 10

NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 351

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CLEVELAND, THE "STRONG MAN."

MR. CLEVELAND'S record in Presidential office is that of a strong personality arousing the bitterest antagonism and most devoted support. As the close of his second term approaches a striking amount of press criticism appears, based on the idea that Mr. Cleveland has perilously expanded the powers of the national Executive. There is a disposition in some quarters to press the claims of Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, for distinction in this regard above those of the President, particularly since his declaration that the recognition of Cuban independence rests exclusively with the President. The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) accounts Mr. Olney the most conspicuous figure in the Cabinet: as Attorney-General he advised the course which the President adopted toward Hawaii; he decided the Government's attitude toward the anti-trust law, and he devised a means for the Government to intervene at Chicago in the railroad strikes; as Secretary of State, he initiated the Venezuelan policy of the Administration, and now he has checkmated the Cuban agitators in Congress. *The Republican's* utterances regarding the changing relations of the Presidency to democracy are equally pertinent:

"The issue, considered in its broadest sense, which Mr. Cleveland's Administration has raised in claiming, with such doubtful warrant in both constitutional law and precedents—the exclusive power to recognize new governments—is nothing more or less than that of a strong central government administered by a strong executive. It is the 'strong-man' issue over again. If Thomas Jefferson were alive would he not declare the issue to be one of autocracy? Not an issue of immediate autocracy, but one tending toward it. With his extreme jealousy of executive pretensions at the expense of democratic principles he would probably take such a view. Why is it, then, that the Administration's claim to-day excites no more vigorous and concerted a protest? The Presidency under Hayes had grown to be so powerful that he was appalled at the possibilities of the office; and now when a

President is engaged in making this office yet more powerful, at the expense of Congress, the people look rather coldly on, and some members of the Congress itself whose prerogatives are thus assailed approve of the Executive's stand.

"The answer is that, whatever the Constitution or party traditions may teach, the 'strong-man' idea is gaining in popularity. The century that began with Jefferson and Tom Paine as 'advanced' leaders of political thought seems to be ending with a perceptible reaction in certain quarters against democracy. A. Lawrence Lowell, the author of the recent work on 'Governments and Parties of Continental Europe,' writes in his chapters on Germany that of late in that country the theory of autocratic government, as illustrated especially by the present Kaiser, has been gaining ground, and even among the scholar class. In England the critics of democracy are aggressive and eminent, and, as in Germany, they use every blunder and every weakness of democratic government, as exemplified in parliamentary institutions, to strengthen the old monarchical idea. The name of Mr. Lecky, among others, will occur to every one in this connection. There can be no doubt, furthermore, that this same feeling is shared by a certain class, which includes scholars, professors, and editors, in this country. No one in the United States cares to be so open in his expression of belief on this subject as he would in Germany, or even in England, yet the general pessimistic tone regarding democracy that pervades much of the magazine and newspaper literature of the day is easily discernible. If Bryan, for example, had been elected, this class of critics would immediately have concluded that the game was up, and that the 'experiment'—they persist in calling it an 'experiment'—of popular government was an irretrievable failure.

"Why is it that this reactionary sentiment is growing, so much so that this attempted extension of the Executive power by the Administration is apparently viewed with comparative indifference? Why is it that so many people favor more and more the 'strong-man' idea of government? The answer is easy. It is because lamentable as it may be, the 'strong man' can be depended upon for a level head, according to recent experience, more often than Congress or legislatures. In the science of government the failures nowadays are oftener to be found in the legislative bodies than in the Executive. To illustrate, take the case of the Senate in this Cuban business. It is because the foreign affairs committee and the Senate generally act so much like cowboys seeking a fight that the country views with so much indifference a possible usurpation of power by the Executive. If the Senate were more conservative and sane in this matter than the President, while the latter was prancing around hollering for war, does any one doubt for a moment that the country would rise almost as one man to condemn the Administration's present claim of exclusive jurisdiction? The people are not learned in constitutional law; they must judge things largely by results, and all history proves that they will silently indorse all moves to extend the power and scope of that department of Government which gives to them the most safety and repose in their business affairs.

"And it follows, as in a mathematical demonstration, that this tendency in the United States toward a stronger Executive will go on until we land either in autocracy or in revolution, unless the people set higher standards for their legislative representatives. So long as such men as Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Platt, of New York, compose the Senate, in so large a measure that body will be apt to suffer by comparison with an honest, cautious Executive in the conduct of the practical affairs of the nation. So long as legislators are venal the people will put their trust more and more in governors. In so far as democracy fails to govern wisely and well, for whatever cause internal or external to itself, the 'strong-man' idea will grow."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* (Ind.) criticizes the assumption of

Executive absolutism and the cynical contempt, as expressed by Secretary Olney, for a coordinate branch of the Government:

"Perhaps the public shares the feeling that Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have so often displayed toward Congress. Perhaps, also, Congress has merited this treatment. But we can not regard it as a safe course for the President and his constitutional adviser to openly and brusquely give the cue to all the world for reproaches against the popular representative body. It savors too much of Cromwellism to be palatable to the American people. We have not arrived at that stage of our experiment when we can denounce representative government as a failure even when it has fallen for a time into the hands of a very commonplace lot of politicians. . . .

"It has become a settled policy of the Cabinet and of the over-nice people to whom Mr. Cleveland is all the law and the prophets on every question to jeer at the Senate and the House of Representatives as if they were nothing more than a rabble of noisy boys; and the sentiment has been so sharply reciprocated that the President numbers not more than half a score of legislators among his personal or political friends. The consequences of this persistent awakening of antagonism are bound to be painful. In the present instance they have placed the President and Congress at swords' points when the interests of peace make unanimity of action important, and they have suddenly raised an embarrassing question of which we are not likely soon to hear the last. All this would have been avoided if Mr. Cleveland were possessed of as much of the *suaviter in modo* as he is of the *fortiter in re*, and if he had not by too long association with indulgent followers cultivated his 'ego' to the danger point."

From the more picturesquely framed editorials current we quote the following:

"**His Corpulency.**"—"While the citizens of nearly every town, city, and State in the Union are holding meetings and calling on the Government to heed the cry of the brave people, almost at our very doors, fighting as desperately for freedom as did our patriot sires at Brandywine and Yorktown; while the Congress is giving expression to the people's demand that the war of extermination waged in Cuba shall cease, His Corpulency sits smiling in selfish unconcern over the spectacle of daily carnage, cruelty, and rapacity going on almost within sight of our Southern seaboard. It fills the fatty convolutions of his brain with pride and thrills with elephantine joy the osseous heart that pumps the fishy blood through his apoplectic corporosity to think that in ignoring the sufferings of the people of Cuba he is showing his contempt for the sentiments of the people of the United States."—*The Times (Dem.) Kansas City, Mo.*

The Will, tho Not the Genius of a Cæsar.—"Repudiated by the Democracy, laughed at by the Republicans, gone stale with the Mugwumps, and impatiently endured by the whole people, Grover Cleveland will leave the White House the most thoroughly discredited President who ever entered it. And he will leave it

with what must be to his fat mind the proud knowledge that he has done more than any other Chief Magistrate to make of the chair a throne. He has wounded democratic government; he has been a despot to the extent of his opportunities for usurpation; he has had the will tho not the genius of a Cæsar. In sixty-two days he will carry out of the White House what rags are left of the great reputation he took into it, and the large fortune made for him by the millionaires at whose feet he has learned to sit.

"No matter what kind of a President Major McKinley may turn out to be, the people will be glad to have done with Grover Cleveland. Even a change of tyrants is to be hailed for the sheer sake of change, since Cleveland, in addition to his other offenses, has become the national bore.

"Only sixty-two days more of Cleveland! Only sixty-two days more of Cleveland! It sounds like the chimes of Trinity."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.), New York.*

Autocracy an Issue?—"In our composite government Congress embodies the Democratic-Republican principle, the President embodies the autocratic idea, and it is a cardinal doctrine with Republicans and Democrats that the autocratic idea is to be as limited in application as Executive efficiency will permit. The fall of all previous republics has been brought about through the corrupting acids of wealth and luxury eating into the body politic, enervating the national spirit, creating disregard for principles of fundamental importance, and a morbid desire for peace and comfort at any cost even of honor, a state being sooner or later arrived at in which the way was easy for a commanding intellect, with the wealth and luxury of the nation behind him, to awe the people, themselves in a measure indolent, greedy, and corrupt, into submission to the assumption by him of imperial power and the inauguration of a dictatorship and aristocracy. The masses of the people of the United States have heard so much about the freedom of the American citizen and the perpetuity of republican institutions that some of them listen with indifference or even disdainfully to those who proclaim danger ahead."—*The Herald (Ind.), Syracuse, N. Y.*

"Government of the people, by and for their own best interests, is to be subordinated to a system of government of the people in the interests of a few of the President's Wall-Street friends, seemingly. It remains to be seen whether Congress will submit to be supinely dictated to. In their warm sympathy for Cuba Libre the American people are suddenly made to realize the truth that their own governmental liberties are threatened. It is a serious issue indeed. Its ultimate settlement will mean more for the Republic at home than for the cause of any and all struggling patriots abroad. The President claims the power of an autocrat. Will Congress accede to an unconstitutional demand, to shield speculations in stocks of a dubious character? Time will tell."—*The Journal (Ind.), Peoria, Ill.*

"The truth is, all this idea of prerogative in the President is wholly out of place in our Constitution. He has no prerogative whatever. He is commissioned to perform certain specified duties, and when those named duties are performed his powers and functions are at an end. It was to be forever rid of the hateful word 'prerogative' that we established a constitutional republic to be governed by laws made by the joint action of the two Houses of Congress and the President. In that republic no man was to be above the law, and the President was to obey the law equally with the humblest citizen in the land. We have a government of law, and every man, woman, and child in our broad land stands or ought to stand upon an equal footing before it."—*The Times (Sound-Money Dem.), Richmond, Va.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON SPANISH-AMERICAN TROUBLES.

THE attitude of leading German-American papers in regard to Cuban complications seems to be decidedly anti-jingo. This spirit extends even to doubt in some cases whether Americans are composed of the right stuff for war with a foreign power. Incidental comments on alleged traits of American character brought out by the Cuban question have a peculiar interest to the general reader.

The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, acknowledging that the Cuban agitation contains elements of danger for the United States, appeals to the press to tell the truth and to present things as they are rather than as they seem. To summarize its views:

This country does not confer decorations upon its citizens,



THERE ARE THINGS THAT CAN NOT BE CORKED.
—*The Journal, Chicago.*

hence each man sticks as many badges on his coat as he can get hold of. We have no army worth mentioning, that's why every tenth man is dubbed "Cap'n" or "Curnel." Our own robbers ply their business in organized bands, but we must needs set up a howl about the condition of Turkey and Cuba. We lynch our own negroes, but we are dripping with affection for the colored population of Cuba. We have not the slightest idea of the art of war, our ships are badly constructed and their armor inefficient, but we talk as if all the armies and navies of the world will disappear when we arrive upon the scene, tho our sailors desert as soon as they can reach *terra firma*. We are, however, a sovereign people, and if the majority wants war, we must have it. But do not let us deceive ourselves about its object, for it is certain that we can not deceive other nations. In the face of our robberies, murders, and lynchings we can not make the civilized world believe that we are acting from humanitarian principles."

The *Freie Presse* does not believe that war with Spain would be a mere "walk-over." If our self-created "Cap'ns" and "Curnels" had to meet men of similar stamp, as in '60 to '64, they would have to have time to learn their trade. But in Cuba they would have to meet a regular army, which would presumably be little disposed to give them time.

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Charleston, likens Congress to an assembly of little children "who want to build up a Cuban republic like a toy-house built of little blocks of wood." "Luckily the President is used to the enormous noise a Congressman makes when he wants to inform the world that the American eagle is flapping its wings," adds the paper; "Cleveland lets them jaw as much as they please, knowing that he can prevent all harm while he is still in office." The *Abend-Post*, Chicago, says:

"Altho the story that 'General' Maceo was assassinated is evidently an invention, it is made the pretext for unmeasured insults to Spain. So-called statesmen, including the clown-Senator Morgan and tragi-comical Charley Woodman, insist that we should take no notice of the right of nations, but throw the glove into the face of Spain at once. The jingoes are of course convinced that the United States could blow over Spain like a house of cards. They do not know the story of the shepherds and the wolf that had grown old. But there is no doubt that Spain will make tremendous sacrifices for her honor. Moreover, among a poor people, such as the Spaniards are now, plenty of good material to form an army may be found; while it is very doubtful that the American people—known to be the most sybaritic people in the world—are fitted for war. . . . Luckily the American knows no false shame. He opens his mouth very wide, and when he shuts it he acknowledges willingly that he has made a fool of himself. Ridicule has never killed any one here, least of all poli-

ticians. There is thus some hope that the war howl will cease—when the new President is installed and the division of booty begins."

The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, thinks it passing strange that Maceo's death is made the object of much discussion. It says on this subject:

"Suppose Maceo has really been led into ambush. In that case he has fallen victim to his own methods only, and the Spaniards are free from blame. Cunning is just as justifiable in war as brute force. If the Spaniards drew Maceo into ambush, they only did what Maceo would have done to Weyler or any other Spanish commander, and what, no doubt, the insurgent leader has often attempted to do. If Maceo had been killed under the protection of the white flag, an act of execrable treachery would have been committed, but there is not a shadow of proof that this was done, or that Maceo was even willing to negotiate."

Further comments are translated and appended:

"The colonial history of Spain is written in blood, often the blood of innocents. But what have we to do with that? We will fare ill if we attempt to play the part of protector to all oppressed nations. In the long run Spain would probably be no match for us. But the Senate should remember Field-Marshal Moltke's words, that 'every war, even the most successful, is a national calamity.'"—*Westliche Post*, St. Louis.

"War with Spain would be simply an act of brutality on our part. It is to be hoped that Congress will be satisfied with the mere recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent power."—*Volksblatt*, Cincinnati.

"The Germanic races hate the Spaniards, for historic and other causes. The incongruity of it all is that the Americans do not extend their aversion to the Spanish-Americans, altho these do not love us at all, and only smile upon us when they need our services. The Cubans have so much negro blood in them that their healthy development under a republican form of government can not be expected. It is a mistake to suppose that the Cubans will ever encourage American immigration."—*Staats-Zeitung*, New York.

"If war is declared, every patriotic American will do his best. But an unjust war does not foster that patriotism which is necessary to bring the struggle to a successful ending, and this war would be unjust."—*Rundschau*, St. Louis.

"The Cubans have the sympathies of the Socialists, for we think of our own struggle that is to come, and we sympathize with any rebellion. But we can not see what the Cuban gains by becoming the slave of the American capitalist, and that, of course, is the object of the present warlike agitation here."—*Volks-Zeitung*, New York.



FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Some of the people we could be persuaded to sacrifice on the altar of Cuban independence.
—*The Journal*, Minneapolis, Minn.

Future of the Fur Seals.—Two recent reports from the United States Fish Commission regarding the fur seals in Bering Sea agree that pelagic [deep-sea] hunters alone are to blame for the impending extermination of the herds. Commander I. J. Brice, of the commission, declares that there are but three definite alternatives for settling the seal question: First, that the United States Government effectually terminate the present international dispute over the question by absolutely annihilating the Alaskan seal herd as the animals arrive on the seal islands; second, that the Government permit the pelagic poachers of British Columbia to destroy the seals on their way to the rookeries and in the vicinity, and thus ultimately destroy the legitimate industry of killing selected seals on the islands; and third, for the British Government to enact laws to protect an industry which is now generally conceded in America to have from the outset been of more commercial interest to Great Britain than to the United States. Mr. Brice contends that immediate extermination is humane and warranted by the fact that regulations and the American naval patrol prove inadequate to prevent the slaughter of nursing female seals. He finds that the rules which have substituted the spear for firearms are an advantage to the pelagic hunters, since the seals are not warned by the noise of firearms. Leonard Stejneger, of the National Museum at Washington, in his report, however, believes that united international agreement could restock the seal herds, and he advocates the total and absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea at

all seasons for at least six years; the total prohibition after of pelagic sealing at all seasons within a radius of 150 miles of the 'breeding' islands, and the total prohibition of sealing on land for one year. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which calls attention to these reports in view of the bill pending in Congress to authorize extermination unless Great Britain agrees to give the seals better protection, does not hesitate to say that Mr. Stezneger's view "is common sense, and any but selfish present individual interests would approve."

LESSONS OF RECENT BANK FAILURES.

BUSINESS conditions during the year 1896 were marked by a notable number of failures, exceeded only in our history, so far as commercial records show, by the number of failures in the panic year of 1893. *Bradstreet* gives a total of 15,112 failures, an increase of 16.1 per cent. over 1895; the number in 1893 being 15,560. The percentage of assets to liabilities in 1896 is only 59.9 compared to 65 per cent. in 1893. *Dun's Review* gives the number of commercial failures as 14,890, reporting separately the failure of 195 banks during the year with liabilities approximating \$50,000,000. The bank failures of 1895 numbered 132, with liabilities of \$20,710,210.

These reports do not show what proportion of the bank failures consisted of national banks or of private and savings-banks under state supervision only. Toward the close of the year considerable attention was given by the press to New Hampshire, where within 18 months 22 savings-banks failed, involving deposits of \$17,866,791. But public concern has centered in the recent failure of the Illinois National Bank, which, the New York *Financier* says, is the largest that has occurred since the organization of the national banking system over a third of a century ago. From *The Financier* some data showing the real significance of such a suspension are gleaned:

The assets reported officially October 6, 1896, were \$14,539,442. The capital was \$1,000,000; surplus and profits, \$1,315,213. The deposits—bank and individual—were \$12,175,767, and loans and discounts \$9,199,642. The cash assets were placed at \$4,983,202, and of this sum \$2,489,326 was in cash holdings.

Since the organization of the system 330 national institutions have been placed in the hands of receivers. Of this number only seven had a capital as large as that of the National Bank of Illinois: Ocean National, New York; National Bank of Missouri; Fidelity National and Metropolitan National, Cincinnati; Columbia National and Chemical National, Chicago; and National Bank of Kansas City. The nearest approach in assets among these to the National Bank of Illinois was the Fidelity National with about seven and one-half millions. Two others, with less capital, however, came somewhat nearer: the Maverick National of Boston, and the Marine National of New York.

According to the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1895, the total assets, at the time of suspension, of the 330 banks reported failed were \$172,119,412. The National Bank of Illinois, therefore, represented in assets 8.4 per cent. of the 330 national bank failures since April 14, 1865. Thirty-six national banks were placed in the hands of a receiver during 1895. Their capital was \$5,235,020; surplus, \$719,286; other liabilities, \$8,106,646, or a total of \$14,060,952. In other words, this one failure exceeded in liabilities by nearly half a million dollars all the national bank failures for the year 1895. Another comparison may be made by stating that in 1895 the total liabilities of the 26 national banks in Alabama were only \$12,195,875, and of 47 banks of Washington \$16,495,547.

The mere amount involved in a suspension of this kind, whatever the cause or the probable length of time required for a settlement of the bank's affairs, is seen to be no small matter.

National banks, under federal law, are subject to inspection by the Controller of the Currency for the purpose of protecting the Government in its guaranty of the bank-note currency. The Government gives no guaranty to depositors, but examination is popularly considered a valuable safeguard. In the case of the Illinois National, directors had promised to correct violations of the national banking law to which the Controller had called attention; it was the action of the Chicago clearing-house which closed the bank.

Controller Eckels states that the number of recent national bank failures is not so large as to bring discredit on the system. His views, which are reflected in a great section of the press, are in part as follows:

"There is nothing in the character of the bank failures which have occurred in the West and Northwest within the past week or month to cause any public apprehension of a general return of bank troubles. If any deduction is to be drawn from them, quite the reverse would be true. The general situation for strength in the banking world of Chicago, for instance, could not be better illustrated than by the fact that, without previous expectation upon the part of the public there or elsewhere, the second largest national bank in the city could be closed and no other result follow than the failure of institutions for which it had long been the feeder. The Atlas went out of its own motion, paying all of its creditors on demand, and was in a perfectly solvent condition.

"At Minneapolis a bank belonging to the national system has been closed because of a want of immediately convertible assets, the accumulation of a period when fortunes were being made by the mechanical act of marking up the price of town lots. The indebtedness due is not beyond a quarter of a million, and will probably be paid without the intervention of a receiver, as will that of the bank which failed in Duluth two weeks since. When you add to these two the one which failed at Sioux City, Iowa, three weeks ago; the one at Sioux Falls, S. D.; the one at Garnet, Kans., and the one at Kansas City, Mo., you have a total number of failures of national banks in the West since November 1 of eight out of a total of 1,583 located in that section. The percentage, it is seen, is exceedingly small.

"Of the total of 1,539 national banks in the East, only two have failed, and of the 557 in the South, only three. The grand total of failures [November 1 to December 29] has been only 13 out of 3,680.

"It would be remarkable if after the long strain of a political campaign turning so largely upon the discussion of the money question, with an aggressive earnestness on the part of both contending parties, some bank and business undertakings did not feel the strain and give way. An analysis of each case, however, demonstrates that in the failing bank itself is to be found the direct cause of the failure, and while general conditions may have hastened the end, they could not alone have accomplished it. Bad methods of banking, negligence of officers and directors, whether in a large city or a small town, can result in only one thing, and that failure. These same institutions would fail in good times under similar management, and therefore it can not be argued from them that even under a continuation of present business conditions failure will come to any banking institution which has been conservatively and honestly managed."

Last week THE LITERARY DIGEST reproduced several editorials on the responsibilities of bank directors. From the mass of press comment upon the bank failures we select the following:

The National Banking Law.—"That the national banking law is perfect no person believes, but that it is the best and safest law we have ever had in the United States is certain. It needs amendment, and certain amendments have been suggested by the Controller which would undoubtedly improve it; but as it is, there has been a much smaller percentage of loss to the public in the thirty-three years it has been in operation than was ever known in a like period before. In those thirty-three years there have been 330 national bank failures, the greatest of which was the Cook County Bank failure in this city, twenty odd years ago. That paid the creditors about 14 per cent., but the average percentage of dividends paid to creditors of all the insolvent banks was 75 per cent., a sum far in excess of any average of state-bank failures.

"As a matter of course, no loss has been made on account of the bank-note circulation. That was safe, a thing that never could be said of state-bank circulation. . . . It is due, however, to the law and to the supervision of the Controller that the bank was stopped in its downward career while yet there was a prospect of salvage, and prevented from becoming an entire wreck. If there had been no supervision the bank might have lasted for months longer and then gone down in hideous ruin, dragging many more with it. This and like instances we owe to the national banking law, which, amended and strengthened as it ought to be, will continue to conserve and protect the highest business interests of the people."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"A Terrible Example."—"These failures are very much to be regretted, but it is impossible to suppress the thought that had they occurred a month and a half before the election instead of a month and a half after it, they would have been attributed to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and the campaign in favor of free silver.

This statement is not made to point a moral or adorn a tale, or to convey any impression that it would not have occurred had the result of the election been different. It is made because when the Murray Hill Bank of New York failed last summer, tho the causes of the failure were as plain to be seen as the stars in the sky on a clear night, the officers of that institution attributed the failure to the bad effects of the silver agitation, and their assigned reasons, absurd as absurd could be, were seized upon by several of the gold-standard papers of New York for editorial purposes to show how very injurious to the business interests of the country the silver propaganda was, and to point out how positively disastrous free silver itself would be. Had this Bank of Illinois failure happened at the time the Murray Hill Bank failure did, it would have been used for the purpose of a terrible example."—*The Herald (Bryan Dem.)*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Level of Prices Must be Advanced to Give Relief.—"It is possible, and no doubt probable, that if Bryan had been elected the same failures would have occurred in Chicago and St. Paul, but at least the country would have the certainty of better times ahead through an assured expansion of the volume of currency on account of prospective free coinage, whereas now there is no such hopeful outlook and no likelihood that the general level of prices will advance until some scheme is adopted for the enlargement of our money supply. The entire campaign of the self-styled 'sound-money' forces was based on false pretenses from first to last, and positive proof of the correctness of this assertion is found in the fact that general business conditions throughout the country are about as bad now as they have been at any previous time since the panic of 1893."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.)*, Denver, Colo.

Commentary on "Retirement of Greenbacks."—"The reports do not yet make it apparent why the Controller of the Currency did not close the bank as soon as the state of affairs was reported. The case, however, illustrates the safeguards of the national banking system. The loss of the bank's assets was promptly discovered before the other assets had followed. There was no opportunity for completely cleaning out the resources in speculations to get the lost money back, as in the case of the Penn Bank of this city. Of the \$15,000,000 assets of the bank, \$13,000,000 are left to pay depositors, and arrangements are already completed by which creditors can receive cash on their claims to the extent of 75 per cent. Nevertheless, the fact that such loans are possible even under the checks of the national banking system affords the most telling commentary on the claims of that financial school which is now engaged in claiming that bank loans afford the soundest basis for circulating notes."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

Examiner's Reports Should be Published.—"It is justly complained by honest bankers that the odium of dishonesty of others is carried over to them. This is true, and the only reason for it is that the public has no opportunity for learning who is honest and who is dishonest. If, six months ago, or three months ago, some one had charged that the officials of the National Bank of Illinois were violating the law, and were engaged in dishonest practises, there would have been a general protest against an assault on a reputable banking institution of high credit, and a claim that it was injurious to the business interests of the country. But if one year ago the knowledge of the bank examiners and the Controller of the Currency had been made public, people would have been put on their guard. And why should it not be made public? If a bank official deliberately violates the law, why should not the public be informed of the fact? Why should not the character of the dealings of an institution, which the Government, to a certain extent, guarantees by its system of examination, be known to every one if it becomes lawless? Why should not the depositor be given the opportunity to avoid the banker who violates the law, and patronize the banker who obeys the law? It is very certain that if bankers knew that examinations were to be made public, or at least so much of them as showed any violation of law, there would be a general avoidance of those violations which have caused so many of the national bank failures. We would suggest to the monetary conference the propriety of a provision for the publication of bank examiners' reports as soon as made, in at least two newspapers in the city where the bank is located."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

Imperfect Law.—"The machinery of the Government went as

far as it could in this case, unless the Controller had taken it into his head to act as if he were dealing with rogues and sharpers. No ordinary examination would have revealed the full extent of the manipulation of accounts, and here was a board of wealthy business men of high standing for integrity and ability who pledged their word that nothing was wrong. Evidently, therefore, some provision is needed in the law that shall make the examinations more thorough and compel the directors to know what they are talking about. The obligations of the latter should be made so heavy that they would constitute themselves their own examiners for fear of the consequences."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"It was no part of the contract which the Republican Party made with the people to provide that mismanaged business enterprises should succeed."—*The Evening Wisconsin (Rep.)*, Milwaukee.

"If people are to continue depositing their money in banks, some more efficacious means of protecting it against looters than is known at present will have to be devised, or the old stocking will become the general repository."—*The Times-Democrat (Bryan Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

"This failure will serve to emphasize the demand for legislation such as has been recommended by every Controller of the Currency for the last twenty years relative to the duties of bank directors, but it is hardly probable that there will be any practical result. At any rate, Congress has in the past shown no disposition to heed recommendations of this kind."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha, Nebr.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE BY CONTRACT.

TO conceive labor combinations as industrial units and employing combinations as other industrial units, both parties to make their contracts under law, suggests the possibility of something like peace in the industrial world. In his address before the American Economic Association (Baltimore, December 28) Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, president of the association, developed this conception to an extent which met the approval of numerous economists present and aroused the criticism of others. Professor Adams spoke on "The Relation of Economics to Jurisprudence," dealing fundamentally with the definition of property. He holds that according to the spirit of English jurisprudence the essence of property is privilege. By creating a privilege for the workingmen, a kind of property is created. Professor Adams would not attempt to define such property with precision, but he contends that by a method of arbitration, not by coercion, but by collective bargaining, membership in a union would become a valuable privilege, which it often fails to be now, and that when this privilege is fully established, there is really a property right formed which might be put in jeopardy just as any other kind of legal property.

We quote Professor Adams's language as reported in the press:

"Employers still assert their purpose to bargain with individual employees, and the employees still show a timidity, amounting at times even to cowardice, in the presence of definitely expressed responsibilities. Each party appears to think its liberty consists in being a law unto itself rather than in the discovery and measurement of their respective rights in view of the new industrial conditions under which they are obliged to live. Neither appears to recognize that the sociology of the industrial process has rendered collective bargaining imperative in order that due regard may be paid to the instinct of individualism by which both are impelled.

"The one thing needed is a true analysis of the situation and a satisfactory exposition of the advantages that would accrue from the labor contract. This service is the high privilege of economy, but it must be an economy that rests on history, that is motivated by a passion for liberty, and that is directed and limited by a knowledge of jurisprudence.

"Of the labor contract itself little can be said with confidence. It is likely that it will provide for determining pay for the work after the work is done; that it will secure to each worker an in-

dustrial home; that it will provide for a board of arbitration in each industry. This, indeed, in all probability will be its most significant clause, and it is likely that the by-laws of this court of arbitration and the decision which it renders upon such questions as are presented to it will, through a process of natural selection, eventually come to be a common law of labor rights.

"I can not refrain from suggesting in this connection, tho it be foreign to my present purposes, that arbitration thus established would result in a valued possession or privilege of the worker, and on this account he would become a responsible party in the world of industrial association. He would be the proprietor of the rights which the board of arbitration defined.

"The theory of property adjusted to the needs of our time is of a dual character. It must first express the rights of individuals associated together in an industrial unit; it must next express the duties of these industrial units to the public at large. The former constitutes the labor problem and the test of its solution should be freedom for the individual to realize himself. The latter constitutes the monopoly problem, and should aim at a just price and the preservation of industrial mobility. Provided these rights can be discovered and expressed in such a manner that they may be incorporated into contract on the one hand and in legislative enactments on the other, there is no reason in the nature of the case why harmony can not be restored to the industrial world and why the science of political economy should not recover its symmetry and form, of which it has been deprived by the trenchant criticisms of the last fifty years."

In the discussion which followed the president's address, Professor Hadley, of Yale, held that Professor Adams did not do justice to tendencies of the recent past, that perpetual succession and monopoly are not characteristic of modern corporations alone, and that the tendency of property is, in spite of corporations, to diffusion, especially in the matter of incomes. Professor Giddings, of Columbia, maintained that ethically there is a property belonging to the workingman not yet recognized by law; that when a man has been for a term of years a faithful employee of a miserly employer there is a distinct unrequited service, and that this service can be recognized by law. Professor Cummings, of Harvard, insisted that what was good economics was good ethics and *vice versa*. He thought that there is an unfortunate tendency to shift burdens upon corporations, and he would deprecate any further movement to invest the laborer with rights against corporations without laying upon the unions corresponding obligations. While admitting all the dangers to property from the standpoint of corporations, he held that the unions of workingmen should have responsibilities, legal and financial, as well as the corporations.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN THE WEST.

IT appears that besides securing a grant of full suffrage through the adoption of a constitutional amendment in Idaho, women were successful candidates for office in three States at the recent election. The elevation of Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon to the State Senate in Utah has attracted most attention. Her husband was the Republican candidate, but Mrs. Cannon on the opposition ticket defeated him by about 2,600 votes. No woman, we believe, has reached a higher political office in the United States.

Women were elected members of the lower branch of the state legislature in Colorado a few years ago; the recent election sends three women to the Assembly: Mrs. Evangeline Hertz, Mrs. Olive C. Butler, and Mrs. M. A. B. Conine. The election in Colorado also makes Grace Espey Patton state superintendent of public instruction.

Election reports from Illinois show that Estelle M. Davison was the successful candidate for county attorney of Brown county.

Offsetting these gains to some extent, a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women in California was defeated at the November election.

These facts renew press discussion of woman-suffrage in theory and practise. Numerous "sound-money" journals have held up

the far-Western women politicians as horrible examples of Bryanism. On the other hand some Eastern journals have been informed that Colorado women are sick of politics, and others have actually figured out that the women of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah were in fact conservatively arrayed on McKinley's side. Colorado papers point out the absurdity of arguing from a prejudiced standpoint on the justice of a general principle, by referring to the fact that when McIntire, Republican, was elected governor of the State to succeed Waite, the present critics praised Colorado women for redeeming the State. The *Denver Republican* considers the large liberty given woman as a mark of high civilization:

"Follow the path which leads from England toward the West, and it will be found that it is an ascent toward higher ideas of women and a larger liberty for them both personally and in respect of their property rights. Thus we see that in these particulars the United States as a whole stands on a higher plane than Great Britain. But the path does not

cease to ascend when it strikes the American shore. Its course is still upward as well as westward. In the middle West there is in respect of property rights greater liberty for women than in the Atlantic States. In Colorado a married woman has absolute control of her own property, if not of her husband's also. Women can ask no more of the law of Colorado than they received, for there is nothing more to give if equality is to be maintained."

The *Denver News*, speaking from experience with equal suffrage in the State, says, in part:

"As a matter of fact, women will never vote unanimously upon one side of any question, any more than men will. They will be divided in opinion, like any other class of citizens. They will be affected by all the causes that affect the opinions of any voter. They must secure their information on economic and political questions through the same sources, the rostrum and the press. The marked benefit of equal suffrage is that women are incited to secure this information. There is no political meeting in Colorado in which at least half the audience, and sometimes more, is not composed of women. Women have discussed the issues of the past campaign with as much intelligence as the older voters. Some great political leaders there are in Colorado who have made the financial question the study of a lifetime, who are better informed upon it than any others. But considering the average voters, the women will be found as well informed as the men. The same is true of local questions. Women are as much interested in the Denver charter, and in every species of beneficial legislation in the State, as the men—perhaps more so on an average. An increasing influence goes out from the women in their clubs and their homes, calling for good legislation and good government. The increase in the intelligence of the women of the State in regard to all these subjects, since they received the ballot, has been simply astonishing. . . .

"Suffrage in Colorado has come to stay. The women of the State cast a fuller vote on last election day than on any previous one. There has never been any question in Colorado as to the fact that the women voted in as large proportion as the men and sometimes larger. There doubtless are some women who do not value the ballot, or use it, just as there are some men. But the great body of women in the State value the right of suffrage, and would resent any attempt to take it away from them sufficient to warn any unlucky politician from the experiment. There is no doubt that some women have become discouraged in their at-



MRS. MARTHA H. CANNON,
State Senator-Elect, Utah.

tempts to secure reform, and have said that equal suffrage could achieve nothing. They did not realize what they had attempted when they began. That is a common feeling at times with every one who engages in reform work. There are not wanting those who say that representative government itself is a failure. And there were not wanting threats in New York during the last campaign that if the election went against the desire of that section of the country, representative government, as typified in that election, would be overthrown. But there are no arguments against equal suffrage which do not obtain with equal force against any suffrage at all."

The Herald, Salt Lake City, Utah, says:

"The great objection to woman-suffrage is prejudice, and nothing else. In half of the families of the land it is the wife who really administers the income of the family and makes it go much farther than the husband possibly could. Few married men take any important step without consulting their wives and getting their opinion and judgment. Why shouldn't their opinion and judgment be sought on public matters? It would be absolutely impossible for women to be greater failures in office than many men are. It would also be an impossibility for women to follow political leaders more blindly than men do. Herein they will perhaps always be the superiors of the men."

We also quote the *San Francisco Post* on the result of the amendment campaign in California:

"The only conspicuous paper in the State which opposed the adoption of the amendment was *The Chronicle*, and that journal's opposition was so mild as to scarcely attract attention. The truth about this matter probably is, that the women of California defeated the amendment themselves. There is little question that the men submitted the proposition to their wives, mothers, and sweethearts. We know for a fact that that was generally done in this city. We know, also, that hereabouts the ladies told their male friends that if given the franchise they would not vote. In our judgment it is not the men of California upon whom the woman-suffragists should concentrate their efforts. They should educate their own sex to demand the ballot. When that is done, the rest will be easy. With the women all on one side the men will not be long in capitulating."

PROPOSED CHARTER FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

THE press throughout the country takes the liveliest kind of interest in the plan of municipal government which is being formulated for Greater New York. By the terms of an act of legislature, the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and several outlying districts [estimated population 3,195,000; area 359.75 square miles. Map in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 11] is to be effected January 1, 1898. A commission of fifteen members, appointed by Governor Morton and including a number of mayors and state officers, has been at work for several months drafting a charter for the new municipality. This draft is to be submitted to the legislature February 1 for adoption. It is generally assumed that the Republican administration of the State is in touch with the commission and will substantially accept its plan. A revised draft of the main provisions of the proposed charter was made public by the commission late last month, and public hearings on it are being held. It provides, in brief, for—

Consolidation under the name of the City of New York. This city will be composed of five boroughs, called Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, each borough having borough boards, supplemented by 22 local improvement boards confined to state senatorial districts. The government of the greater city is vested in the new corporation created (which assumes the debts and takes practically all the property of the consolidated municipality), and in a "Municipal Assembly."

The Municipal Assembly will consist of two houses—37 councilmen and 104 aldermen, elected for a term of two years. This assembly is given all the powers and duties of the legislative bodies now existing in the district to be consolidated. It may

establish additional water-works, markets, parks, tunnels, docks, and various public buildings, but where more than \$1,000,000 is to be expended for one purpose the approval of the Board of Estimate and of the public at an election must be had. The right of the city to its various public places is declared inalienable. No franchise for the use of streets may be granted for more than twenty-five years, with privilege of one renewal on revaluation. On the termination of the franchise the plant of the grantee becomes the property of the city.

The mayor, elected for a term of two years, is made the central and responsible figure of administration:

He is given the power to appoint all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the controller, who is elected by the people every four years. The mayor will have supervisory control over the various departments, and an enlarged veto power upon the acts of the municipal assembly. To the mayor is given absolute power to remove, at will, every administrative officer, irrespective of the prescribed term of his office, during the first six months of his administration. After that he can remove only on charges with the approval of the governor.

The departments of municipal administration now existing in the various sections are consolidated under single municipal departments named as follows: Department of Finance, Law Department, Police Department, the Board of Public Improvements (including: 1, the Department of Water-Supply; 2, the Department of Highways; 3, the Department of Street Cleaning; 4, the Department of Sewers; 5, the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies; 6, the Department of Bridges); Department of Parks, Department of Buildings, Department of Public Charities, Department of Correction, Fire Department, Department of Docks, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Education, Department of Health.

The budget as drawn by the Board of Estimate is to be submitted to the Municipal Assembly, which can cut down, but can not enlarge items or insert new ones, and whose action is final.

Existing police departments are to be centralized in a new department under four commissioners, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party or have the same general opinions on state and national politics.

The Central Board of Education will consist of the chairmen of the school boards of the various boroughs and of members elected by those boards to serve annually.

There will be a board of three civil-service commissioners, and a bureau of municipal statistics to collect and report data concerning the working of city departments.

Among the New York papers unqualified approval of the draft is rare. *The Press* (Rep.) calls it "a charter of pure democracy," because the government *in toto* will come fresh from the people every two years. *The Times* (Dem.) finds fault with this opportunity for frequent overturns by parties, since non-partizanship is desirable in municipal government. *The Tribune* (Rep.) commends the report of the commission, but is non-committal on the plan. *The Journal* (Dem.) objects to centralization of functions in the mayor with responsibility "legally, tho not in fact, shared by the legislative body." *The World* (Dem.) indorses the plan as a whole for securing to the city "in a degree never hitherto known in this State the power to regulate for itself those affairs that concern only itself." *The Mail and Express* (Rep.) thinks that the bi partizan police board is a feature that mars the otherwise well-conceived plan, and it advocates the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department.

The Evening Post (Ind.) condemns the "machine" charter in part as follows:

"The first principle of self-government is control of expenditures, of appropriations. The new Assembly has no power over these whatever beyond the power to cut down an appropriation fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It can not increase or enlarge any item, nor insert a new one. It can put in operation no new plan of public work, involving the expenditure of over a million dollars, without first submitting it to a vote of the people.

"Then, too, under this Municipal Assembly, and more or less

distinct from it and independent in action, are several great administrative departments, each with powers of its own. Then, too, there are five boroughs and twenty-two local boards, all with powers of their own, as well as powers which they share with the Municipal Assembly. Was there ever such a complex system of divided responsibility as this? First we have the state legislature at Albany, with sovereign powers over local or municipal matters. Then we have the Municipal Assembly, which in its composition will be simply another legislature, with certain powers, more or less restricted, but all subordinate to the state body. Then we have thirty or more other smaller bodies, working under both the state and the municipal bodies, with some independent powers of their own. How would the people ever be able to fix responsibility for any particular act upon anybody? It would be passed from one to the other in a way that would delight the soul of every political trickster in the city. In fact, nothing more delightful in the shape of irresponsible or political machine rule could be devised. The boys could carry on their operations amid constant roars of laughter, for no reformer would ever be able to pin one of them down to responsibility for a single act. . . . It is impossible to find in this elaborate scheme for divided responsibility anything except a plan for purely partizan government."

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) commends the plan for its maintenance of home rule through the borough system; *The Citizen* (Ind.) says that under it "the mayor becomes the most powerful official in America outside the White House at Washington, and the people will have themselves to blame if they do not select the right kind of men for the office." *The Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"In spite of the preservation of local identity the various districts will be just as much part of the unified and greater city as tho no subdivisions had been created. The system has been likened to the operation of a number of small wheels within a large one. Brooklyn will derive the benefit of the immensely valuable estates in New York city proper and will be the gainer by the vast financial resources of New York as compared with its own. Provision has been made to secure equality of assessments and of taxation in all parts of the new city. In the matter of the debts of the various communities the Greater New York will assume them all, and also will carry out the obligations of the various sinking funds as a general charge upon the city at large. . . .

"The charter has been drafted under auspices that warrant the confidence not only of the people but of the political power or powers in control of the legislature. The commission has striven, in its own language, 'to effect a consolidation of the various municipalities so that there may be no break or jar in the unity and integrity of the single corporation, and no lack of power and supremacy in its central government,' and this we think it has done in a manner that entitles it to the most sincere commendation."

Federation Rather than Consolidation.—"The most notable feature is that it has in it a large element of federation, in distinction from consolidation. When Chicago took in the city of Lake View and the still more populous towns of Lake and Hyde Park, also Jefferson, with its wide area and small population, they became as completely merged in the city of Chicago as the original towns of south, west, and north Chicago. This city has absolute municipal unity. But Greater New York is to be divided into five boroughs, New York proper being the borough of Manhattan. The four others are Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens. Bronx probably embraces that large area north and west of the city proper, much of which, territorially speaking, is as rural as the forest primeval. In each borough there is to be a separate bureau of each department of the city government, a deputy chief at the head of each bureau. Thus while Chicago is moving toward the consolidation of what little there is left to break the completeness of the unity, namely, the township organizations, New York in its enlarged state has provided for district government, or home rule. . . . It looks as if Greater New York were on the eve of inaugurating a municipal experiment big and bright with promises of genuine reform, and that, be it remembered, comes of having the Republican Party in control in State and city."—*The Inter Ocean* (Rep.), Chicago.

Radical Changes of Plan.—"The feature of the charter of the Greater New York which represents the most radical departure

from the modern tendencies of municipal government is the marked centralization of power in the chief executive. The various state legislatures have exhibited a striking inclination of late years to curtail the power of the mayors in the larger municipalities, particularly with reference to police control. It is true that this state interference with municipal affairs has quite often excited a strong revulsion of sentiment from the electorate, but this does not remove the general drift toward a wider distribution of governmental responsibility among commissions and bureaus and departments. . . .

"The plan for two legislative bodies is undoubtedly a wise provision, judged by past records of European municipal governments, and will afford a wise check upon hasty legislation, while the provision for the election of members of both houses at the same time and their retirement at the same time will obviate the possibility of having houses that are opposed to each other in political belief, and will make it impossible for one party to remain uninterruptedly in power. The plan for a board of public improvements composed of six commissioners, each of whom is to be the head of one department, is the plan that has been in successful operation in St. Louis, and represents a distinct advance in the municipal management of public works."—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

A Tremendous Task.—"To lay down the principles of the fundamental law of a municipality which shall include five cities and a dozen or more incorporated towns is a task almost as great as that which confronted the framers of the United States Constitution. They have to provide for a larger population; for more numerous and expensive public works, and for matters which never disturbed the founders of the Republic. It is an undertaking which might well embarrass the most intelligent men of the age. Judging, however, by the results worked out by the commission, the task has not been wholly unsuccessful, and indications point to the formation of a municipality upon and around Manhattan Island that will rival London in extent and surpass Hongkong in the number of its inhabitants."—*The Herald*, Baltimore.

"It is the most interesting experiment of the sort ever undertaken in this country. Some people think it the riskiest."—*The Courant*, Hartford, Conn.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is high time something were done to abolish the 53-cent bank asset.—*The Journal*, New York.

From his own accounts, Weyler must have cleared the rebels out of Pinar del Rio by the simple, but perhaps not altogether satisfactory, method of driving them over into the province of Havana.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

ONE KIND OF PROGRESS.

This age electric, wonderful, sublime, surpassing grand—
Machines perform most all the work that once was done by hand.
No other age, no other time, such progress vast has seen—
They hope to make a senator at Springfield by machine.

—*The Record*, Chicago.

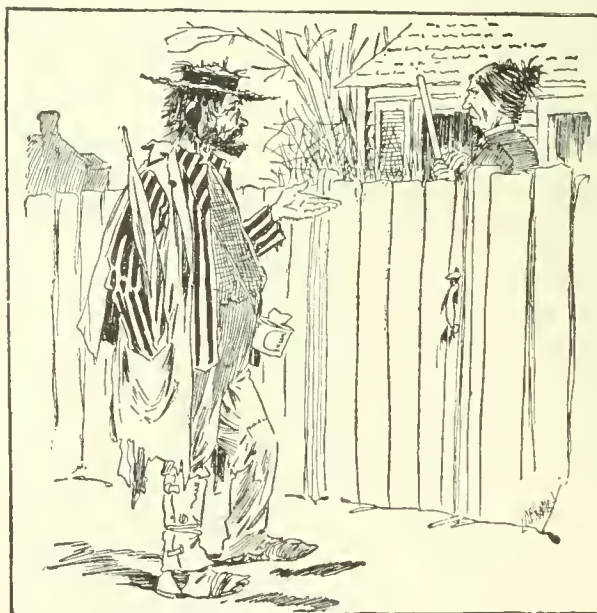
SUMMARY of recommendations of the sugar interests before the Ways and Means Committee:

First—A duty of 1 cent per pound.

Second—An additional duty of about ¼ cent.

Third—An additional discriminating duty.

Fourth—Repeat as often as necessary.—*The Free Press*, Detroit.



LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

TRAMP: "What! me 'work,' lady? Why, I'm a Cuban volunteer hastening to the front."
—*The Inter Ocean*, Chicago.

LETTERS AND ART.

HOW ONE OF MEISSONIER'S PICTURES WAS
"RESCUED."

ALL the world knows about Meissonier's famous picture, "Le Renseignement," which shows Marshal Saxe, accompanied by a troop of soldiers, at a cross-roads interrogating a peasant and making notes of his replies. Here is an interesting little story, as told in *The Century Magazine*, of the way in which William H.



MEISSONIER.

Vanderbilt "rescued" the picture from the hands of the Germans and restored it to the artist some sixteen years ago:

"In 1880 Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was sitting to Meissonier for his portrait, and Mr. Avery and Mr. Lucas were invited by the artist to come to his studio during the sittings, as Mr. Vanderbilt did not speak French. One day Mr. Vanderbilt asked, 'What picture does M. Meissonier think is the best he ever painted?' Meissonier, replying through Mr. Lucas, spoke of two, the celebrated '1814' and 'Le Renseignement.' The latter picture, he said, with a sigh and a deeply felt 'hélas!' was in Germany, in the hands of the enemies of France. It had been painted for the Exposition of 1867, and was bought by M. Petit, who asked fifty thousand francs for it. Mr. Walters [the late Wm. T. Walters of Baltimore] had offered forty-five thousand francs, but a German banker in Paris, M. Mayer, paid the price and got the picture. He was a well-known collector, and his family home was in Dresden. When the war of 1870 broke out, M. Mayer left Paris, and took the picture with him. Mr. Avery had seen his gallery every time he went to Dresden, and knew the picture. The conversation in the studio continued, and Avery and Lucas agreed that 'Le Renseignement' was, indeed, a wonderful canvas, Petit had tried to buy it back, but could not get it. It was thought it would be impossible to get Mayer to sell it, but Avery, authorized by Mr. Vanderbilt, resolved to try. He did not wish to make a trip to Dresden at the time, so he wrote to Mayer that a friend of his wanted the picture, but not as a matter of business. It was not to buy to sell again. The banker replied that he had often been importuned to sell the picture, but had invariably refused; yet, now that he felt himself growing old (he had then reached the age of eighty), and that as after his death his family might not care to keep it, he would take a certain price for it. He added that he might change his mind over night, for he found it hard to decide to sell. Avery lost no time in telegraphing, and the next day received the canvas by parcels post; the marvelous picture was actually in his room in the hotel! A draft on London was sent to Dresden at once, and

the deed was done. Mr. Vanderbilt and his two fellow conspirators now set about arranging a surprise for Meissonier. The next day was to be the last sitting for the portrait, and when they arrived at the studio one of them carried a parcel, which was placed in a safe corner. The sitting proceeded, and at last Meissonier said the portrait was finished; there was not another touch to be added. 'Now you may see me sign,' he announced, and the act was accomplished with a due observance on the part of the company of the importance of the moment. The artist then went into another room to put the little portrait in a frame he had ready for it. 'Le Renseignement' was quickly taken from the corner, set in a frame on the easel, and the three men stood by to see what Meissonier would do. 'When he came in and suddenly saw the picture,' says Mr. Avery, 'he almost went crazy in his joy. He got down on his knees before it so that he could look at it closely, and cried out, "*Oh, mon bon tableau! Oh, mon bon tableau!*" and with difficulty found words to express his delight. He loved his picture that he never expected to see again, and his heart was full.' Of course when it became known that 'Le Renseignement' was in France again, there were accounts in the newspapers of how it had come about, and in Berlin and in Paris the stories were equally wide of the truth. One paper said that Mrs. Vanderbilt, the wife of a multimillionaire from America, had gone to Dresden, bought the picture, and carried it off in her arms. Another said that a rich English lord had gone to Mayer's, and counted out bank-notes on the table before him until he told him to stop and take the picture."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S PLACE AMONG POETS.

"THE unchallenged laureate of Greater Britain," is the title conferred on Kipling by Montgomery Schuyler, and on the whole the phrase seems fairly well justified by the reception accorded his "Seven Seas." Not that the book fails to receive an ample share of severe criticism. Nearly every reviewer has a shy at it for its occasional coarseness, if for nothing else; but none fail to admit the power of the book and to concede to the author an important place among poets. On the whole the American critics are less enthusiastic than the English. Charles Eliot Norton (*Atlantic Monthly*), who thinks Kipling "continues the great succession of royal English poets," finds especial delight in his sea poems:

"All that belongs to the story of man upon the sea—the line-of-battle ship, the merchantman, the tramp steamer, the derelict, the little cargo-boats, the lighthouse, the bell-buoy—has its part in his verse of human experience. And so vivid are his appreciations of the poetic significance of even the most modern and practical of the conditions and aspects of sea life that in 'McAndrew's Hymn,' a poem of surpassing excellence alike in conception and in execution, Mr. Kipling has sung the song of the marine steam-engine and all its machinery, from furnace-bars to screw, in such wise as to convert their clanging beats and throbs into a sublime symphony in accord with the singing of the morning stars."

As there seems to be but one view regarding the "Hymn" spoken of above, namely, that it is the finest thing in the book, we quote a portion of it here (McAndrews, the Scotch Engineer, is soliloquizing):

"Men, ay an' women, call me stern. Wi' these to oversee
Ye'll note I've little time to burn on social repartee.
The bairns see what their elders miss; they'll hunt me to an' fro,
Till for the sake of—well, a kiss—I tak' 'em down below.
That minds me of our Viscount loon—Sir Kenneth's kin—the chap
Wi' russia leather tennis-shoon an' spar-decked yachtin'-cap.
I showed him round last week, o'er all—an' at the last says he:
'Mister McAndrews, don't you think steam spoils romance at sea?'
Damned ijjit! I'd been doon that morn to see what ailed the throws,
Manholin', on my back—the cranks three inches from my nose.
Romance! Those first-class passengers they like it very well
Printed an' bound in little books; but why don't poets tell?
I'm sick of all their quirks an' turns—the loves an' doves they dream—
Lord, send a man like Robbie Burns to sing the Song o' Steam!
To match wi' Scotia's noblest speech yon orchestra sublime
Whaurto—uplifted like the Just—the tail-rods mark the time.
The crank-throws give the double-bass; the feedpump sobs an' heaves;
An' now the main eccentrics start their quarrel on the sheaves.
Her time, her own appointed time, the rocking link-head bides,
Till—hear that note?—the rod's return whings glimmerin' through the
guides.

They're all awa! True beat, full power, the clanging chorus goes
 Clear to the tunnel where they sit, my purring dynamos.
 Interdependence absolute, foreseen, ordained, decreed,
 To work, ye'll note, at any tilt an' every rate o' speed.
 Fra skylight-lift to furnace-bars, backed, bolted, braced, an' stayed,
 An' singin' like the Mornin' Stars for joy that they are made;
 While, out o' touch o' vanity, the sweatin' thrustblock says:
 'Not unto us the praise, or man—not unto us the praise!
 Now, a' together, hear them lift their lesson—theirs an' mine;
 'Law, Orrder, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline!
 Mill, forge, an' try-pit taught them that when roarin' they arose,
 An' whiles I wonder if a soul was gied them wi' the blows."

The Saturday Review (London), however, thinks the above extract indicates "an abuse of technical terminology" that is steadily growing on Kipling, and which here "passes all bounds of moderation." "Why not," asks the reviewer, "have 'Hospital Hymns' like the following?"

The inspissated alkaloids with eczema contend,
 But Heaven pursues the comatose, no bismuth can befriend;
 Spasmodic hydrocarbonates with tetanus combine
 To whing thy cardiac meroblast, oh, molecule of mine!"

It sees in the "Seven Seas" "magnificent force and resonance, indomitable high spirits, extraordinary knowledge, and sympathies of the finest temper," but it thinks Kipling "has forgotten his first love, his early artist's passion for pure and beautiful writing."

Montgomery Schuyler (*North American Review*) finds, as most others find, that the dominant note of the book is "to celebrate the British Empire." He writes:

"There is a society in London ramifying throughout the British world, and devoted to 'Imperial Federation,' which comprises a number of august personages; but it may be doubted whether it has achieved anything like so much for its purpose as the poems of Rudyard Kipling. He began to labor at it long ago in 'The Widow at Windsor' in the Atkins dialect, and he made a more express contribution to it in 'The English Flag,' which begins with a rebuke of English insularity:

'And what should they know of England who only England know?—'

In this volume he returns to it again and again, so that nearly half the contents of 'The Seven Seas,' as well as the title, are devoted to it—nearly half the contents in space, and perhaps more than half the contents in poetical value."

Mr. Schuyler deplures Kipling's lack of good taste, which makes him defy conventions for the mere sake of defiance.

The Bookman's review, signed "Y. Y.," is more disparaging than any other we have noted. Its reviewer has examined the "Seven Seas" "with wonder, reluctant admiration, repulsion, dismay." Kipling's peculiar province, "the domain where he was first pioneer and will long remain supreme, is the Brute-Man or Man-Brute, whichever name you prefer." If the poetry from Homer downward which universal criticism has sanctioned be really poetry, what, asks "Y. Y.," "is this new school of blood and iron, of slang and profanity"? The editor of *The Bookman* (we are speaking of the American edition) seems to agree with "Y. Y." He writes:

"The test of the great artist is his power to deal with quiet life in the sober daylight. It may be unfair to say that Mr. Kipling is at home only in one dirty corner of India; that whenever he turns his lantern on a virtue he makes respectfully off, and that his only hero so far is the devil. But it is true that in his hotly glowing pictures we find no deep sympathy with humanity, no intelligence of obscure virtue and endurance, no ear for the clash of spiritual armies. Mr. Kipling has unbounded faith in dynamite, but none in heaven. He can not work without the electric light; with still life Mr. Kipling can do nothing."

Richard Henry Stoddard is very cautious about assigning Kipling his place among the poets. In his department in *The Mail and Express*, he has this to say:

"That there are great qualities in it ['Seven Seas'] as a whole, and that it contains two or three great poems, 'McAndrew's Hymn' being one of these, is more certain, we think, than that a new English poet has come, and come to stay, in Mr. Rudyard

Kipling. He has fine gifts; but while they are akin to, they are not necessarily poetical gifts, for they abound in his prose, and are quite as effective there as in his verse, which, spirited as it is, strikes us as having been produced with a determined and ambitious effort, a careful study to appear careless, a premeditated improvisation."

The London *Spectator* finds the "Barrack-Room Ballads," which take up about two fifths of the volume, "full of dusty and repulsive detail," with "only the faintest ring even of that finer scorn which saves so many of Mr. Kipling's ballads from utter shabbiness and squalor." It quotes the following as a specimen of the worst type of the ballads in the book:

"Through the Plagues of Egypt we was chasin' Arabi,
 Gettin' down an' shovin' in the sun;
 An' you might 'ave called us dirty, an' you might 'ave called us dry,
 An' you might 'ave 'eard us talkin' at the gun.
 But the Captain 'ad 'is jacket, an' the jacket it was new—
 ('Orse Gunners, listen to my song!)
 An' the wettin' of the jacket is the proper thing to do,
 Nor we didn't keep 'im waitin' very long.

One day they gave us orders for to shell a sand redoubt,
 Loadin' down the axle-arms with case;
 But the Captain knew 'is dooty, an' he took the crackers out
 An' he put some proper liquor in its place.
 An' the Captain saw the shrapnel, which is six-an'-thirty clear.
 ('Orse Gunners, listen to my song!)
 'Will you draw the weight,' sez 'e, 'or will you draw the beer?'
 An' we didn't keep 'im waitin' very long.
For the Captain, etc.

Then we trotted gentle, not to break the bloomin' glass,
 Tho the Arabites 'ad all their ranges marked;
 But we dursn't 'ardly gallop, for the most was bottled Bass,
 An' we'd dreamed of it since we was disembarked:
 So we fired economic with the shells we 'ad in 'and,
 ('Orse Gunners, listen to my song!)
 But the beggars under cover 'ad the impudence to stand,
 An' we couldn't keep 'em waitin' very long.
And the Captain, etc.

So we finished 'arf the liquor (an' the Captain took champagne),
 An' the Arabites were shootin' all the while;
 An' we left our wounded 'appy with the empties on the plain,
 An' we used the bloomin' guns for pro-jectile!
 We limbered up an' galloped—there were nothing else to do—
 ('Orse Gunners, listen to my song!)
 An' the Battery came a-boundin' like a boundin' kangaroo,
 But they didn't watch us comin' very long.
As the Captain, etc.

We was goin' most extended—we was drivin' very fine,
 An' the Arabites were loosin' 'igh and wide,
 Till the Captain took the glassy with a rattlin' right incline,
 An' we dropped upon their 'eads the other side.
 Then we give 'em quarter—such as 'adn't up and cut
 ('Orse Gunners, listen to my song!)
 An' the Captain stood a limberful of fizzy—somethin' Brutt,
 But we didn't leave it fizzing very long.
For the Captain, etc.

We might ha' been court-martialed, but it all come out all right
 When they signaled us to join the main command.
 There was every round expended, there was every gunner tight,
 An' the Captain waved a corkscrew in 'is 'and.
But the Captain 'ad 'is jacket, etc.

The London *Academy* speaks of the realistic attitude of the book in the following words:

"Mr. Rudyard Kipling is surely not mocking any one in heaven or on earth when he consecrates his work to the God of things as they are. He means it; he is responsible for the plain report of his own candid sight of things. Such an erect attitude as some men have taken in the face of outer nature, confessing the whole truth, not complaining, not exaggerating, professors of neither optimism nor pessimism, dwelling in no fool's paradise, not desperate, not foolishly cheerful, courageous, without illusion, without ill-temper, thinkers of the thought that comes by observation—that is Mr. Kipling's position and that his character, not merely in face of nature, of seasons, of vegetation, tempests, hunting, prey, and death in the woods, but in face of men and money, commerce, war, slang, violence, wayfaring, and the *exploitation* of the round world. He is serious, in the only sense that he would consider worthy of practise, of respect, and of attention: he is truthful, simple, and a confessor of the actual. A little paltering with things as they are not, and he would immediately lose the seriousness that is the very cause of his work."

It quotes the following fine lines from the "Rime of the Three Sailors," which it terms "magnificent":

"The great man-seal haul back to the sea and no man knows their path.
Then dark they lie and stark they lie—rookery, dune, and floe,
And the Northern Lights come down o' nights to dance with the houseless snow;
And God who clears the grounding berg and steers the grinding floe,
He hears the cry of the little kit-fox and the wind along the snow.
But since our women must walk gay and money buys their gear,
The sealing-boats they filch that way at hazard year by year.
English they be and Japanee that hang on the Brown Bear's flank,
And some be Scot, but the worst, God wot, and the boldest thieves, be Yank."

The Westminster Gazette finds Kipling's view of life a trifle lurid, his literary manners a little loud, and thinks that the reader who has never killed anything human is apt to feel himself placed on the defensive. The critic of the London *Daily News* thinks that Kipling's poetry means little less than the staying of national degeneration, and the London *Standard* wants his ballads set to music and sung to the widest possible public.

THE NEW P. R. A.: EDWARD J. POYNTER.

THE English art monthlies are, of course, devoting considerable space to the review and illustration of the life and works of the new president of the Royal Academy, Mr. (presently to be "Sir," or will it be "Lord"?) Edward J. Poynter. *The*

Magazine of Art (January) thus enumerates his qualifications:

"It is not only the position of Mr. Poynter as an exhibitor in the Royal Academy which has marked the artist out as the successor of Lord Leighton and Sir John Millais. It is rather the width of his range, the depth of his scholarship, the comprehensiveness of his sympathies, and his versatility in the practise of his art. As an administrator he has proved his capacity at the National Gallery; as a teacher, by his experience as principal of the National Training-

School at South Kensington; as a connoisseur, by his work as director for art at South Kensington and at Trafalgar Square; as painter, by his numerous exhibits in Burlington House; as designer, whether in fresco, mosaic, glass, pottery, and tile-work, by his labors in St. Stephen's, Dulwich, in the Palace of Westminster, and South Kensington Museum, and elsewhere, and in his noble design for the decoration of St. Paul's; as a lecturer, by his most admirable series of addresses delivered during his tenure of the Slade professorship at the University College, London; as a medallist, by the designs for our current coinage, of which the reverses show his accepted designs. Such are the more obvious claims of the new president to the honor that has been conferred upon him. But his merit lies deeper in the wide scholarship which has rewarded his intense industry and perseverance, and which, wedded to his latent ability and to his keen sense of appreciation, has produced in him an artistic catholicity not less generous for being strictly disciplined, not less refined for being based upon a classic model. It need but be added that he is a fit representative of the Royal Academy in public and in society, that he is sympathetic and kindly as he is earnest and energetic, and the propriety of the election will not be held in doubt."

The article, which is written by the editor, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, draws the following interesting (and accurate) parallel between Poynter and the late Lord Leighton:

"When, in 1854, at Rome young Frederick Leighton urged Poynter, younger still, to study the figure rather than devote himself wholly to landscape, and set draperies for his friend to study, he little imagined that their two selves would in due time be called to the headship of English art. Yet it is clear enough that both men took the straight path that leads, opportunity permitting, to the presidential chair. Both, whether they knew it or not, were intensely academic in their aims—academic in the right and noble sense. Both sought out an ideal beauty, each in his own way. Both aimed at the perfection of Greek art; the art of both was decorative rather than realistic; both were and ever remained intensely conscientious, industrious, and sincere, turned aside by no obstacles in their striving after mastery of technic, shirking no difficulty, no complexity of drawing, as so many moderns do, but meeting them honestly and surmounting them if they could. To both perfection of drawing was a goal-in-chief; and altho Leighton most worshiped Raphael of all the masters of the Renaissance, and Mr. Poynter bent the knee to Michelangelo, both painters were heart and soul for classic beauty, and built up their art on a profound study of the history of their subject, and used their knowledge as stepping-stones for all the work of their hands. I do not think I overstate the obligation of Mr. Poynter to Leighton's early influence."

MORE LETTERS FROM GEORGE SAND.

SINCE the extraordinary letters from George Sand to Alfred de Musset appeared (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 12) the Paris reviews have been flooded with further correspondence of a scarcely less self-revealing and otherwise interesting character. It can not be said, however, that they clear up that persistent and singular mystery called George Sand; they merely confirm all that has been suspected for so many years and prove her the most enigmatic personality and the most incontinent and outrageous flirt in all literary history.

The *Revue de Paris* follows up the de Musset batch with a long series of letters to Sainte-Beuve. Seventeen of these appear in the mid-November issue and cover the stretch of years from 1833 to 1845. There is an occasional half-tone, so to speak, of dalliance (it sometimes seems as if "poor old George," as she calls herself, could not write ten lines to any man without affecting a lover-like attitude!); but in the main the Sainte-Beuve section are letters of friendship. She made him, in fact, a sort of confessor-général; and an onerous business he must have found it!

"My friend," she writes in the first letter, "I was thoroughly hideous and mean the other night. Forget it. I am not often so wretched. Usually I bear my suffering with sufficient calmness and resolution enough. Like all true cowards I have the completest respect of courage. . . . It is contemptible egoism, this uncovering of one's ulcers to attract compassion." Yet she is forever doing it; doing it, moreover, with a kind of gusto, and then begging to have her sin forgiven and forgotten! And she is forever quarreling and "making up" with that unique flattery of hers, thus:

"When I cover you with malediction it is the outcome of anger; but, after all, I know well enough that to misunderstand and calumniate you is one of my greatest crimes. In all the race of writers, as Solange says, among those conceited liars whom I so cordially hate and among whom I have found such few friends, I have looked for one only—yourself. Do not listen when I repulse you, and speak not of new affections. If your friendship has not cured me, if your esteem has not exalted me, whose hand *can* help me? Adieu, preserve the secret of my misery. Do not come to see me for two or three days. I must pull myself together. Write to me if you have an instant to spare."

"Do you know, my friend," she writes a month later, "that you are a very queer fish? . . . Upon my word, you are thoroughly



From a photograph by Elliott & Fry.

EDWARD J. POYNTER.

ridiculous!" And, supposing that one reason of his eccentric behavior might be that he was in love with a jealous woman who "does me the honor to take me for a rival and prevents you from coming to see me," she exclaims, "tell her I am three hundred years old; that I sent in the checks of my womanhood before her grandmother was born; that I am good for nothing except psychological dispute which no more attracts men toward me than it impels me toward men!"

Here is more light on the *liaison* with de Musset: "I believe I am incapable of love henceforth," she writes, in July, 1833, "but capable of friendship. That is why I still search for friends." Yet in August she declares:

"I am in love, and this time very seriously, with Alfred de Musset. This is no caprice, but a deep attachment of which I will tell you in detail in another letter. [This other letter was never written, we are told.] . . . I once loved for six years, another time for three, and now I don't know what I am capable of. Many fancies have crossed my brain, but my heart has not been tried sufficiently to frighten me; I say so now because I feel it.

"I felt it when I loved P. M. He repulsed me; I promptly recovered. But at last, so far from being afflicted and misunderstood, I find a candor, a loyalty, a tenderness that intoxicates me. It is both a young man's love and a comrade's friendship. It is something of which I had no idea, which I never believed I should meet, *there* above all. I denied it, repulsed it, rejected it right away, and at last I have surrendered, and am happy in having done so."

Yet characteristically she strives to whittle away the effect of this confession:

"I surrendered more to friendship than to love, and the love I would not know reveals itself to me without any of the troublings that I thought inevitable. I am happy; thank God for me. There are, even yet, hours of sadness and vague suffering for me; this is in me and proceeds from me. If I were to abjure the infirmities of my nature I should no longer be me and would die with terror at the thought of becoming again the self that was. I am in the truest and best condition for regeneration and for consolation. Do not dissuade me.

"If you are astonished and alarmed, perhaps, at my choice; if this union of two souls that, each in its own behalf, denied that which it sought and found in the other, take note, in auguring the future, that I have well-told this new *romance*. Can not I see you for an hour before I leave for le Berry? Try to get away. Perhaps we are in one of those 'cases reserved,' wherein, having an important secret to confide to you, it will be useful to me to see you.

"Now, having told you what is in my heart, I want you to say what shall be my conduct. Planche has passed for my lover. I don't care. *He is not*. It matters much to me now that people scent that he is not, tho it matters nothing to me that they believe he was. You must understand that I can not live intimately with two men who could be taken to have the same connection with me; that would not suit any of the three.

"I have, therefore, taken the step—the very painful step, for me, but inevitable—of 'sacking' Planche. We have settled our accounts frankly and affectionately, and we shook hands at parting, loving each other from the bottom of our hearts, and promising an eternal esteem. I am glad to tell you this, so that Planche may be exculpated in your eyes, or at least justified, of reproaches which have been brought against him—reproaches that I have never cared to inquire into, that I do not mind at all, never having had any to make myself. I should be greatly upset if our separation had the air of a quarrel and justified the bad opinion many have of him. I do everything I can to avoid it, therefore, by stating clearly what my position is regarding Monsieur de M. and regarding G. P. I care little for the opinions of those who place no reliance on my word, and who prefer to believe the bad equally with the good. Such people are either wicked or unwell. I dread the one sort, and I have no use for the other, being myself very often unwell.

"I don't know if my daring conduct will please you. Perhaps you will think me a woman who publishes her affections. But I beg of you to consider that I am in a situation altogether exceptional, and that I am forced henceforth to bare my private life in

full daylight. I will not make a great case for the public voice; meanwhile if it is easy for me to enlighten it upon the principal points, I must do so. The public says I am inconstant and fantastic, that I pass from Planche to Musset, and presently will leave Musset for another. It matters little, provided they do not say my bed received two men on the same day. I shall find myself misunderstood; 'tis a small matter. But I will not be calumniated and outraged, as I shall be if I do not take the initiative and tell the truth.

"So far in the sincerity of my soul, with more or less of strength and virtue retained by it in passing through my unhappy life; these are delicate matters, appreciable only by two or three friends. You know you are the one I most esteem. I will see you or write, so that you will rightly comprehend me, clear me from the stains, and take the right side. I want to feel that, near or far, two or three noble souls move through life sustaining me by voice and sympathy. These are the brothers and sisters I shall find again in God's bosom when the pilgrimage is done. Adieu, my friend. Always yours."

What Sainte-Beuve thought of all this the present revelations do not show. Where are *his* letters, and when is the new and true life of George Sand to be written? In a week or two she invites him to dine with Alfred de Musset and says she will ask Béranger, "who is come to see me and whom I like much"—or is it "love"? That must have been an interesting feast! Then comes a gap of fourteen months, and then this:

"My friend, I want to see you and have a talk tête-à-tête. That is impossible at my house. Be so good as to go to Henry IV.'s College to-morrow between 12:30 and 1 o'clock; ask for my son. I shall be with him. From there we will take a turn on the Place Ste.-Geneviève, and in half an hour I will explain my case and ask your counsel. I have a question of life and death to decide. Help me!"

It must have been the "row" with Alfred, for very shortly afterward she writes in a miserable tone:

"Alfred has written me an affectionate little letter full of repentance of his violences. His heart is so good in all that! I have sent him, as my only answer, a leaflet from my garden, and he has sent me a lock of his hair, which I had often begged of him—that is to say, fifteen days ago; and behold! it is all over.

"I do not want to see him again; it makes me too ill. But I shall want all my strength to refuse him an interview, for he will demand one. He loves me no more, but he is always tender and repentant after a storm of anger; he would efface the miserable memory he has left me of our farewells. He believes he will do me good and he deceives himself. . . . I shall have that strength, I promise you. . . . I am suffering in spirit, and yet quiet. I dream much; I shall be brought to bed of some sentimental book, I weep and laugh at the same time.

"My friend, how good you have been to me, and how dear to me it is to feel myself assisted and consoled by you and all those true hearts who love me in spite of everything! Be sure that never in all my life will I forget the active and indulgent affection you have had for me. If ever you need me, how happy I shall be!

"Adieu, my dear confessor. Write me a little line to tell me all that you will; but if you know anything unpleasant about Alfred, some fit of spleen in which he has spoken ill of me, do not tell me; I have suffered quite enough, and I am quite resigned at losing him.

"Adieu, I am almost idiotic, but I shall recover. I embrace you with all my heart. Are you well? Are you happy? Yes, you are loved!

"Think sometimes of me, and pray to the good God for your poor old friend George."

All which, taken with the letters to de Musset himself, is a singular side-light on their connection.

The *Nouvelle Revue* publishes the correspondence between George Sand and the Abbé Rochet. It is a diverting and notable episode, a sort of ecclesiastical flirtation, in which the poor priest made the first highly philosophical approaches to the lady, who, to tell the truth, makes a very good show of being in trouble about her soul; but he is finally caught in the toils of as skilful and hysterical a coquette as ever wrote compromising letters.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN AMERICAN LITERATURE AGAIN.

MR. C. DE THIERRY, whose raillery at the American woman we reprinted last week, awakens a quick response, not from an American woman, but from an exasperated American man. Hugh H. Lusk is the champion who enters the lists in her behalf (*North American Review*, December); but while he speaks with some scorn of the flippancy of Mr. de Thierry, and gracefully calls him a fool in the first paragraph—"a writer who would seem to belong to the class proverbially credited with more than celestial hardihood, tho armed with less than celestial caution"—he is forced to admit that the American type of woman has, indeed, as de Thierry charges, been very scantily treated in American poetry and fiction. But he thinks the explanation is easily found and is one that does not reflect in any way upon the gentler sex of this country.

He endeavors first to account for the fact that the authorities of the Boston Public Library selected the names of five British female writers and but one American for their memorial tablets. The apparent intention of the committee, says Mr. Lusk, was to select, not those who have attained the highest literary distinction, but those who were "the first pioneers of their sex in various paths of literary achievement." The result seems to indicate simply that the literary women of America had not, in the opinion of the judges, blazed new paths in literature.

As to the other charge, that the American woman has seldom been an inspiration to the American writer, Mr. Lusk admits its truth, as follows:

"The allegation that American women have not so far impressed the greatest writers of their own country as to induce them to delineate types of character that can be recognized as essentially American is one which contains, it must be confessed, a considerable amount of truth. It was absurd indeed to instance the fact that Longfellow artistically represented his *Evangeline* as possessing no specially American characteristics, or that Hawthorne did not select an American rather than an English Hebrew girl as the heroine of 'Transformation,' which dealt with scenes foreign to America; but it is not absurd to ask the question why these and many other leading American authors have so generally preferred to expend their best energies in delineating characters foreign to their own country rather than those nearer home. This fact—for to an important extent it is a fact—is one of the discoveries made by the critic of *The Contemporary* during his excursion into the domain of American literature; and it is the one which seems to have been responsible for most of his erroneous conclusions. He has found that many American authors, and among them perhaps a majority of the most talented and popular, have found their themes in Europe rather than in America; and he has remarked, and with truth, that in doing so the characters they have portrayed have conformed to the types native to the countries in which their stories are laid. It may be said that this is artistic, and the assertion can not be refuted; the point is that it is unique."

What is the explanation of this? Mr. Lusk finds it in the newness of the country. Any view of a people's literature that fails to grasp the history and conditions of the population must be misleading. An attempt to estimate the intellectual or social conditions of Australia, for instance, by its imaginative literature, would lead us far astray. The analogy between Australia and America is a closer one than between this country and any European country. Mr. Lusk proceeds:

"In both, the process of forming a people fitted to make the best of those conditions is still going on, and in neither has the crystallizing effect of long centuries acting upon the people had time to make itself fully apparent. The past history of either country seems as nothing compared with the great expanse of the future that lies before it—the faces of the people of each turn naturally to the future of the country rather than to its past. It is in such a state of things as this that imaginative literature finds little material at home. When Shakespeare wrote in England it

was to foreign scenes that he turned most naturally, and, except in his historical plays, he made little use of his own country. It is true that he made his characters, wherever they were supposed to be, speak as English men and women, but this arose from the fact that he knew none but English people, and so far as it went it was a limitation of his genius. In this respect writers are more fortunate to-day. It is possible for the writer who finds that works of imagination dealing with countries foreign to his own are the most appreciated by his own people to visit those countries and render his artistic work more perfect by making it more true. In doing so he meets a natural want, and satisfies a craving which both in himself and his readers is artistic. . . . In the earlier stages of its development the new nation and its literature will naturally bear all the marks of that from which it sprang, the models for its imitation will be found not in its new home but in that which it has left, and its standards of excellence will, consciously or the reverse, be looked for there. At present the United States, in respect at least of its literature, is only beginning to emerge from this elementary stage of intellectual evolution."

Praise for Another American Painter. — John McLure Hamilton is the subject of an appreciative and well illustrated "study" by Harrison S. Morris in *The Art Journal*. He was born of English (? Scotch) parents at Philadelphia in 1853, and, we are told, had Edwin A. Abbey for a fellow student, and received his first instruction from the late George W. Holmes. After studying at Antwerp, Paris (under Gérôme), and Fontainebleau, he returned home for a time, but finally settled, like so many of his American brother artists, in London, where, since his clever and painful picture "Vivisection," he has won a steadily increasing acceptance. In 1892 his portrait of Gladstone was purchased for the Luxembourg Gallery by the French Government. "His able career," says Mr. Foster, "seems to have been a slow evolution of the especial traits of observation and the sense of color and form, which are summed up in the two famous portraits of Mr. Gladstone . . . and in the pastels of the same great sitter . . . in the portraits of Bismarck, John Tyndall, Cardinal Manning, G. F. Watts, R.A., Onslow Ford, R.A., Herbert Spencer, Alfred Gilbert, R.A., Mrs. Gladstone, Dorothy Drew, Rider Haggard, Master Wolfram Ford, and in the unfinished likeness of the late Lord Leighton. To have painted such a group is in itself an achievement worthy of fame; but when it is realized that these portraits are eminently original, that they have won the high approval of authorities, French, English, German, and American, and that several of them have been crowned with unusual honors, the place given Mr. John McLure Hamilton in the art of portraiture must be very near the topmost rank of modern achievement."

NOTES.

THE poet and novelist, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, is the fortunate beneficiary of a legacy of \$200,000 and a summer-home from the late Henry L. Pierce, the Boston millionaire. Each of the twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich is favored with an additional bequest of \$100,000.

ONE of the reasons given for the preference accorded English novelists over American in the latter's own "home-market," is the greater labor and care taken by the former. The London correspondent of *The Tribune* writes: "Mrs. Humphry Ward is among the slowest of writers, and revises every page many times. Mr. George Meredith's refinement of style is the result of continuous labor. Mr. Hall Caine carries a plot for a story in his head for two years before he writes a line, and he makes three distinct drafts of the book, enlarging each version until final revision becomes possible. Sarah Grand has already written her new story twice, and she has taken it to Spain for a third revision during the winter."

MAURICE THOMPSON has no higher idea of Charles Dickens than W. D. Howells has. In *The Independent* recently Mr. Thompson writes: "The pity of it all lies in the waste of genius, which at best is so scarce—a waste made distressingly obvious when we think what a novelist Dickens would have been could he but have written good English, what a romancer the elder Dumas, given the style, the art-power of Maupassant! Dickens must pass out of the list of permanent fames—he is already gone, he was so ignorant and slovenly—while De Quincey will stay. . . . Dickens had not the vast reserve of culture, the serene dignity of one who is a perfect master of his craft; nor had he Shakespeare's divine accuracy of artistic apprehension touching even the simplest human moods. Where Shakespeare sighed inwardly, silently, Dickens blubbered and wailed, and, alas! in the most slovenly literature ever penned."

SCIENCE.

SOME VISIONARY ELECTRICIANS.

IN all departments of invention the "crank" is a familiar figure, but in none more so than in electricity. Here his name is legion; yet he must be treated with gentleness and even respect, for the crank of to-day may develop into the world-famous discoverer of to-morrow; one never can be certain about these things. A correspondent of *The Electrical Review* (London), signing himself "Cable Expert," gives some amusing and instructive particulars about his experiences with some of these people. He says:

"A. M. Kildischewsky of Moscow announces that he has made an important discovery by which the difficulties of telephoning over submarine cables have been eliminated. With touching *naïveté* he adds that he has tried this submarine innovation on an aerial wire with successful results. A bicyclist might just as well say that he intends to reach New York in the wake of an ocean-flyer because he has recently made a successful trip along the Great North road.

"I have met many visionaries of the caliber of this man of Moscow. One and all threatened to revolutionize the cable service by their telephonic triumphs. The famous Cornelius Herz came to our station in Brest some twelve years ago with a magnificent scheme 'destined to work a revolution,' and, incidentally, make the fortune of both company and inventor. Alas! no satisfactory results were obtained on the short Brest-Penzance cable. When Cornelius mentioned the long Atlantic cable the managing director smiled and murmured: '*Mon cher* [My dear fellow], you are dreaming. *Allons dîner* [Let's go to dinner].' And to dinner they went. The next day Cornelius Herz returned to Paris with modified ideas concerning cables.

"Two years later an Italian inventor experimented on one of our Atlantic cables and I had the honor to assist him. He brought a complicated machine which he exhibited and dilated on with all an inventor's enthusiasm. What did I think of it? With diplomatic caution I said: 'It *might* work!'

"In the wee small hours, when the cable was 'clear,' this affable Italian nobleman and myself took possession of the 'string' and worked at the invention like Trojans. Sometimes the signals reached the other end, sometimes they did not. His surprise was as great as his knowledge of cables was small. He swore in Italian, he swore in French, and once, probably out of compliment to me, he evolved a vigorous 'Goddam.' But the machine did not work, and he finally returned to Rome, announcing further experiments for 'next year.' I never saw him again, and rather fancy he has gone to that unknown land where telephones are superfluous luxuries.

"My third inventor I met at an Atlantic cable-station in Nova Scotia. He was a smart Yankee with a big scheme 'to supersede the miserable system of cable-signaling invented by Sir William Thomson.' A pretty big contract! He had so pestered the president of the company that the latter ultimately consented to lend him one of his cables for his experiments. The letter written by the president to his station-manager was deliciously laconic—'Dear Mr. X.—I send you a crank. Fix him as you think best.'

"Thus instructed the manager awaited the arrival of the inventor with his revolutionary machinery. He came. In the course of a preliminary conversation the manager used such ordinary electrical terms as induction, earth currents, duplex, retardation, etc. But the inventor had never heard them before and was obliged to ask for frequent explanations. As a matter of fact this crank had never seen a submarine cable, but with sublime 'cheek' he announced that he was prepared to improve on the marvelous mirror and siphon-recorder invented by Lord Kelvin. Finally after some vague experiments, he returned to New York a sadder if not a wiser man.

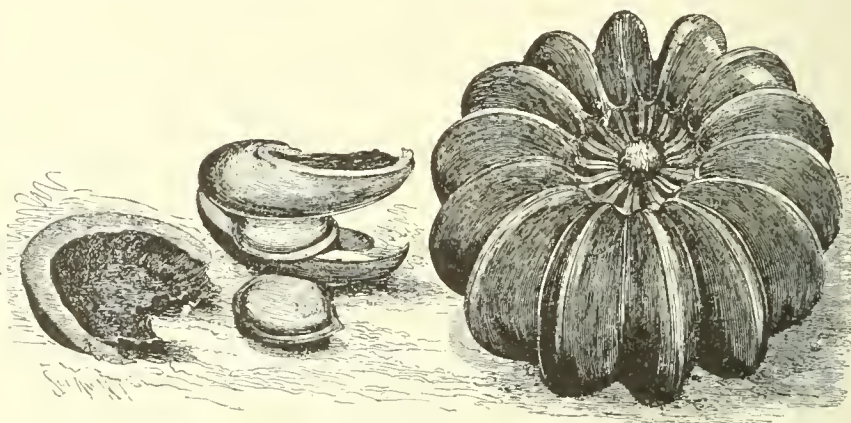
"I am really afraid that the coming Russian scientist has not properly realized the practical technical difficulties that beset this scientific problem. Indeed, it is more than probable that he has never seen a cable worked, for he talks of 'speaking from the city to New York.' This proves his ignorance of the elementary fact that a London-New York line is composed of three distinct sections worked by three separate sets of instruments.

"Poor fellow! His journey to London will probably prove fruitless, altho he will certainly be kindly treated by the cable companies, ever on the alert for something new and good, and usually doomed to disappointment. But judging from the unreliable data on which he has based his calculations, I am led to the sorrowful conclusion that we are not likely to be called upon to hail any revolution in that branch of science in which Lord Kelvin has attained such eminence."

EXPLOSIVE NUTS.

WE translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, December 12) the following concise account of plants with explosive seed-vessels, with special reference to the giant of its kind, the explosive nut of South America. The author of the article, who signs himself with the initials "A. A.," says:

"The dissemination of seeds is effected by a number of different processes, each one corresponding to the needs of the species



FRUIT OF THE SABLIER.

On the right, the fruit before splitting; on the left, broken sections, and seeds.

and requiring a particular anatomical arrangement. Some simply fall from the fruit that bears them and take root around the individual that produced them; others are furnished with plumes that offer resistance to the wind, and are thus carried to great distances; others still are projected mechanically by a sudden bursting of the seed-vessel in which they have been shut up, and which has protected them until their maturity.

"We have in this country a number of plants that rid themselves thus of their seeds by the sudden release of a fibrous spring, to whose elasticity the process of drying gives free play.

"Such is the touch-me-not, *Impatiens noli tangere*, which many gardeners call the balsam, and which casts its seeds in your face in a decidedly lively way as soon as you touch its seed-vessels, whose valves only wait this impulse to separate from one another and roll themselves up with snake-like twistings.

"Such also is the *Euphorbia lathyris*, or spurge, of sandy soils, recognizable by its long, narrow leaves, placed opposite each other in pairs in such manner that each group makes a right angle with the group immediately above and the one just below, which gives to the plant a very peculiar aspect.

"This *Euphorbia* produces quite large three-cornered seed-vessels, whose parts, when the fruit is ripe, separate suddenly with a sharp crack, projecting the seeds some distance.

"But the fruit that holds the record for elasticity is surely the 'explosive nut' of the sablier, *Hura crepitans*, an exotic tree of the family of Euphorbiaceæ and a near relative of the manchineel-tree.

"The sablier is found native in tropical America. It is often cultivated as an ornamental tree, both in its native country and in other parts of the globe, notably in certain gardens in the Indies.

"Its fruit looks on the outside something like a melon; it is formed exactly like that of our native *Euphorbias*, of sections whose halves, at maturity, separate violently with so intense a report that it has been compared to the sound of a pistol, throwing its seeds to a considerable distance.

"With this fruit a very pretty sand-box [French *sablîer*] can be made by cutting a circular opening in the upper part, extracting

the seeds, and then covering the opening. The opposite side is perforated with little holes.

"A sand-box thus made is not devoid of originality, but it is very difficult to keep it, for the time always comes when, aided by the drying process, the sections suddenly split with a characteristic sound. It seems that the fruit may be prevented from drying by boiling it in oil, but, according to competent authorities, the sole efficacious means of preventing all danger of explosion would be to cover it galvanically with an envelope of metal—copper, for instance.

"The violent splitting of the fruit of the sablier is explained very simply by a process analogous to that which causes the two halves of a split stick to curl apart, and depends upon the unequal extensibility of the elements of the valves, which produces the mechanical effect due to it at the precise moment when the sutures, the lines of least resistance, are opened by the progress of desiccation."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE THEORY OF DREAMS.

UNDER this heading Dr. L. Ménéard explains to us in *Cosmos* (December 5) some of the most curious psychological phenomena of dreams, and relates some of the most celebrated dreams, giving each its scientific explanation. He says:

"In sleep, the superior centers of personal and conscious activity are at rest, while the inferior or so-called automatic centers are awake; but these latter keep up more or less intimate relations with their chiefs, and also with the outer surface of the body.

"The relations with the outer surface explain how sensations experienced during sleep may give rise to dreams; they explain, also, how a more or less vivid or unaccustomed sensation, according as the sleep is more or less deep, may awaken the sleeper.

"If communications are kept up with the superior centers, the subject retains a recollection of his dream—a recollection more or less vague, and more or less durable. He can, also, when these communications are quite complete, influence his own dream—understand, for example, that such and such a sensation is the effect of a dream, and wake himself in order to stop it.

"Certain dreams, of which we retain no immediate recollection, are nevertheless impressed on the memory. Thus recollection of them takes place in another dream or in states of somnambulism.

"When we are preoccupied with some problem it may happen that we lay it aside for the moment, and that after a longer or shorter time, when we believe that we are no longer thinking of it the solution appears to us suddenly, like a flash of light. We have kept on thinking of it without knowing it. This work of unconscious cerebration keeps on during sleep, and if a sought-for solution comes to us in a dream, it is but the product of this brain-work, pursued unconsciously.

"Which of us has not noticed that he remembers better a thing that he has studied in the evening just before going to sleep? Voltaire tells us that one night he dreamed a complete canto of his 'Henriade,' which fact inspired the following reflection:

"I said in my dream things that I could scarcely have written in my waking hours; I must then have had processes of thought, in spite of myself and without conscious action; I had neither will power nor freedom, and yet I made combinations of ideas with sagacity and even with some degree of genius."

"It was the automatic centers that were at work in his case, but these centers had kept up communication with their hierarchical superiors, and the recollection of their action had remained with him.

"The most various combinations can be produced, according as the communications with the outer world or the inner self are more or less complete. We may mistake the reality for a dream, and *vice versa*. Reil tells of a person who dreamed about what was whispered in his ear while he was asleep.

"Once when I was in the country, sleeping in a room that had not been occupied for several years, I dreamed that I saw a mouse run over the bed, and that I killed it. Sure enough, in the morning there was the dead mouse at the foot of the bed. I had acted in a sort of somnambulism.

"At other times the contrary takes place, and we are in danger of mistaking a dream for the reality. Except in illness, this illusion is of brief duration, and takes place only at the moment of waking.

"Dreams engendered by sensations of pain often herald approaching illness, and seem prophetic. Conrad Gesner had a dream in which he saw a serpent bite him on the left side of his breast. A deep and profound lesion soon appeared in that part of his body. Galien tells of an invalid who dreamed that his leg was made of stone; some time afterward, this leg was paralyzed. Macario relates that he dreamed that he was suffering from a severe sore throat; when he awoke he was perfectly well, but several hours afterward he had an attack of quinsy.

"In these examples, which could be easily multiplied, there was a clearer perception of real sensations during sleep than in the waking state. Galien's invalid perceived more clearly during the night the beginning of a functional derangement that ended in paralysis. Conrad Gesner had a pain in his side, and it was not until later that this pain was explained by the appearance of an actual lesion.

"The automatic centers sometimes present to us an interlocutor who solves the problem on which we are working. . . . Thus the following dream of Dr. Alexander Bertrand:

"He saw before him a person who asked him questions about the etymology of several French words. After several questions that M. Bertrand does not recollect, he propounded the following: "Do you know what the word *dame* [lady] comes from?" M. Bertrand, after a moment of reflection, answered that he did not know. "Think carefully," went on the speaker. "Perhaps from the word *domina*?" said M. Bertrand. "Wrong! guess again"; and during this colloquy the stranger had the manner of a man who, being sure of himself, amuses himself with the embarrassment of another. Bertrand finally giving up the task, the other said to him with a laugh: "Don't you see that the word comes from *damnatio*?" And this pleasantry, quite opposed to M. Bertrand's serious character, surprised him very much. His astonishment was increased when he woke and realized that this comedy was a dream, and that he alone had done the joking.'

"A celebrated dream where a curious and fantastic scene accompanied the unconscious intellectual labor of the dreamer was that of Tartini. This celebrated composer had gone to sleep after having in vain tried to finish a sonata; this occupation followed him in his sleep. At the moment when, in a dream, he thought that he had resumed his work and that he despaired of being able to compose what he wished, he saw the devil, all of a sudden, appear and offer to finish his sonata if he would give up his soul. Quite subjugated by this apparition, he accepts the proposed terms, and he then hears very distinctly played on the violin the much-desired sonata, with inexpressible charm of execution. He awakes, and in a transport of joy runs to his desk and writes down from memory the piece that he had just dreamed.

"Tartini's intellectual work had been carried on while he slept, and the mental image of the devil was a mere complication of his dream, owing to an association of ideas, probably related to something that he had recently been reading.

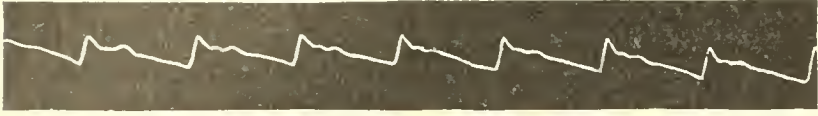
"Sometimes the dream simply evokes a forgotten image from the depths of the memory. Abercrombie relates that a bank employee found, on balancing his account, that he was short by 6,000 francs. After vainly seeking to find his mistake, he went sound asleep and saw in a dream a man who demanded to be paid at once, as he could not wait. He recollected, in fact, that some time before he had paid out this sum and had forgotten to enter the payment. A similar dream was related by Dr. Liébault; it is told by Marie de Manacéine as follows: 'One of his patients dreamed that she was in danger of drowning, when she was saved by a man named Olry. Several years passed; suddenly there entered her house a gentleman who resembled in every feature the one who had saved her in her dream. She was so powerfully impressed by this resemblance that she at once cried out to her visitor: "You are Olry?" "Yes, my name is Olry," answered this stranger, whom she had never seen except in her dream.' M. Liébault remarks that such a dream might very well be looked upon as miraculous, but a careful inquiry showed that this Olry lived in the vicinity, that is, not more than 12 kilometers [7½ miles] distant; she had probably met him before, but apparently she had forgotten the fact, as well as the family name of her imaginary savior.

"In such a case that which is produced is the recollection of images impressed on the consciousness.

"As we have said before, the dreamer creates nothing; he utilizes the images that he has previously stored up."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE WAVE OF THE PULSE.

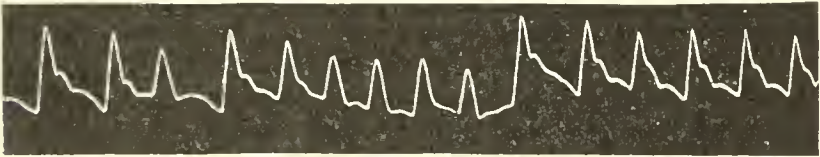
THE poets have good scientific authority for speaking of the blood as "the crimson tide," for the vital fluid circulates not steadily, but in waves that have considerable likeness to the tidal flow. In the concluding number of a series of articles on "Waves," that has been appearing in *Knowledge*, Vaughan



PULSE TRACING OF FAIRLY NORMAL HEART.

Cornish describes (December 2) as follows this human tidal wave that ebbs and flows half a hundred times or more every minute of our lives:

"The pulse is produced by a peculiar wave which demands a brief mention in this concluding article. To fix our ideas we will suppose that we are dealing with the familiar artery which gives the pulse of the wrist. At each beat of the heart, blood is pumped into the near end of the artery and the valve is quickly shut. Very quickly afterward an extra quantity of blood is forced from the artery into the veins and capillaries. This is not the particular dose of fluid which has just entered the artery, but a discharge from the other end of the stream, where a pulse is felt almost



PULSE TRACING OF DISEASED HEART.

immediately after the throb of the heart. The push, or impulse, is transmitted from point to point along the artery, not as hydrostatic pressure is transmitted by an incompressible fluid, but after the manner of a wave. For the blood is not enclosed in a rigid pipe, but in a flexible tube, so that, altho the fluid does not yield to pressure, the tube does, and the end nearest the heart expands to accommodate the extra dose of fluid. Expansion of the tube is, however, followed by contraction, for the tube is elastic tho yielding. The next portion of the tube then expands, and so on, a billow traveling down the artery. When the billow reaches the wrist it can be both seen and felt. It has passed the wrist before the next dose of fluid is delivered from the heart, so that only one billow is ever traversing the artery. The profile of the billow is recorded in an exaggerated manner upon the well-known pulse-tracings. These provide a permanent record of the condition of a patient's pulse which is convenient for reference. Each of the pulse-tracings shown [in the illustrations] records a number of beats; the wave is traveling to the right; from trough to trough is a complete pulsation."

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF FEAR.

AN article entitled "A Study of Fear" is contributed to *The American Journal of Psychology* (January) by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University. From an advance notice in *Science* (December 25) we learn that his data were obtained from a single one of thirty-two series of questions relating to the child's mind and its development, sent out from Clark University. An enormous amount of matter has been thus collected, and the condensed account of this particular one occupies one hundred large pages. We quote from the advance notice in *Science*:

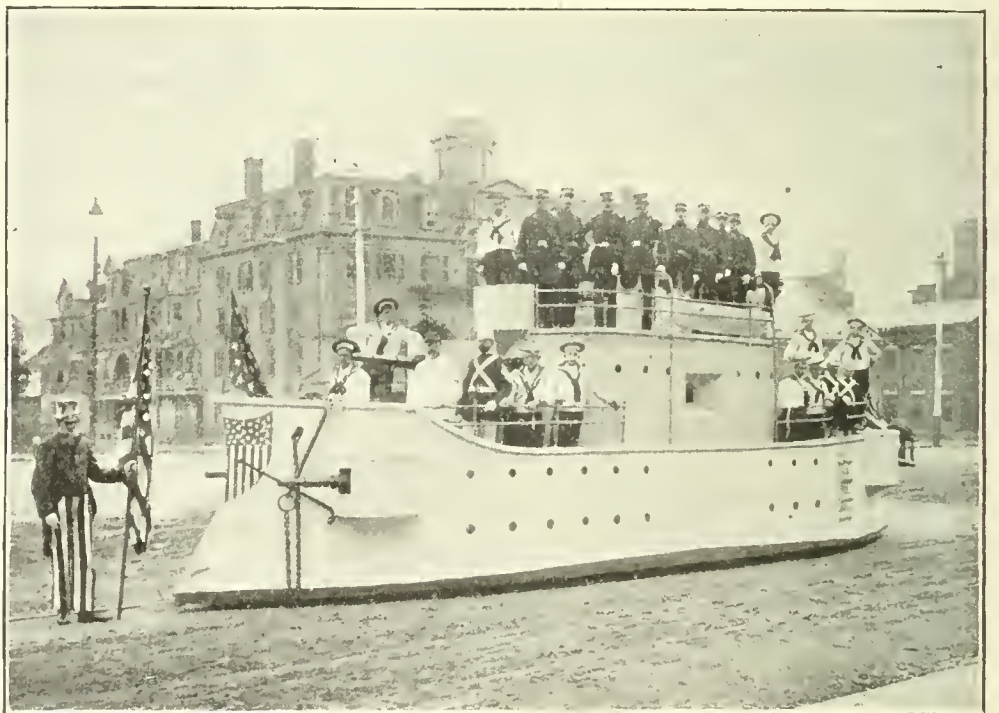
"Psychology may have been lacking in concrete facts until recently, but now it seems in danger from a plethora of facts. The nearly 2,000 people who have sent in returns have described 6,456 fears. It seems that thunder-storms are feared most frequently, and next reptiles; then follow strangers, darkness, fire and death.

Boys report on the average 2.21 fears, while girls report 3.55. There is an increase in the number of fears up to the age of fifteen for boys and up to the age of eighteen for girls, but this is probably due to fuller descriptions from those who are older. President Hall classifies the kinds of fears, and under each heading gives a number of examples followed by a discussion. Some of the fears, such as those connected with high places, with loss of orientation, and with being shut in, are psychologically of much interest. President Hall . . . holds that 'the conscious ego is but a very inadequate and partial manifestation of the soul, that it is a feeble, flickering taper in a vast factory full of machinery and operatives, each doing its work in unobserved silence.' Instinct is much older than intelligence; it is inherited not only from our anthropoid ancestors, but from remotest times, associated with the persistency of cells or protoplasm rather than with a developed nervous system. The fear of high places, President Hall thinks, is a vestigial trace, like the gill-slits under the skin of our necks, antedating limbs and inherited from our swimming and floating ancestors. It would be difficult to disprove President Hall's theory, but it does not seem to follow from his facts. Many prevalent fears, as of weather and serpents, are not in accord with our urban civilization, but I doubt if they will persist a century hence, let alone through millions of years. The three children of which the present writer knows most have not shown the slightest fear of thunder-storms, and had to be taught to fear snakes owing to the presence of poisonous species. Fears of death, of disease, and of the end of the world are among the common ones, and these are not inherent in protoplasm. Children undoubtedly show instinctive fears, but I believe that most of their fears are learned and not inherited."

A TROLLEY MAN-OF-WAR.

THIS unique craft, built as an experiment at Fitchburg, Mass., is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, December 2:

"This pioneer of all land craft is not to be despised when it comes to a question of force. Dainty 'barkers' peep out through her port-holes, prototypes of the smiling faces that gleam from the sides of the flag-ship *New York*. This trolley man-of-war, or white cruiser on wheels, has been dignified with the name of President-elect William McKinley. While her mission is not



From photograph loaned by *The Illustrated American*.

THE WHITE TROLLEY CRUISER "MCKINLEY": A CAMPAIGN CURIOSITY AT FITCHBURG, MASS.

that of protection, so far, she is quite likely to be utilized for that purpose in the days that are to come.

"The *McKinley* is designed to run on electric roads of standard gage, and it is very likely that the queer craft will have many imitations before long. She is, in appearance, a miniature,

to a great extent, of the big cruisers that have followed Admiral Bunce's flag for so many months. Her superstructure is painted green, her hull and sponsons white, her guns and ironwork black. She carries 100 men, officers and crew, and is 37 feet long, nine feet wide, 12 feet high. The lines on which she was constructed were taken from the model of the battle-ship *Brooklyn* by Naval Architect Henry P. Lapointe.

"Originally, the *McKinley* was a flat-car, and she was extended fore and aft so that finally her length from stem to stern was 37 feet. She has a double row of port-holes on each side, and as she advances toward you, you see the sullen countenance of two grim six-pounders, while peeping from the tiny turret on the gun-deck is a ferocious-looking 18-pounder. The craft is equipped with two 30 horse-power motors.

"The builder believes that the *McKinley* demonstrates the fact that it is possible to construct a car for operation on street railroads in cities that would be of infinite use in case of riot. It is not beyond the range of the ability of modern mechanics to build a car that would be bullet proof and really constitute a traveling fort. Such a car might carry several pieces of artillery, or be equipped with the light guns that are used in the navy, the recoil of which would not be sufficient to damage the fort on wheels in any way.

"Indeed, it is believed that a car constructed on the same model as the *McKinley*, only, of course, of substantial material, would form a very effective protection for a company of men whom it was necessary to move from one part of the city to another. Certainly it would be very much easier to transport guns and men in this fashion, in case of riot, than in the ordinary way, and it is also true that movements could be made from one point to another with far greater celerity."

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE EYES.

THE following rules for preserving the sight unimpaired, given by a Philadelphia specialist to a reporter of *The Public Ledger*, are here quoted from an article on "The Care of the Eyes" in *The American Journal of Photography*, December:

"Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

"Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system.

"Avoid reading when lying down or when mentally and physically exhausted.

"When the eyes feel tired rest them by looking at objects at a long distance.

"Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eye.

"Up to forty years of age bathe the eyes twice daily with cold water.

"After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

"Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

"Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.

"Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advancing surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision."

"Other sources of eye strain, according to other specialists, are: Reading in jolting street-cars and railroad trains; working without rest on books and figures day in, day out, until the eyes break down; badly lighted counting-rooms and offices; failure to carry the head erect when walking; tight collars, corsets, and shoes—which causes a damming of the blood in the vessels of the head and eyes—and many kindred sources which cause much injury to the eyes if persisted in, but 'many a frown would be saved to man and many a wrinkle to woman' by having them corrected."

The Moral of President Jordan's Hoax.—President David Starr Jordan writes as follows to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* regarding his piece of pleasantry entitled "The Sympschograph," which recently appeared in that magazine, and (THE LITERARY DIGEST, vol. xiii., No. 23) which has drawn down upon its author no little unfavorable criticism.

"I had not the slightest idea," he says, "that any one capable of 'reading bound books' would be deceived by the meaningless phrases in that bit of burlesque. I intended it as a piece of gentle satire on the 'wizards' and 'impressionists' who follow in the wake of scientific work which attracts attention, and who pour their vagaries into the long ears of the daily newspaper. . . . I had a serious moral in the fable, and this, at the risk of trying to explain a joke, I shall give. The methods ascribed to the 'Astral Camera Club' are those which never have yielded and never can yield any results to science. Scientific investigators are not 'wizards,' their discoveries are not presaged by uncanny feelings nor green darkness, nor is there anything 'occult' about their ways of working. They are simply men of unusual persistence and steady common sense. Everything easy was found out long ago, and additions to knowledge can only come from mastery of past achievements and mathematical accuracy in the registration of small details. The progress of science is not marked by surprises and contradictions. The result of scientific inquiry comes as a surprise only to those ignorant of the steps in investigation which leads up to it."

An Electrical Laundry.—Among the applications of electricity that are not yet familiar to most people in their daily use is electrical heating, which has yet reached a perfectly practical stage and doubtless has a future before it as extensive as that of the electric light. The electric radiator and electric-cooking apparatus have already been described in these columns, and we now call the attention of our readers to another application in the same line, which, we are assured, has turned the steaming wash-room and the furnace-like ironing-room into cool and comfortable quarters for the laundress. All this has been done for a year past in the Indianapolis Hospital for the Insane, where an electrical laundry has for that length of time been in successful operation. We quote a description from *Electricity* (New York, November 25). "The equipment of the laundry with electrically heated sadirons has reduced the number of employees at the ironing-tables nearly one half. The reasons why such results are possible are that the electric irons are constantly supplied with a uniform amount of heat, nearly all of which is absorbed by the work, and by reason of the constant supply every rub is equally efficient. There being no appreciable heat radiated from the iron, it is apparent that in a room where the temperature can be regulated, and there is no vitiation of the atmosphere due to combustion, much more work can be accomplished."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

L'Electricien, Paris, quotes from *The Optician*, London, an account of an invention by a man named Wilcox, in which a minute incandescent electric lamp is fastened to a pen near its point in order to illuminate the writing. "A little reflector," it says, "placed behind it, prevents the light from dazzling the eyes, and directs it toward the paper. This arrangement . . . may be applied also to a pencil or to any instrument of the same sort."

OF the German telephone-newspaper described in these columns some time ago *The Electrical World* speaks as follows, its authority being a German technical paper: "News is distributed continuously by telephone during the whole day, including some entertaining matter in the evenings, among which is always the overture at the opera-house whenever there is a performance; it appears from the program that stock quotations are given for fifteen to twenty minutes about every hour or two; every few hours there is a review of the principal news items that have been transmitted before; the number of subscriptions has at present reached 6,000, including a length of wire amounting to 330 miles; it is stated that it is now possible with the apparatus in use to transmit simultaneously to 20,000 subscribers with sufficient loudness."

INFECTION BY PETS.—"Cats have been suspected," says *Modern Medicine*, of conveying the infection of diphtheria, and scarlet fever has been traced to them. To this may be added (*Chicago Medical Record*) the unwelcome news that a health officer has reported a case of smallpox brought about in the same way; that is, by a cat from an infected house carrying the disease to a neighboring house. Another case is reported in *La Médecine Moderne*, 'of a seamstress who was in the habit of allowing her dog to lick her face. She was attacked one day with a severe inflammation of the right eye. Oculists were consulted, but their treatment was unsuccessful; and owing to the fact that inflammation of the left eye was beginning, the right eye was cut out. In it was found a tapeworm, which the dog had probably picked up while licking some less pleasing object than its mistress's face. The danger of the transmission of parasites by dogs, which are well known to be indiscriminate in choosing objects for the exercise of their tongues, to the hands and faces of their masters, would seem to be a great one. It is remarkable that accidents of the kind related happen as rarely as they do."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRIVATE CONFESSION IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

THE custom of private confession is not confined to the Roman Catholic Church. Ever since the Reformation it has been advocated and practised to a greater or less extent in the Lutheran and other churches of Germany, altho in a manner and spirit entirely different from that in vogue in the Church of Rome. It has also warm friends in the American Lutheran Church, altho this favor is confined to the very conservative sections. Just in what spirit this practise is current and what its purposes are we glean from an article on the subject in the *Columbus Theological Magazine*, in which the writer lays down the following:

1. Private confession is neither commanded nor forbidden in the Sacred Scriptures, and it therefore belongs to the *Adiaphora* or Indifferent Things.

By private confession we understand the personal confession of the individual penitent and the direct and personal application of the words of absolution to such a penitent by the confessor. Private confession as thus defined does not require the penitent to enumerate or to specify every particular sin. To make such requirements of men, as the Roman Catholic Church does in her doctrine of confession, is unscriptural, unreasonable, and distressing.

While we can not find any command in the Word of God rendering private confession obligatory upon us, we do find numerous examples showing us that private confession is a *privilege* granted unto all whose troubled conscience leads them to seek this means of instruction and comfort. Such an example we find in the history of David and Nathan as recorded in 2 Sam. xii. 1-14. Also in the history of the man sick of the palsy as given in Matt. ix. 1-8; also Luke vii. 36-50.

2. Private confession is not an essential mark of a truly Christian congregation, and therefore those churches that do not practise it are not to be denied Christian fellowship. Those things that belong to the *Adiaphora* can never be made the tests of a truly Christian congregation. Such distinguishing tests are only two, namely, the pure preaching of the Word and the legitimate administration of the Sacraments that God instituted. In the words of the Augsburg Confession, Art. VII., this is declared thus:

"We also believe, teach, and confess that no church should condemn another because one observes more or less of those outward ceremonies which God has not commanded than the other, if they agree in other respects, that is, in the doctrine and in all its articles, as also in the right use of the holy sacraments."

The private confession has always been highly esteemed, at least in the Lutheran Church, yet it has never been the practise of the church to condemn those congregations in which this custom was not in vogue. In accordance with this the Theological Faculty of Wittenberg in 1619 gave the following "Opinion":

"We do not deny that private confession is not used in all orthodox churches, where there is, notwithstanding, the forgiveness of sins and the right use of the sacraments; therefore the confessional chair is not provided for either of these purposes."

3. Private confession is of great advantage and a special comfort to the believer, and should, therefore, be encouraged in the churches. It is such a benefit to the believer, who is thus enabled to unburden his heart more fully than he could do in a general confession. It was an advantage for David to speak personally to Nathan, and for the Prodigal Son to say: "Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight." Such confession enables the penitent the opportunity of expressing the fulness of his heart in his own words and of specifying any particular sin that may trouble him above others. The experiences of all Christians are not alike, and for that reason a general confession alone will not suffice under all circumstances. This advantage also consists in this, that the penitent is enabled to have the forgiving words of the Lord applied to him in person and to the individual case in hand, which personal application is a source of great comfort (Cf. Matt. ix. 2; Luke vii. 48).

Luther fully knew and appreciated private confession when he

wrote: "I will permit no one to take from me private confession and would not give it up for all the treasures of the world. No one knows the possibilities of private confession except those who most frequently battle with Satan. I would long since have been conquered and destroyed by the devil, if this private confession had not sustained me."

THE NEW ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

THE selection of a new Patriarch for the Armenian Church, with headquarters at Constantinople, who is a *persona grata* in the eyes of the Turkish Government, was reported in the press despatches some weeks ago. The new dignitary turns out to be a man with interesting antecedents and a noteworthy character. In the *Wiener Zeitung*, a correspondent furnishes a number of readable *personalia* of the Patriarch, the leading data of which are reproduced here.

The newly elected Armenian Patriarch, Ormanian, whose confirmation by the Sultan is scarcely a matter of question, was originally an ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic Church. He was educated in Rome by the Propaganda and had there most excellent opportunities of studying the character of Jesuitism and of the Church of Rome in general. Ormanian was even a favorite pupil of Pope Pius IX. Later, however, when he had returned to Constantinople, he became an opponent of the Pope. Ormanian protested against the doctrine of papal infallibility; and when the Armenian Catholic bishop of that time, Mgr. Hassoun, attempted to introduce this doctrine also into the Oriental church, he with his whole family left the church of his birth, and with a large number of his friends deserted the Armenian Catholic or United Church and connected themselves with the Gregorian Armenian Church, which does not acknowledge allegiance to the Pope. It is of this church that he has now become the Patriarch.

Ormanian is a highly educated man. He is a doctor of theology, of philology, and of laws, and is also a member of the Theological Academy of Rome. In addition to his mother tongue, he speaks also Turkish, French, and Italian; and quite naturally the Latin. He is in his deportment and manners a thorough man of the world. His family is highly connected and influential. One of his brothers is the favorite physician of the Turks in Constantinople, Dr. G. Ormanian, the leading physician of the Central Ottoman Pharmacy.

The first business of the new Patriarch will consist in removing the misunderstandings between the Turkish Government and the Armenian people. He will be forced to work hand-in-hand with the Armenian Prince Dadien Artin Pasha, the under-secretary of the foreign ministry. The Government then proposes to aid him by publishing an amnesty, by the greatest possible financial reparation to the Armenian families who have lost property and homes, and by reforms in the reorganization of the militia, the police, and the administration of justice, both in the capital city and in the provinces. — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE NEW ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

(Copyright, 1896, by *The Christian Herald*.)

La Minerve, a French journal in Montreal, has taken the ground that the Parliament of Canada will continue to be seized of the Manitoba school question until Catholic separate schools are fully restored.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THE "THREE BULWARKS OF ORTHODOXY."

THE Christian Leader (Universalist, Boston), quoting from a recent editorial in *The Congregationalist* of the same city which discussed the significance of the topics at the autumnal conferences of the Congregational churches, drew the inference that the latter paper had intimated that Universalist principles have superseded orthodoxy. At a meeting in Boston still more recently one of the speakers is reported as declaring that the Universalist Church has overthrown "the three great barriers of orthodoxy"—the divinity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, and eternal punishment. These statements call out from *The Congregationalist* an interesting and suggestive declaration setting forth the position held by the Congregational churches of to-day on points of doctrine referred to. This declaration is as follows:

"In our judgment both our contemporary and the speaker referred to have failed to apprehend the doctrinal attitude of Congregational churches. We are confident that the belief of these churches in the divinity of Jesus Christ were never stronger than now. They emphasize his humanity far more than they did a generation ago, but his humanity is of supreme significance to them because he, the only-begotten of the Father, manifests God to men. They do not attempt, as once theologians did, to define the Trinity, but they stand firm in their conviction that 'the Word was God' and that 'the Word became flesh and dwelt among us.'

"These churches believe as confidently as ever that Jesus Christ is the one Mediator between God and man, that through him is preached unto us the forgiveness of sins, and that there is no other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved. They do not hold to any one theory of the atonement set forth by theologians as fully comprehending its meaning. But they know by experience that Jesus Christ died for our sins and rose again for our justification. That experience many Congregationalists may not profess to be able to put into a theological formula, but it is the most real and precious experience of their lives.

"These churches believe in retribution for sins in the world to come. They do not, perhaps, call it damnation. They do not undertake to describe hell. They do not affirm that there is an eternity of conscious suffering for sinners unchanged and unforgiven. But they do not believe that sin goes unpunished, or that sinners who reject redemption through Jesus Christ are going to heaven. They do not preach salvation for men except through him, and if they leave undetermined the nature of punishment it is simply because they feel that the doom of the impenitent is beyond their comprehension. These, we believe, are in substance the positions held on what have been called the three bulwarks of orthodoxy."

ANOTHER YEAR OF CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS.

REV. DR. WILLIAM BAYARD HALE, who is warring vigorously against sectarianism, finds in the prevalence of church entertainments an additional evidence of the interference which the divisions among Christians have wrought with the spiritual work of the church. He has kept a record of entertainments given by religious societies in the United States from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, and this record, which of course is but fragmentary, includes more than five hundred such occasions. "It is with a sense of amazement, tinged with admiration," he says sarcastically, that a student discovers "with what increasing ardor the institution, founded not to be ministered unto but to minister, is giving itself to the duty of providing fun at a minimum cost; with what unexampled philanthropy it is placing within reach of the humblest and poorest of Christian people the Female Minstrel, the Dog-Show, the Dance of the Wood-Nymphs, the Brownie Drill, and kindred joys."

His enumeration of such entertainments, with the churches responsible for them, fills six pages of *The North American Review*. It includes the following: "'Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works,'

rejuvenescent with Trilby characters (without whom no well-ordered church performance is complete), and 'The Man Who Tickled His Wives to Death';" "'Woodcock's Little Game,' said to be a clever thing in the comedy vein, brilliant series of Living Pictures, and that screaming farce, 'Poor Pillicoddy';" "a birthday party, in the course of which a baby rattle and spoon drill was performed in a gratifying manner;" "a stimulating entertainment by the Peak Sisters, widely known in American religious circles, introducing that touching ballad, 'Do You Know the Mouth of Man,' in which the gentle art of kissing is referred to ninety times;" a Poker Party; a Dude Drill; a Great Moral Dime Show, "introducing McGinty, a dwarf, and a petrified man"; Dance of the Arab Maidens; a Blackbird Ballet; the Chew Glue Sisters in their Song and Dance Specialties; "Sacred Female Minstrels," in which the young ladies were not only corked but appeared in bloomers, and one of whom, "with enviable agility, if not discretion, kicked a tambourine held above her head"; a three-act opera in which the male rôles were taken by girls in fleshings; the Trilby Party, otherwise the Foot Social, otherwise the Ankle Auction, in which "the young ladies of the church display their—feet let us say, and be polite—behind a curtain which is lifted to a height described as 'tantalizing,'" and men in front of the curtain, viewing what is displayed, bid for the privilege of taking their particular choice of the females to supper.

After his formidable array of such titles, Dr. Hale proceeds to express his feelings as follows:

"I am launching no anathemas at any well-meant effort to make religion attractive. Dignity is not the chief consideration in a divine service, and it is conceivable that it is sometimes expedient to sacrifice good taste to a more important thing—the benefit of souls. But I deplore, and I feel that serious men must everywhere deplore, the conditions which make the sensational Sunday show frequent and familiar. As a means of drawing a big house, I concede its convenience, under our present unhappy divisions; but I traverse the opinion, if it is anywhere held, that a Sunday show would be necessary under a sane and Christian—that is, a united, a catholic—administration of religion. Where now rival sects find it necessary to 'go to the masses' with prize texts, bicycle runs for Christ, cyclone evangelists, and lantern services, a united church, soberly engaged in its proper work, would find the masses eager to come to it. . . . The *raison d'être* of these things is in the fact that a hundred and forty sects have fastened themselves upon a people who can not support them. The show is the only means by which thousands of our innumerable and unnecessary religious societies can pay their bills. . . . The theater and the music-hall, properly conducted, are not establishments upon which the church has any war to wage. But the church is not a system of theaters and music-halls. It is a divine institution with a definite, particular, and sacred office, distinct from that of all human agencies whatsoever. It is to teach the sacredness of life, by standing for the essentially sacred side of life. Its songs are not merry glees, but litanies of human hopes and sorrows, and chants of human hearts in winged aspirations seeking God. If there is in life anything pure, and virginal, and sweet—God knows it is hard enough to keep the faith that there is—where is there to be kept any place and expression for it, if what are called the houses of God are given over to immodesty? We expect certain things from Mr. Hardy and the Zolaists, but we are hurt and grieved when the *Galahad* of our story-tellers descends to 'Summer in Arcady.' It may be too much to look for cleanliness on the professional stage; but surely it is beyond pardon that any body bearing the name of a church of Jesus, the undefiled Nazarene, should, by a doubtful exhibition, sully the mind of any pure lad or tender maiden committed to its care.

"If there is anywhere any witness for innocence, any illustration of the seriousness, nobility, and dignity of life; if there is anywhere any institution to preserve faith in the world, to administer the sacraments—that one which has taught former generations as nothing else ever could have taught, or ever can teach, the essential brotherhood of men, and that other which preaches the real presence of God in His world; any power to maintain,

against the attacks of the foes of order, the sanctity of marriage; if there is anywhere any organ of God to set right the judgments of society, to absolve whom He has absolved, but to whom men refuse pardon; anywhere any authority also to declare the eternal righteousness, to thunder the demands of justice, and make plain the practical duties of honesty, chastity, and mercy; anywhere, in this time of social travail, any witness to the reality of the kingdom of heaven; bold to demand that it be set up in very truth upon this soil of earth; any corporate love to search out the poor and minister to the sick, to pour upon the wounds of the victims of our social injustice the compassionate healings of its sympathy—it is not easy to recognize it in an agglomeration of enfeebled sects which eke out miserable existence by pitifully entertaining a world which the church is intended to minister to, to lead, to teach, and to save.

"Christianity is not stronger to do its work because, in the churches of its professors, there is being substituted for the incense of prayer the aroma of the bean supper and the oyster stew. It is not more beautiful and winning because the congregations of its competing sects are growing adept in meretricious arts. Far otherwise. The divided church is in humiliation and disgrace. Its impotence is perceived; it is despised. This is because it is trying to live in violation of its constitution. The church is constituted in unity, not in division; in holiness, not in desecration, immodesty, vulgarity, and sensationalism; in catholicity, not in the spirit of sectarianism. The church will again wield its ancient sway over the hearts of men when, returning from its apostasy, absolved and regenerate, it again appears—one, holy, and catholic."

FUTILITY OF EFFORTS TO TRANSLATE THE KORAN.

A CURIOUS fact respecting Mohammedans is the small proportion of them who have, or in the nature of things can have, knowledge of the Koran at first hand. The book is written in Arabic. Of course all to whom the Arabic is a mother tongue can form some idea of its mellifluous phrases. But even among Arabic-speaking peoples real appreciation of the book is limited to the highly educated. Among Mohammedan peoples of other languages than Arabic, ninety per cent. of the true believers have no idea of the meaning of the verses which they read or commit to memory. Reading the Koran is a merely parrot-like exercise. The reader benefits from the exercise through a sort of magical effect supposed to be produced mechanically by pronunciation of the sonorous words of the text. Of painstaking study of the meaning of the book, such as Christians give to the Bible, there is and can be none among the mass of the people. In fact, except exegetes by profession Mohammedans generally appear to deem it wrong to attempt to understand the Koran. What is the ordinary man that he should aspire to master the meaning of sentences framed by the Almighty Himself? The common people need but to believe. What knowledge is fit for them to use will be diluted to their understanding by their preachers. The more educated people may use the commentaries, but must not discuss their statements, lest they fall into error. The exegesis and paraphrase found in these commentaries are the subject of discussion between the different schools, which is too violently denunciatory for laymen to enter upon the borderland of the exegetic field.

It is for these reasons that the translation of the Koran is forbidden, and the reading of any translation is prohibited to Mohammedans. Recently a translation of the Koran has been made in Servia for the benefit of Servian Mohammedans, who have but a slim knowledge of the Arabic. The following official condemnation of this translation is interesting as giving quite clearly the theory on the subject which represses investigation among the peoples of Islam. It is taken from the *Skodra* newspaper, published by the Turkish Government at Scutari in Albania:

"The Holy Scriptures, whose every word and honored sentence contains very many high and delicate points of meaning and of

hidden interpretation, and whose every holy chapter embraces thousands of sublime meanings, has been mistranslated at Belgrade, and has been printed and published in Servian with a view to its distribution among Mussulmans, and has even been placed on sale in the book-store in Podgoritzza. The greatest of ancient commentators, and the most sagacious of erudite moderns among the Moslem have been impotent to expound the holy and supernatural meaning or to paraphrase the lofty and miraculous eloquence and clearness of the word of the All-Bountiful, the great and glorious Koran. Therefore it is evident that the Servian translators, even if the work is not undertaken through religious animosity, from the sheer impossibility of mastering and understanding its sublime meaning, must have fallen into millions of faults and errors in their translation. This truth is therefore made known and advertisement made so that the Mussulman population may not become sinners by purchasing or by accepting this book if it is offered to them as a gift; for whoever reads the book, thinking that it conforms to the original, becomes thereby a sinner against God."

The probability is that the writer of this notice could not himself understand a word of the Koran. There is logical fitness that where attempts to understand a sacred book are forbidden to the masses, officials should proclaim the pain of death as a means of converting people to belief in its divine origin.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL REFORM.

THE Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James (P. E.) Church, New York, has brought down upon his head the always picturesque invective of *The Sun*, for a sermon touching on the relations between rich and poor. In the sermon Dr. Warren spoke of the "widening chasm" between the two classes, "the wrongs of the poor," and "the great catastrophe" that is impending if we do as the barons of France did, wait until too late to redress these wrongs. *The Sun* calls him a "blatherskite" and an "agitator," denies that the poor hate the rich, and asserts that the "widening chasm" does not exist except in the imaginations of agitators and sentimentalists.

The Churchman takes up the cudgels in Dr. Warren's behalf, and quotes at some length from the article (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 12, 1896) by Goldwin Smith, "one of the closest and most cool-blooded observers of social phenomena of the present time," to sustain Dr. Warren's statements. Referring to Goldwin Smith's statements in regard to religion as "a powerful auxiliary of government and law," which has "reconciled men to the order of society," and with which "social morality generally has been in some degree bound up," *The Churchman* proceeds to make the most of these admissions from one of the most brilliant agnostics of the day:

"That is the keynote to the whole situation. It has been the church which has reconciled men to the order of society; the time is coming, if it is not already here, when the church must apply itself to the task of reconciling the order of society to the needs of men. Not by preaching charity to the rich and resignation to the poor—the day for all that has gone by. Not by howling at the luxury of the rich, and thereby breeding envy and discontent among the poor. Nor by preaching the socialism which would confiscate property, and take out of society its most powerful mainspring of advancement and improvement, the hope of a special reward for industry and thrift. But by holding up before every man—and especially before those upon whom large opportunities with their correspondingly large responsibilities have been bestowed—the highest standard of duty of each man toward his neighbor.

"The world is waiting to-day to hear the voice of the church on these matters. What other voice will the poor hear more readily? Not that of the economist. It is just as idle to expect the poor to be satisfied with explanations of the law of distribution, or disquisitions on the doctrines of Malthusianism, as to expect them to be satisfied with the 'clumsy dole of charity.' There is little

use in pointing out the fact that the laboring-man is far more comfortably off than his father was. Nine out of ten such men are not at all concerned to know that the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day. As Professor Smith observes, the enormous uplift in the physical well-being of the laboring-man has given rise not to increased happiness, but to increased discontent. Social theorists—some of them with very alluring theories—have not found any very large audiences, even among the people they intended to benefit most. What such people want is practise, not theory. Their suspicion and distrust of the church is founded on their belief that the church is not interested in their burdens and their difficulties—it is a misnomer to call them 'wrongs.' Unless the church has something practical to say upon the questions which most vitally interest the laboring-man, she can not complain if he turns away from her doors and her influence over him is lost.

"Prof. Goldwin Smith expresses a mild conviction that 'an adjustment' of these questions will be arrived at some day—tho a long way off—and meantime the only practical suggestion he offers is, that the central government should increase its military force until sufficiently powerful bodies of regulars are stationed about the country to put down promptly all sign of disquiet with powder and ball. That is the only way that Professor Smith can see out of the difficulty.

"The Christian religion has a better method than that to offer. Is it outside the legitimate sphere of preaching to proclaim that method?"

TOO MUCH LOVE.

WHEN a certain Sunday-school class was reciting texts 'about love, the small boy who came last wound up with one from the Song of Solomon (ii. 5): "Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love." This, the *New York Observer* thinks, voices the current feeling among laymen. It is coming, the editor thinks, to be an accepted thing that all expression of opinion in religious meetings must be "diluted and weakened with a syrup of love;" and he lifts up his voice in protest as follows:

"In synods and conferences and convocations every speech must be prefaced by the explanation that what is about to be said will be said in love, as if without such explanation it must perforce be understood to be said in anger and hate. Of course, in no other kind of gathering would the speaker thus discredit the intelligence of his audience, or its capacity for enduring an honest and direct statement of belief, whether that statement was quite in accord with its views or not. He would feel instinctively that this sort of jargon would discredit his sincerity with his audience at once; that a frank and manly expression of his views or convictions would of itself be a better guaranty of that love which never faileth than any prefatory assurance of it. Yet in religious gatherings speakers have got so accustomed to the use of sugar-coating, to the lamb-like bleating of 'truth in love,' that they seem unable to rid themselves of it, tho it has long since ceased to have any meaning. The idea seems to prevail that it is preeminently Christian to affect a dread of offending anybody by a sincere and straightforward announcement of one's own convictions. To give even accidental offense would be a calamity so great that its mere possibility must be guarded against by the well-worn formula of 'the truth in love.' They forget that what people are likely to take offense at is, not the honest announcement of convictions, but the mass of amiable twaddle which obscures or dissipates conviction, or at least makes it evident that it is of only secondary importance.

"This sort of syrup is not truth, nor after the first dose is it even sweet, and only serves to convince people of the absence of any strong convictions at all. Nor is its use by any means a certain indication of the existence of Christian love. No man really yearning for the salvation of his fellow men prefaces his appeals to them with the assurance that he does not want to hurt their feelings nor give them any unpleasant sensation. He does not, when telling the sinner what he must believe to be saved, apologize for the necessary differences between his views and those held by the sinner. He does not, when condemning evil, so distinguish between evil and the person committing it that the latter

seems to escape condemnation altogether. Nor does he bleat so about love that all the terrors of the law are obscured in a mist of soft sentiment or drowned in a flood of tears. He knows that the real test of Christian love is readiness to express strong conviction to his fellow men, and that no one with a head on his shoulders, and conscious that he must accept or reject these convictions, will take offense at his appeals. He knows that Christianity is not gelatin or soothing syrup, and that if it were, it would soon disappear. Whatever else may be vague and nebulous in this world, the fact that Christianity, or Christ, drew the sharpest line of cleavage between good and evil, the false and the true, and established new standards of discrimination and measurement, is not vague. The condemnation of the scribes and Pharisees and the rebuke of Peter do not lack directness and explicitness. There is no verbal chloroform in Paul's letter to the Corinthians, nor in Christ's denunciation of the Laodiceans. The apostle to the Gentiles did not begin his speeches with palaver about love, nor dull the edge of his appeal for repentance by a half-apology for the necessity of making it at all. In the very directness of its call to the human heart lies the wisdom of Christianity."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Salvation Army in Great Britain has raised \$118,775 during its late self-denial week to carry on the work of the Army. This is an increase of \$25,000 over the amount thus raised last year.

The Church Review, London, remarks that during the last few years the number of Roman priests received into the Church of England has been decidedly on the increase, notwithstanding all efforts to restrain their freedom of action.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, of Mansfield College, in lecturing recently on religious thought in this century, said of Frederick D. Maurice that he is the man whom men of later centuries will account the most ideal of all purely religious thinkers.

A VERY beautiful work of art, a Christ in ivory, now on view in Paris, is to be presented to the Czar by the clergy of France. It weighs seventy-five pounds, is composed of a single piece of ivory, is exquisite in design and perfect in workmanship. It is valued at \$40,000, and was once the property of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette.

THE various foreign mission-boards of the Protestant churches of this country have agreed in recommending the second week in January as a time for interdenominational mass-meetings all over the land in the interest of this cause. They ask for appropriate sermons on January 10, and for special meetings on the Wednesday evening following for the success and enlargement of the work.

THE annual report of M. Pobiedonostseff, the procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, has, says the Odessa correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*, been published, and its contents and confident tone go far to disprove the rumors which have been afloat as to this statesman's waning influence with the Emperor. The old bigotry and intolerance are still prominent features in the report.

THE new Archbishop of Canterbury, in an address to the clergy and laity of a certain section, speaking of the removal of incompetent clergymen, says that a sharp distinction must be drawn between those who can not do the work of their parishes and those who can but will not. The former ought not to be dismissed on account of age and infirmity without some provision for their needs. The summary removal of the latter, however, ought to be made possible.

REFERRING to the refusal of Mr. Moody to enter into a debate with a Liberal club in New York city, the *New York Observer* says: "Mr. Moody wisely declines to participate in a public discussion with any champion of unbelief. Mr. Moody is doing a great work, and can not come down to a war of words upon a platform that would excite curiosity, but not arouse conviction. When skepticism can overthrow the argument of a consecrated Christian life or show a more potent way of saving the degraded and debased than Mr. Moody preaches, it will have more right to challenge the foremost evangelist of the day to a public contest."

ACCORDING to some excellent men, says *The Watchman* (Boston), the world will grow worse and worse until the end of the age. "The progressive moral deterioration is a sign of the nearness of the coming of Christ. We do not just here traverse this theory, but it is in order to point out that certain men are teaching it in a way which lays open to the charge of 'rejoicing in iniquity.' They accumulate the proofs of an increase of wickedness with a zest that constrains one to believe that they are rather glad of it. If that is the Christian temper we have misread the New Testament."

A SUMMARY has been prepared by the editorial secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions of Protestant foreign mission work throughout the world. Compared with last year the total increase in contributions has been about \$1,100,000. In the United States there was a decrease of about \$70,000. The communicants have increased by about 64,000. In the United States, Canada, Great Britain, continental Europe, Australia, India, Africa, etc., there are 267 societies, 4,525 stations, 14,037 out-stations, 6,336 male missionaries, 5,675 female missionaries, 60,164 native laborers, and 1,221,175 communicants. The income is \$15,649,243.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CUBA'S INSURRECTION AND THE SPIRIT OF SPAIN.

MISFORTUNE seems to be a blessing in disguise to Spain. For years the Spaniards have been divided among themselves, ever ready to revolt against authority, always willing to listen to some new "savior of the country." The colonial wars have changed this. The Carlist movement has been repudiated so far even in the Biscayan provinces. The Republicans declare most emphatically that they will not attempt to obtain reforms in accordance with their opinions while Spain is struggling to hold her own in the world, and the Andalusians have ceased to shoot the tax-gatherers. Throughout the whole country only one thought prevails: Spain must maintain her standing among the nations, be the cost what it may. The attitude of the United States has been largely instrumental in bringing about this change. Castelar, at one time president of the short-lived Spanish Republic, declares that Spain gave full equality to the Cubans with her own citizens. More she can not do and will not do. Spain has treated Cuba much more leniently after former rebellions than the North treated the South after our Civil War, for Spain granted to Cuba full representation, while America degraded the Southern States to the rank of territories. Castelar is certain that Spain will resist interference on the part of the United States very strongly. The *Día*, Madrid, says:

"The United States acts in a manner which, if it was at all common, would make peaceful relations among the nations of the earth impossible. The Americans interfere in matters which do not concern them, and foster rebellion in the most unwarranted fashion. Their threats of war go for nothing, they are far too cowardly to come to actual blows. The United States acts like a thief, willing to steal, if thieving was not so dangerous. Spain will never give up to the thief."

The *España Moderna*, Madrid, in summing up the wrongs suffered by Spain at the hands of the United States, says:

"Monarchy or republic, Spain has always been treated equally unjustly by the Americans. When the Spanish Republic introduced reforms in Cuba, America interfered. We were preparing for a rule much superior to the institutions of the United States. For while liberty and equality are nominal only in America, we removed the social barrier which, in the United States, divides the liberated slave from his erstwhile master. We hoped to introduce purity in politics. But the nation whose notorious corruption has infected the entire American continent has never ceased to send its filibustering expeditions to Cuba, making it impossible for us to proceed with our reforms.

"This nation, which proudly claims to be called Christian, continues to foment with fiendish delight one of the most destructive of civil wars the world has known. That such a blindly cruel people should have developed under the banner of freedom is enough to dash to the ground the hopes of democracy."

As the *España Moderna* is a distinctly Liberal, and withal a very influential, magazine, the foregoing seems to indicate that there is little hope of a revolutionary movement in Spain while the country is engaged in colonial or foreign wars. The *Diario*, Barcelona, ridicules the assertion that the press is not free in Cuba. It mentions such papers as the *Diario de la Marina*, the *Luchra*, the *Union Constitutionnel*, and others who favor home rule for Cuba, yet are not interfered with. The absence of a rebel press is explained by the circumstance that the great majority of the rebels can not read.

There is no denying the fact that the Spaniards are nerving themselves for a conflict with the United States, whose magnitude they do not underrate. The *Union Ibero-Americana* says:

"There is not a single discordant voice among the first men of the country or in the Spanish Parliament. Patriotism dominates

over all other passions, and has subdued all other interests. When the national crisis has passed, minor business will again be attended to. Meanwhile everything is subordinated to the interests of the country. Society strongly reflects the manner in which every one's mind is preoccupied by the rebellion of our colonies and our strained foreign relations. The salons of Madrid are closed. Parties are not given and few visits are being paid, and these only among the most intimate friends. On the whole it may be said that the people are little disposed to pass the holidays in a cheerful spirit. . . . May the future bring a pleasanter condition of affairs!"

On the whole the tone of the Spanish press is more determined than jingoistic. Utterances such as those quoted from the *Día* are rare. Men of high standing, whose pens rarely contribute to the literature of the day, now contribute to the newspapers to cheer the nation. In the *Liberal* Señor Pidal, Speaker of the Spanish Commons, likens the United States to a colossus with feet of clay, and adds:

"The Americans are rich, and they will think twice ere they attack the poor *hidalgos*, whose only heirloom now is their sword. We must not boast, but be quiet and firm, leaving the result of the struggle to Providence. Those who cried lightly '*À Berlin*,' afterward passed through the horror of the Commune. Spain is not invincible, but neither is she to be despised as an enemy, as history proves. A small but desperate army may well overcome large forces."

The news that the European powers will intervene in case of serious trouble between the United States and Spain appears premature. It meets with official denials from the several governments. The European press seems to regard the necessity of intervention as very distant. With the exception of the revolutionary organs, such as the *Intransigent*, *United Ireland*, *Vorwärts*, etc., the press regards the cause of Spain as just, though her administration of Cuba is none of the best. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks there is no proof that either the Cubans or the Americans would do better in the Pearl of the Antilles. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* agrees with President Cleveland's opinion as expressed in his message. "The rebellion would soon be over," it says, "if the Spaniards had an organized army to deal with, instead of marauding bands." The *Kieler Zeitung* does not think it would be either wrong or strange if the Spaniards had sought to trap Maceo, "since that is precisely what Maceo was doing all along to the Spaniards." The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, is waiting for confirmation of the tales of Spanish cruelties "from more reliable sources than American papers." The *Osservatore Romano* says that the manner in which the Spaniards come to the assistance of their Government ought to shame the less liberal Italians. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Maceo fell in battle, not by the hand of an assassin, as the American friends of the rebels would have us believe. Yet the latter have scored a distinct success by their vile calumnies. The news jingoes are rampant. Senator Chandler demands that Cuban independence be recognized immediately, that war be declared against Spain, and—just think of it! the circumstances of Maceo's death be inquired into on behalf of the United States. We can only hope that the Spaniards will treat with contempt these foolish goings-on of the jingoes. But it is to be feared that the hot Spanish blood will boil over. What will be the end?"

The London *Economist* ridicules the idea that the United States has a right to interfere because trade suffers. "England," says the paper, "could just as well have interfered in the struggle between the North and the South, thirty years ago, because there was a stoppage in the supply of cotton." Most of our British contemporaries agree that a war with Spain is not quite a holiday excursion. The *Globe*, London, says:

"Spain has endured much contumely from the great republic, but there are many indications that this passive submission to insult will not last much longer. It would be well, therefore, for

the Washington Government to place what restraint it can on Senator Chandler and his colleagues. If Spain is goaded to uphold her honor by arms, the naval war might have results not at all agreeable to the American Chauvinists."

The stories regarding Maceo's assassination are looked upon as rather "too thin." *The Times*, London, says:

"The Cuban party in the United States at first received the news of his death with blank incredulity, altho unable to offer any but negative evidence in support of their opinion. Now that accumulating evidence has put the death of the rebel leader beyond doubt, their rage and disappointment find vent in charges of treachery against the Spaniards. There is an agreeable vagueness about their accounts of the way in which Maceo's death was compassed. That he was poisoned by some Spanish emissary, that he was entrapped by stratagem, and that he was murdered while under the protection of a flag of truce—are among the stories current in Cuban circles. The poisoning theory is too absurd to have many adherents; even if Maceo had been killed by an ambuscade, that is the favorite maneuver of the rebels themselves."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INSURANCE AGAINST LACK OF EMPLOYMENT.

IN June, 1895, the parish of St. Gallen in Switzerland opened a department of insurance against want of employment. It was made compulsory, and included all workingmen whose earnings do not exceed \$1 per day. A contribution of not more than 6 cents per week is collected from the insured, the parish adds to this a maximum of 40 cents per year, and a small subsidy is paid by the cantonal government. Residents of the parish are entitled to assistance ranging between 20 cents and 45 cents per day when they have contributed to the fund for six months, but the assistance ceases after sixty days. Persons not born or entitled to vote in the parish must contribute for one year to the fund ere they can receive assistance. From a series of articles by the Dutch economist, H. S. Veldman, in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, we gather that this novel institution is a distinct success. Hundreds of persons have been saved from the workhouse, thousands have been able to tide over their difficulties until they could obtain work at their trade, and the parish has been relieved from the burden of non-productive relief work. The institution is likely to survive even a severe test, and will be copied in other parts of Switzerland. The only serious drawback to its working seems to be that, in spite of Switzerland's democratic institutions, "one man is not as good as another" there. While the skilled laborers, mechanics, etc., paid their contributions pretty regularly, were rarely out of work and did their best to obtain employment if they were, the unskilled section were sadly lacking in the sense of moral responsibility. Mr. Veldman says under this heading:

"It has been very difficult to collect the premiums. Thousands of men did not pay the full amount, and many managed to elude payment altogether. As might be supposed, the majority of persons assisted out of the fund belonged to the class of 'unskilled' laborers. Yet these were the least willing to contribute to the fund, and when idle they did not realize that it was their duty to search earnestly for employment, as the fund is to be taxed in extreme cases only. The experience of the past year proves that a personal visit on the part of some responsible collector is of much greater value than countless notices sent through the mails. The rules provide that persons out of work and desiring assistance must appear in person before the relief committee, but even this did not prevent all cheating. Some persons who were really ill managed to hide the fact, in order to obtain assistance from the fund in addition to their allowance as patients. Much of the money, intended to relieve legitimate wants of persons out of work and their families, found its way into the bottomless till of the saloon-keeper. The labor exchange and employment bureau connected with this insurance did not work very satisfactorily. Only in isolated cases did men who were in receipt of pecuniary

assistance from the fund offer to go to work. In most cases they had to be called up when a chance for employment was found. In some cases the men who offered to do skilled labor were found to be entirely unqualified for the work. Very few of the men receiving assistance were willing to accept employment in neighboring parishes. They thought that work was guaranteed to them in the town where they resided."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SUCCESSES OF RUSSIA'S POLICY.

THE political editors of European publications remark with astonishment and admiration upon the skilful manner with which Russia has managed to use the political constellation to her advantage during the year just past. "England and Russia have changed places," says the *Vienna Tageblatt*. "Formerly Russia was the bogey, and was met with distrust everywhere, while England could do practically as she pleased. To-day England encounters determined opposition in every part of the globe." *Politiken*, Copenhagen, the principal organ of the Danish Liberals, and known for its matter-of-fact description of foreign affairs, thinks that Russia is likely to retain the advantage she holds for some time to come. We summarize in the following an article by "the Colonel":

Italy's dream of colonial expansion is over. In the direction of the Sudan she will make no new attempts. Tripoli she would like to have, but she knows that she can't get it, for France prefers to be mistress of the whole of North Africa. Austria has enough to do with her affairs at home, since it is no easy task to hold together the many nationalities at present under her sway. Germany will not interfere with any one until she has built her fleet, which will require time. The German Opposition parties will attempt to prevent the Government from obtaining the money necessary to carry out its ambitious plans. In the end the Government will gain its point, as always, but during the interval Germany is not to be had for extensive foreign enterprises. France casts her longing eyes upon Egypt, and cares for nothing else. England has enough to do to maintain her position in Egypt, where she has no legal rights. Russia has, therefore, perfect liberty to expand. She will use the changes which are taking place in Turkey to her own advantage, which is amply proven by the charming frankness of the Russian press, which announces that Russia alone has a right to adjust matters in Turkey, and by the massing of troops on the Armenian frontier. There is no doubt that Russia expects a new rising in Armenia in the spring, and that she is prepared to act. The "European Concert" is not likely to stop her. When she is ready the ambassadors at Constantinople will have to pack their valises. Russia plays first fiddle now, and is likely to obtain the undisputed possession of the waterway from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. It remains to be seen whether England will make an attempt to prevent a Russian monopoly of the Dardanelles.

The Russian papers regard the danger of English interference as remote, since the antagonism between the Triple and Dual Alliances is on the wane. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The last vestige of this enmity must and shall vanish in the interest of all, for all must combine against the common enemy—England. Divided, the powers are the obedient servants of the Briton, and divide them he will if it can be done. The torrents of blood shed in Asia Minor served to turn the attention of Europe from Egypt. The powers must cross England's plans by refusing to go to war over Turkey. The time has come for France, Germany, Austria, and Russia to regulate the Eastern question without consulting England."

The *Viedomosti* does not go to such lengths. It is well satisfied to settle the Turkish problem without coming to blows, even if England obtains some concessions. The paper believes that Russia should free herself from her obligations in Asia Minor, to be able to turn her undivided attention to the Far East. According to all accounts Russia has things her own way in China. In spite of all official denials, it seems certain that Russia has ob-

tained important concessions from the Chinese Government, the most important being the right to construct a railroad through Manchuria, and to occupy Port Arthur. The news has somewhat disturbed England. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The network of new railways in Kirin and Manchuria, built by Russian money, worked by Russian officials, and 'protected' by Russian troops, will carry the Russian trains down to the open waters of the Gulf of Pechili. There is more than this. Chinese 'gratitude' has given a foreign power such a position, in the very heart of her dominions, as Japan, after all her victories, could not dare to aspire to. With her railways and her officers and her fortified stations all over the northern provinces, with her fleets and garrisons whenever she wants them at Port Arthur and Talienwan, with a permanent naval harbor at Kiaochow in Shantung, far away south on the Yellow Sea beyond the mouths of the Hoang-ho, Russia has China within her grasp. . . . With her fleets at the Peiho, and her military-railway network all round, Russia will be able to topple over the dynasty, and quietly stroll into the capital, at her pleasure, and the united forces of Europe and Asia could not prevent her."

The St. James's Gazette adds that England should at once make a grab in southern China. Other English papers, the usually well-informed *Manchester Guardian* for instance, advise Great Britain to wait until France and Germany help themselves. France, however, denies that Great Britain should necessarily be in it. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It is quite true that Russia has obtained an important diplomatic success, altho it is not quite clear as yet what concessions China has made. But Russia, in common with France and Germany, has rendered China an important service when she was helpless and at the mercy of Japan. England only sought to profit by the misfortune of China, and England is not entitled to anything, least of all the large concessions in the south of China which the press of Great Britain demands."

The German press fails to see that Russia's good fortune contains elements of danger to Germany. "If Russia obtains advantages in the Far East," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, "the other powers do not necessarily suffer loss." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* avers that Germany does not care how much Russia expands in those distant parts, all Germany wants is peace. When the struggle between Germany and Russia comes, a few additional hundreds of thousands of Tartars and Mongols will not make a difference. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* continues to assert that England set Japan and China by the ears, and rejoices that the hated British did not reap the benefits they were supposed to desire so much. Our Bismarckian contemporary is, however, rapped over the knuckles by *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama. This

paper, which is famed for its fairness and justice, by which it has obtained an influence in Japan equalled by no other journal published by a European, says:

"We know, and our knowledge on this particular point is absolutely indisputable, that the uniformly maintained attitude of British diplomates in the Far East with regard to Korea and Japan's grievances there was that, if the two Eastern empires came to blows about the peninsula, Russia alone would benefit by the issue. . . . Moreover, no one having any knowledge, however superficial, of the course of events during the period while Japan's relations with China were growing dangerously strained, can be unaware that Great Britain's rôle was that of mediator, and that she exerted every effort, short of armed intervention, to avert a final rupture. Is it credible that the editor of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is ignorant of all these things? If, not being ignorant of them, he has yet written in the strain quoted above, no words are sufficiently strong to denounce his malevolent duplicity. If he is ignorant of them, then it follows that he has undertaken to discuss a grave international problem without the slightest preliminary effort to acquaint himself with essential particulars."

But the most astonishing evidence of Russia's determination to make the most of the present favorable circumstances is the news that she has obtained a foothold on the shores of the Red Sea. This news has so astonished the English that, as *The Home News* expresses it, they "are conjuring up nightmare-like visions of the Muscovite Colossus in a position to deal deadly blows at the British Empire." The *Corriere di Napoli* thinks Russia was secretly assisted by Italy in this transaction.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MEXICO'S PROSPERITY.

MEXICO, which used to figure in the news columns of the press among the countries whose unsettled state had become chronic, is lately attracting attention for opposite reasons. Mexico is undoubtedly prosperous, altho her long period of restlessness is not long enough passed to permit her to compare with the United States. In a large measure her present affluence is attributed to the energy and foresight of President Diaz, whom the Mexican people have elected for five consecutive terms, without any but nominal opposition from the Radical element. The result is that financiers are willing to embark in industrial enterprises on a large scale among our Southern neighbors. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"Mexico is a republic, but her people seem to have a lively comprehension of the value of a stable government, for Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who has ruled the country for a period of sixteen years, has been reelected for another term of four years. It must be admitted that the state of the country justifies this confidence of the people in their chief magistrate. The long peace which the country has enjoyed has highly increased its prosperity. When Porfirio Diaz became President for the first time, railroads were almost unknown in Mexico. To-day there are many lines, aggregating 11,469 kilometers, the material used in construction and the rolling-stock are of the best possible quality, and there are many new lines building. Highwaymen formerly held possession of the roads in Mexico; to-day one may travel from one end of the country to another without fear. English and American syndicates have been induced to explore the gold and silver mines, and coal-mining is carried on with success. The income of the state has been raised from \$14,000,000 in 1876 to \$50,000,000 in 1895, and there is a large surplus. There is little doubt that all this is largely due to the President's wisdom. He has encouraged immigration, and has guaranteed full liberty to all foreigners. It is unlikely that he will be less successful in the future than in the past."

The *Monitor Republicano*, Mexico, says:

"For the first time since her independence Mexico has not a single cent of floating debt. The national obligations are per-



JOHN BULL AND JOHN CHINAMAN.

CHINAMAN: "Good-a-bye, Mr. Bull, big Russian Bear devil likee me welly much; he makee me topside."

JOHN BULL: "All right, Mr. Chinaman, I don't mind; only you'll have to go to him when you want to borrow money, not to me."

—*Westminster Gazette*, London.

fectly classified and defined, and the revenues are solid. Altho the interest on the consolidated debt is payable in silver, Mexican bonds are much sought after. The present Government is stable, the security it offers is ample, and the confidence of the foreigner is so great that of the \$40,000,000 Mexican bonds \$30,000,000 are in foreign hands."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Russia as the Pioneer of Civilization.—The German papers used to claim the distinction of being free from prejudice, while they accused their English contemporaries of want of principle. The enmity which has lately become established between the German and British nations, nevertheless, reveals that German editors are also possessed of remarkable flexibility of opinion. Russia, usually described as a benighted country oppressed by tyranny and corruption, is now described as the benefactor of Asia and the pioneer of civilization. The *Norddeutsche allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, referring to the delimitations of the frontier between Russia and England in Asia, says:

"It is extremely interesting to note how these two states have been driven, by the force of circumstances, to push their frontiers nearer to each other until they touched. During the last few years the Pamir territory has been obtained by Russia by a series of expeditions into the mountains. The frontier with India now runs from Lake Sorkul to the foot of the Hindu Kush. The Russo-Chinese frontier will probably remain unaltered for a good while to come, for there are serious geographical obstacles to the expansion of Russia at China's expense. The Asiatic continent has therefore been shared between the powers which are capable of administering it in accordance with the necessities of civilization.

"What Russia has done has not been achieved for the satisfaction of a blind lust of conquest, but to open the way for civilization among the nations of Asia. Russia's aims are largely humanitarian, and she may be proud of her record in that part of the world. Nor is it necessary that England and Russia should come to blows now that their frontiers march together for a long distance. On the contrary, peace ought to be preserved much more easily than before, if both powers are fully alive to their responsibilities. The energies of Russia are chiefly directed to the strengthening of her position in the Far East, in order to utilize the enormous capital which is being invested in the Siberian railway. Russia is forced to push her way to the ocean."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Li Hung Chang's Retirement.—It seems certain now that the "Bismarck of China" has retired from public life, and that his grand tour through the world will not materially assist the Chinese to obtain a just view of matters outside their empire. The *Ost-Asiatische Korrespondenz*, Berlin, a publication which does not risk its reputation by publishing news hastily, says:

"For a time the enemies of Li hoped to make him responsible for the defeat which China suffered in her struggle with Japan, and only the exertions of Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, prevented Li's execution. That the Empress Dowager, who was regent during the Emperor's minority, remained faithful to Li Hung Chang can not be doubted. But even her great influence could not assist him sufficiently to regain his former power. To some extent her influence was used against him, for the Emperor's tutor and present confidential adviser, Wang Tung Hen, is Li Hung Chang's worst enemy, and used the coolness which exists between the ex-regent and the Emperor for his own purposes. During the period when the intrigue against Li Hung Chang was at its height, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, demanded that a high Chinese dignitary should be sent to Moscow to grace the Czar's coronation. Li Hung Chang's enemies seized eagerly upon this chance to rid themselves of his presence, and as the Empress Dowager hoped to save her protégé by sending him abroad, Li Hung Chang did not object to the mission.

"Li Hung Chang's mission, therefore, began rather unluckily. His star rose somewhat when it became known that his mission proceeded in a manner creditable to China. But his enemies are still at work, and the news that he intends to retire altogether

from public life does not astonish people who are conversant with Chinese affairs. Under these circumstances Li Hung Chang will hardly be allowed to use the knowledge he has obtained during his late tour for the benefit of his country and his own advantage. The most natural consequence is that the great hopes placed upon him come to naught. Speculators and manufacturers in Europe and America, who hoped to obtain through him a rich harvest of orders and concessions, will find that they have been sadly mistaken."—*Translated for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

The "Victorian Age."—Such, thinks the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, the age of steel and steam will be called by future generations. Our Dutch contemporary is not an Anglomaniac, but it can not help acknowledging that the long reign of Queen Victoria is a fitting landmark by which an age of unprecedented progress in the world may be remembered. It says:

"The exhibition which is in preparation in Earls Court to commemorate Queen Victoria's reign of sixty years' duration will probably be more instructive than many international exhibitions. Not only in England, but throughout the world, our century will be called the 'Victorian Age,' and more important it will be regarded than the *Siècle de Louis XIV.* The Exposition will show many contrasts. We will be able to make comparisons between 1837 and 1897, and to note the difference in the fields of industry, commerce, science, and art. The difference between the tools and scientific instruments in use then and now will astonish many. . . . It is interesting to note at this juncture that the date of the Queen's ascent to the throne was looked upon as a happy omen, which has been verified. It was the longest day in the year, and Cruikshank's *Almanack* contained the following poetical comment:

"*Queen Victoria Proclaimed—The Longest Day.*
The Queen proclaimed upon the longest day;
May this coincidence be not in vain,
But prove prophetic of her lengthened sway
And to her longest day prolong her reign."

—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Japanese spare no pains in converting Formosa into a loyal province of their empire, and not, it seems, without some success. In the Pescadores, too, the natives are being transformed into Japanese. "There is," says *The China Mail*, "a flourishing Japanese school in which Chinese lads get from \$3 to \$4.50 to come and learn Japanese. A few of the Chinese have cut off their queues and adopted foreign dress."

THE *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, the paper which Prince Uchtomski edits with the special cognizance of the Czar, declares that the Manchurians "are wild with joy at the prospect of a Russian railroad in their territory. They believe that an era of great prosperity is about to begin, and hope for nothing better than that Manchuria may be converted into a Russian province." It is thought that the paper would not publish this without the knowledge and consent of the Czar, and Russia's policy is gaged by it.

THE *Nord*, Paris, publishes some accounts of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which prove it to be very formidable. There are seven line-of-battle-ships ranging between 8,000 and 12,000 tons, two armored coast-defense vessels, six armored cruisers, three torpedo-cruisers, twenty-three torpedo-boats, and eleven cruisers belonging to the volunteer fleet. The latter are not armored, but carry six to fourteen quick firing guns. Three of them can steam twenty knots an hour. It is not thought that Turkey can prevent the egress of this powerful fleet.

THE Paris *Figaro* comments upon the late friction between soldiers and civilians in Germany in the following remarkable manner: "The Liberal and Radical elements in the German Reichstag wish to destroy the social and political advantages which the German officers enjoy, just because an officer went too far in his interpretation of what is meant by a military sense of honor. Yet to this spirit of its army Germany owes everything. Without this keen sense of honor the German officers would not have been superior to ours in 1870. Without it there would be no unity in Germany, no German Empire, and certainly no German Reichstag."

THE Académie Française has made a sad mistake. During one of its late sittings it awarded one of the Monthyon prizes to a Mrs. Hardouin, of Meudon. The prize, which consists of a medal, a diploma, and \$100, was to be given to her because she, a poor woman, had adopted ten children and educated them well. Unfortunately another Mrs. Hardouin, a notorious drunkard, lived in the same house. By mistake the package was delivered to her. She immediately began to exchange the money for whiskey, boasting the while of the honors conferred upon her. The Académie Française was thus informed that its intention had miscarried, and the members subscribed the funds necessary to reward the "original" Mrs. Hardouin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S UNPROMISING SCHOOL-DAYS.

"IT is doubtful if, among that group of intellectual prodigies whose efforts in the courts of justice and in the national halls of legislation have been materially felt during our career as a nation, there can be found one whose early school-days were associated with such humiliating and unfavorable circumstances as were those of Daniel Webster, the foster-father of our American nationality." Such is the opening sentence of an article by Forrest Prescott Hall in the January *Arena*. The observation is amply justified by the facts that follow concerning Webster's school-days, and his difficulties in making a speech and even in reciting his lessons.

Daniel's parents were humble folk in straitened circumstances, in what is now called Salisbury Center, N. H. It took considerable contriving to enable him to get the education for which he had a passionate longing; but on May 25, 1796, he and his father set out for Exeter, where he was placed in a school kept by a Mr. Clifford. The house is still standing, "the pride of the town." Mr. Hall proceeds as follows:

"When Daniel was given in charge of the worthy Mr. Clifford it was the first time that he had ever been away from home, and his feelings can not be better described than by himself:

"The change overpowered me. I hardly remained master of my own senses among ninety boys who had seen so much more and appeared to know so much more than I did."

"It is not to be wondered that the change overpowered him, a rough, untrained country boy, at fourteen years of age.

"It is said that Webster, upon leaving his son at Mr. Clifford's house, remarked to this gentleman that 'he must teach Daniel to hold his knife and fork, for he knows no more about it than a cow about holding a spade.' It seems that the comparison was a good one, for his manners at the table were so rude that the other students requested the landlord to send him away. But the kind-hearted man would not consent to this, and refused even to remonstrate with Daniel, for he knew that the boy was sensitive and knew no better.

"He hit upon a plan, so the story goes, which resulted in teaching the boy how to use his knife and fork. Webster was accustomed to hold them in his fists. Mr. Clifford one day held his in the same way, and continued to do so until Webster saw how ungraceful it was and corrected himself. The knife-and-fork episode is not much in itself, but it shows how ignorant Webster was when he came to Exeter, and under what adverse conditions was his struggle for an education.

"As to his studies his success at Exeter was not great. He himself says so. He seemed unable to recite in a room filled with boys, and tho he studied hard, and was far from stupid, he could never make a good recitation. But what is to be wondered at most of all is that he could not be induced to speak in public. When the day came on which the class was to declaim, altho he had learned his piece, he was utterly incapable of rising from his seat when his name was called. 'The kind and excellent Buckminster,' says Daniel in his autobiography, 'sought especially to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation, like other boys, but I could not do it. Many a time did I commit the pieces to memory in my room, yet when the time came when the school collected to hear declamations, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned to my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the instructors frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated most winningly that I would venture, but I could never command sufficient resolution. When the occasion was over I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification.'

"And now, when we think of Daniel Webster, the orator whose speeches have become classic and who towered above his fellows like the peak of Teneriffe, we can not help smiling at the picture of Daniel Webster the boy blushing and stammering before his schoolmates, and unable to pronounce a word of the speech which he had learned and studied for the occasion.

"It is said that Daniel was so much discouraged by his inability to declaim in public, and by his treatment at the hands of his fellow students, that at the end of the first term, when Dr. Abbot called him up and asked him if he intended to return after Christmas, his answer indicated something like reluctance. The principal well knew that Webster's rustic manners and coarse clothing had drawn upon him the ridicule of the boys, who, says Mr. McGaw, 'in every respect except habiliments and external accomplishments were greatly his inferiors.'

"It must be admitted that Webster was slovenly and untidy in his appearance. It is said that he rarely washed his face and hands. Many stories are told concerning this noticeable habit of youth, and the following instance illustrates very clearly Webster's unkempt appearance and also a sally of wit:

"Day after day Daniel appeared in class with his hands besmeared with dirt, paying no attention whatever to the urgent appeals of the teacher to keep them clean. Finally the climax was capped. One day Webster presented himself in the classroom with his usual unclean appearance. The teacher could stand it no longer, and, quickly calling the boy to the desk, took up his dirty hand and exclaimed in an enraged tone, 'Webster, if you can show me another hand in this room as dirty as this one I will not punish you.'

"Webster quickly drew up his other hand and said, 'Here's one, professor.'

"The teacher was wholly taken aback by the brightness of his young pupil, and admitted that he was beaten. Webster took his seat without the thrashing.

"Webster was assured by the kind principal that he was a better scholar than most of the boys, and that his constant application to his books coupled with a prodigious faculty for labor was surprising. He also told him that he should be placed in a higher class, where he would no longer be hindered by the boys who cared more for play and dress than for solid improvement.

"These were the first encouraging words,' says Webster, 'that I ever received with regard to my studies. I then resolved to return and pursue them with diligence and with so much ability as I possessed.'"

After a stay of nine months at Exeter Daniel was taken to Boscawen, N. H., to be taught by Rev. Samuel Wood. After one year here, the reverend gentleman informed his pupil that he was tired of him and would put him in college at once. He went to Dartmouth and did better work, learning to speak in public, and by the end of his freshman year had become quite a power in the college.

A Novel Way of Preserving Fruit.—A method invented by M. Petit, professor in the Versailles Horticultural School, for preserving grapes in the natural state by exposing them to the vapor of alcohol, is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique*: "The bunches of grapes, cut when just beginning to ripen, are placed on a wooden grating or hung up, within rectangular brick compartments covered on the inside with a layer of cement and furnished on one side with wooden doors. These compartments have a capacity of about 180 cubic decimeters [$6\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet] and are built in a cellar of the Horticultural School. The delicate point is to employ a quantity of alcohol sufficient to stop the development of the grapes without modifying their flavor. A cylindrical receptacle 6 centimeters [2 inches] in diameter containing alcohol, at 96°, placed in one of the compartments described above, furnished enough vapor to keep the grapes in all their beauty of form, and so that their taste underwent not the least change. On the contrary, two or three similar receptacles placed in the same narrow space communicated to the grape an alcoholic flavor and a reddish color. M. Petit introduced at one time into each compartment not more than 100 cubic centimeters [6 cubic inches] of alcohol and renewed the amount every thirty or forty days. The duration of the preservation of the fruits depends on the temperature of the locality where they are placed, which should be as low as possible, in order to retard the ripening. M. Petit obtained this year results much superior to those of last year; most of the grapes were entirely intact more than three months after they were picked."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN OSCILLATING BICYCLE-SADDLE.

THE following description of a new French bicycle-saddle, which is said to avoid all the inconveniences of the ordinary type and to be extremely comfortable, is translated from the *Revue Scientifique*, September 12:

"Its special aim is to furnish an immovable seat to the cyclist, that his efforts, considered in their totality, may be exerted with effect, and in the second place to obtain a sufficient mobility of the seat, a flexibility of the support, great enough to allow easy play to the muscles that are used in the act of pedaling. The muscles of the cyclist . . . are at once porters and laborers; they are burdened by the weight of the body, especially when the saddle is hard, and they must at the same time work the pedals; and as they contract to do this work they are wounded by the hard protuberances of the saddle. To avoid these injuries it is necessary that the seat should not be too supple, for then it would change its shape, and the cyclist is more or less impeded in his movements.

"To guard against this double inconvenience M. Chaix has invented his 'oscillating saddle.' It is made of two independent plates, having a considerable space between them. . . . Each of these plates sinks in turn under the pressure of the muscles, not offering resistance to their work and giving them a constant surface of action. The oblique plane formed by the plate on the side of the descending leg offers a particularly solid resistance to the push exercised on the pedal; during this time the opposite plate is relieved and resumes its original position, while the corresponding leg rises, and it prevents all movement of the body forward. In reality the saddle has one fixed part, which is placed at the rear, and on which, as an axis, the two movable parts oscillate; the plates rest on flexible springs that rest, in turn, on a sort of transverse socket fixed above the stem of the saddle. There is no vertical oscillation of the saddle regarded as a whole. The distance of the femoral articulation of the cyclist from the crank-axle remains constant, which is not the case with saddles having too flexible springs, and the immutability of this distance is extremely favorable to the good use of the velocipedist's strength.

"This saddle is generally made without a beak; and the objections that we have always brought up against beaks make it unnecessary to say how much we appreciate this advantage; at the same time, while we do not understand the utility of this addition, a movable and flexible beak can be fastened on in front and put in place with the greatest ease."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RAVAGES OF THE ICONOCLAST.

WE all recall with more or less of sympathy the darkey preacher who, while telling how Adam was made of clay and set up against the fence to dry, was interrupted with an inquiry as to who made the fence, and who scorned to reply on the ground that such questions would upset the best scheme of philosophy in the world. The iconoclast has been making great ravages with his matter-of-fact queries in our day, and the way in which some pet notions, poetical and other, have suffered is amusingly chronicled by the editor of the Rochester *Post-Express*. He begins by a reference to S. Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" as a book that "set the fashion" in this line, and goes on to mention the ravages committed since that day:

"Emulating Mr. Baring-Gould's abandoned example, a gang of iconoclasts speedily came to the front, who at once set to work to make ducks and drakes of history. Thus the clergyman who officiated at the burial of Sir John Moore explained that Sir John was not 'buried darkly at dead of night,' but in broad daylight. Then a Norwegian traveler endeavored to silence the familiar hymn beginning, 'From Greenland's icy mountains,' by stating that he had been all over Greenland and would take an affidavit that 'it is a barren waste without any mountain, icy or otherwise.' Next one of the gang boldly challenged the assertion that 'Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell,' his disclosure being that Kosciusko didn't fall on the heroic occasion referred to by the poet, but

years afterward, dying from a perfectly prosaic fall from a horse, not on a battle-field but on a peaceful country road. About the time that the case of Kosciusko was being reopened for revision, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who claimed to be a blood relation of Thomas Jefferson, punctured the tire of 'Jeffersonian simplicity' by showing that Jefferson loved purple, fine linen, and sumptuous fare—in fact was rather a dude than an exponent of plain living. While Jefferson was being set right, a student of Italian history took up the cudgels for Lucretia Borgia, holding that, instead of being as black as she was painted, Lucretia was a pretty good, not to say a truly good, woman. One summer Sunday night some years ago a stranger paused at the door of a village church and listened to the congregation singing 'By cool Siloam's shady rill.' He hung around until meeting was through and, stopping the minister when he came out, said, 'Excuse me, sir, but I've been to Siloam, and I assure you there is no rill of any sort thereabouts.' Was Joan of Arc buried at Rouen? The iconoclasts say not. Longfellow in his description of Acadia says, 'This is the forest primeval;' but one of the pirates once took occasion to write to the *Troy Times* that 'as a matter of fact the valley has an alluvial soil where there never was a forest primeval within the period embraced by modern history.' Did the 'Man with the Iron Mask' wear an iron mask? Well, they contend that he didn't, holding that 'later researches' show that the mask was of velvet secured by steel springs. And so on.

"The latest feat of the iconoclasts is perhaps to be regarded as the consummate flower of the wretched series. Oscar S. Strauss, late United States Minister to Turkey, in a recent address at the annual convention of Jewish women in New York declared that it wasn't Isabella of Spain who sent Columbus to discover a new world, but the treasurer-general of Aragon. Strauss need not be surprised if this exposure turns out to be the last feather which breaks the back of the public's patience."

BABIES FOR SALE.

THE well-known English journalist, W. T. Stead, has started in London a baby-market where homeless little waifs are furnished to childless couples. Many married people would be glad to adopt one or more children, if they felt secure against deception and were certain that the child did not come of a line of criminal or vagabond ancestors. Mr. Stead's new institution is intended to give the necessary information. We quote from the Chicago *Times-Herald's* description:

"To the comfortably furnished rooms where the babies who may be adopted, together with absolutely correct information concerning them, are to be found, many women, young and old, charming and ugly, wend their way every day to see just what specimens of juvenile beauty are candidates for home honors. There are plenty of them, and, like men, of all sorts and conditions, except that, in every instance when they are placed on view in the market, they are absolutely clean. Mr. Stead and his confrères hold that cleanliness is not only next to godliness, but an absolute requisite preliminary to adoption. So the baby faces shine under the benignant influences of soap and water, and if chubby hands undo the work of the washing apparatus, why, the scrubbing process is repeated.

"The babies, like all other humanity, are both bad and good. But the well-treated, well-fed, and well-washed baby is not inclined to be ill-natured, and so all look their prettiest, and smile their sweetest at the tender-hearted women who come to view them on adoption bent. The babies vary in age from six months to three years, but the tender age predominates. . . .

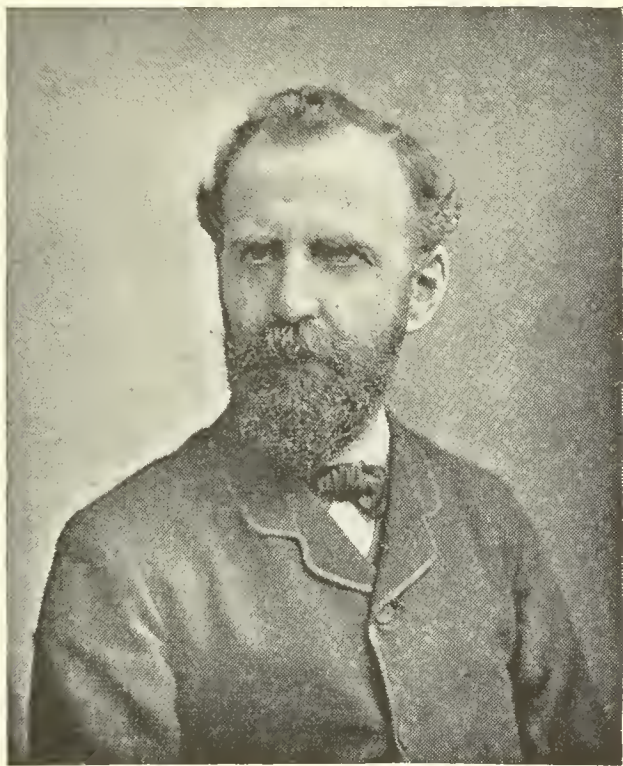
"The numbers given with the entries [in the baby-book] are those by which the babies are known, as they have no names. These poor youngsters start in life as guiltless of identity as the convict in the Spanish prison Inferno at Ceuta. . . .

"While it is not always the case, and perhaps not in the majority of instances, that a baby is sold as if it were an infantile specimen of the pug-dog, it is true that it not infrequently happens that a mother receives a cash consideration for parting with her little one. Generally it occurs that persons who are desirous of procuring ready-made children are plentifully supplied with this world's goods. Therefore it is quite natural that they should

offer no objection to, and generally prefer giving a reasonable compensation to, the lorn mother.

"It sometimes happens, however, that the foster-parents reverse this order of things, and after selecting a desirable youngster inquire how much they are to be paid for taking it, but Mr. Stead has notified them that their presence is not desired.

"The scenes at the baby-market are like those of a big nursery. Prettily gowned-and-capped nurses exhibit their charges to the persons who come to view, and occasionally a sad-faced woman is seen sitting in a chair in the visitors' room hoping for the opportunity that will make her grief-stricken. Such a one holds her baby as close to her as possible, undergoing in her imagination



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

the agony of parting over and over again. Then when the prospective foster-mother finally appears, the contrasting feelings are almost pitiful. It is a mingling of tears and smiles. The tears of the mother contrast with the smiles of the newcomer, while the baby tries first one and then the other emotion, not knowing whether its mother's grief or the visitor's joy means the most to it.

"There is only one other institution in the world, so far as known, like that which Mr. Stead has established. It is not really a prototype after all. The same principle, however, actuates both—that of caring for little ones and providing them with good homes. This second institution is in the United States, and is presided over by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, at Battle Creek, Mich.

"This haven of rest and hope for young persons has no restriction so far as age is concerned regarding the children it aids. In the eyes of the institution the girl of sixteen is still a child and requires infinitely more care in some ways than the tot of six. This institution is known as the Haskell Home, but it is a home only temporarily, as the children are placed with the persons desirous of adopting them as soon as possible."

A New Departure in Education.—Referring to the experiment being made in one of the public schools of Detroit, described by Gertrude Buck in *The Forum* (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 21), the Indianapolis *Sentinel* has the following adverse comments to make:

"Instead of learning the alphabet and then proceeding to the construction of words and sentences, the child learns stories, and then divides them into sentences, words, and letters. Instead of learning the arts of civilization first and those of savagery later, as mere matters of incidental interest, the child is put through centuries of world growth in a few weeks. Of course the actual conditions of savagery are not learned. The child put through this process of Indian, Aryan, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, British, and Puritan life, by means of stories of children of these

civilizations, gets a romantic and delusive conception of all of them that prevents a true conception of actual life. Hiawatha playing with animals and flowers is a pleasing picture, but Hiawatha fighting fleas and mosquitoes was probably nearer the truth. If the child were taught the advantages of a spring mattress over Hiawatha's bearskin bed, if he had one, or the superiority of a warm breakfast to chewing raw meat in a smoky wigwam on a cold morning, and that the comforts of civilization were to be obtained by hard work, he might get some practical benefit from this system, but he can not get practical benefit from the dream-life of savagery."

Mysterious Population of a Swiss Valley.—A recent German authority, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 17), gives some interesting notes on the population of the valley of Anniviers, in Switzerland. This is a long, narrow, deep valley, opening into that of the Rhone and traversed by the Navisence, a rapid torrent. It includes several villages, among others, Chandolin, which, being situated at a height of 1,639 meters [5,376 feet] is one of the most elevated in Europe. Its population has given rise to lively controversy. Desor considered it as of Arabian origin, and Fröbel and Tschudi regarded it as Celtic. A. K. Fisher, in a recent work, is of another opinion; he considers that the inhabitants of the Anniviers are Huns, conformably with local tradition. A small band of Huns was separated from the main body, and established itself in the Fournanche Valley; afterward, at the time of the Lombard invasion, in the second half of the sixth century, they fled into the valley of Anniviers, then uninhabited, and have held their position there ever since, being very much isolated from their neighbors, and being converted to Christianity toward the twelfth century. Many characteristics of the dialect used by the people, and many of their customs, seem to indicate, according to M. Fischer, the accuracy of this interpretation."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Amazing Vitality of Seeds.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue for December 26 is an article from *Cosmos*, December 5, by M. C. de Candolle, translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST, relating to the "Vitality of Seeds," as well as remarks from others on this subject. I have no doubt as to the vitality of all perfect seeds under certain conditions. The growth of seeds under some of the conditions named would seem at first thought almost incredible; yet I have seen an instance which may appear still more impossible to believe.

Thirty-nine years ago when Kansas was still a Territory, certain lands, in what is now Franklin county, belonging to several Indian tribes, were surveyed, held in trust, and sold by the United States Government for the benefit of these tribes. I was one of the first after the survey to examine these lands to select a homestead. There was quite a high hill on the top of which was a "buffalo wallow," and extending in a beautiful slope from this to Hickory Creek was the land I selected.

Dr. Isaiah Pile, from Missouri, joined me on the north, and our cabins were erected near each other, on the highest ground. Dr. Pile, after a short time, contracted with certain parties to dig a well near his house. The work proceeded from day to day until at the depth of a little over one hundred feet a limestone rock was struck, but no indications of water. The men hesitated whether to give up the job or to go on; finally, the rock appearing thin, they worked through, and found, to their great surprise, a fine rich surface soil; digging through this they found gravel, clay, and plenty of water.

The earth which was under the rock, when thrown out, in the course of a few weeks was covered with a rich growth of tropical vegetation.

There were little date-trees, and other varieties of palms, besides shrubs, plants, weeds, and grasses in great numbers, all totally unlike anything which grew or could grow in the open air throughout the year in that climate.

How many millions of years those seeds had been entombed, I leave for the geologist to determine.

MARSHALL, MICH.

P. A. SPICER.

Errors of Scriptural References.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

The Holy Scriptures are certainly good literature, whatever else they are or are not, and there is an appearance of erudition in references to them. With this, provided it be respectful and pertinent, there need be no quarrel. But what shall be said when an egregious error is contained in the reference? What then becomes of the evidence of erudition?

Take the instance of Gounod's "Nazareth," a song all about the birth of the Christ in the manger in *Bethlehem*!

And what shall be said of the critic in *Book Reviews* quoted in your issue of December 26, page 233, who, writing of "holiday volumes," thinks it desirable to dignify his article with an utterly irrelevant reference to the Nativity, and says, "the 'Gloria in Excelsis,' supposed to have been sung by shepherds," etc. The italics are mine, of course. How splendid the caution of that *supposed*, with its flavor of "higher criticism"; but surely the supposition is original with the critic. It is hardly conceivable that there could be two people who have credited the humble shepherds with playing any part in that heavenly concert but that of amazed and delighted auditors.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Z. EDWARDS LEWIS.

If But One Paper, Which One?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

More and more your journal justifies the word I am saying in every city I visit, that if I could have but one paper it would be THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that one who reads that thoroughly and no other will not miss any important current fact or thought.

W. F. CRAFTS.

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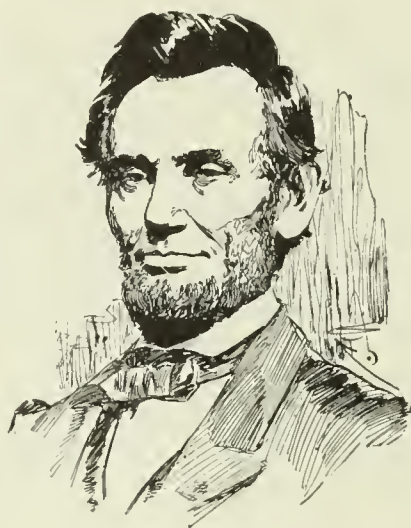
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences

relating to Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Stanton, life in Washington and events at the front, during the years he was Assistant Secretary of War, and "the eyes of the Administration at the front," as Lincoln said. All the members of Lincoln's Cabinet and all the great generals of the War are dead. Therefore the recollections of Mr. Dana, Mr. Lincoln's confidential and trusted representative at the front, are of the greatest national interest and importance.

Lincoln, the Great War President

The new series of articles by Miss Tarbell will be preeminently a study of the man Lincoln from his inauguration, in March, 1861, to his death, in April, 1865. It will follow him day by day in Cabinet meetings, public receptions, and private interviews, picturing his daily life at the White House and at the Soldiers' Home, and in his formal visiting of the departments and the camps, the battle-fields and the hospitals. It will show him the real head of the Government, exercising to the fullest the powers the Constitution gave him; the commander-in-chief of the army, providing money and men, making and unmaking generals, directing military maneuvers; the counselor and final authority of every member of his cabinet and of the Government.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Kipling's First American Serial

It is called "Captains Courageous," and sets forth the adventures of the son of an American railroad king who is swept off an Atlantic liner on the Grand Banks, rescued by a Gloucester fishing-boat (his story disbelieved) and compelled to work all summer with the fishing fleet, with much toil and many adventures. Begins in November. Followed by STEVENSON'S LAST ROMANCE.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

New Pictures of Palestine

Last spring the editor of McClure's organized a caravan, and accompanied by a photographer specially skilled and experienced in such work, made a tour of nearly the whole of Palestine, and took photographs of important places which the latest and most authoritative investigations have definitely connected with Biblical incident and history. These photographs have been reproduced with great care, and will make one of the most attractive features of McClure's through the coming months.

"Ian Maclaren's" New Stories

All of the short stories that "Ian Maclaren" will write during 1897, with two exceptions, will appear in McClure's. There will be some new Drumtochty stories (one appears in December), and new stories (not Scottish) in the splendid series to be published under the title "Children of the Cross."

Ten Famous Story-Tellers

New "Bonnie Briar Bush" stories, by Ian Maclaren. The first in December issue, Stories of Buccaneers and Pirates, by A. Conan Doyle, begin in March number. New complete short stories by Rudyard Kipling begin in December. Splendid California stories by Bret Harte. Stories of the South by Ruth McEnery Stuart. Stories by Frank R. Stockton. Short stories by two masters of humor and adventure, Robert Barr and Anthony Hope. Stories in a new and fascinating vein by Joel Chandler Harris. New stories of the Southwest by Octave Thanet.

Life Portraits of Great Americans

A collection of the finest portraits from life of Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and other makers of the Union; many of them unpublished heretofore; edited by Charles Henry Hart, the distinguished authority in American Historical portraiture. The portraits in each case extend over many years, and show these great men at the important periods of their lives.

HOW TO ACCEPT THIS OFFER.

Send one dollar (the regular price of one year's subscription) direct to the S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, stating where you saw this offer. You will receive: (1) "The Early Life of Lincoln," (2) the November and December McClure's and (3) McClure's for each month of 1897 as soon as published.

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Containing stories by Kipling, Stockton, Maclaren, and others—a dozen capital articles and upward of a hundred and fifty pictures.

The McClure's Early Life of Lincoln

By Ida M. Tarbell. 250 pages, 250 pictures. New facts, new documents, unpublished letters. Placed by C. A. Dana, editor of the N. Y. Sun, among the ten best books that every American should be familiar with.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, Dept. F. W., = = New York City

BUSINESS SITUATION.

There were no sensational features in the trade conditions last week, excepting the reports of a few additional bank failures. The week was a dull one.

Prices in General.—"Manufacturers of woolen goods are buying raw material only to cover orders received. Large stocks of unsold print cloths continue to depress quotations, and merchants in leading staple lines at larger distributing-centers do not anticipate an early improvement in business. Prices of oats, petroleum, cotton and print cloths are lower, and buyers of Western and Southern brands of pig iron report a cut of 25 cents a ton. Prices are unchanged and comparatively firm for flour, pork, lard, sugar, anthracite coal, and steel billets. Since the break in iron and steel prices consumers appear inclined to await development.—*Bradstreet's*, January 2,

"Holiday dulness has been intensified by the failures and the efforts of great combinations to make new arrangements. With iron, coke, wool, cotton, and hides all somewhat lower, there is almost universal confidence that business will soon become large and safer than before for a long time, and several large establishments, among them the Yonkers Carpet Works, which employ 7,000 hands when full, and the Maryland Steel Co., will now start operation. Cotton mills have enormous stocks of unsold goods in some lines, the surplus of print cloths being the largest ever known and about a quarter of a year's consumption.—*Dun's Review*, January 2.

Movement of Wheat.—"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,707,793 bushels, as compared with 2,111,000 bushels last week, 3,457,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,814,000 bushels two years ago, and with 2,036,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,656,994 bushels against 2,468,000 bushels last week, 1,839,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 649,000 bushels two years ago, 815,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 244,000 bushels in the like week of 1892."—*Bradstreet's*, January 2.

Failures of 1896.—"There have been more commercial failures in 1896 than in any previous year except 1893, about 14,890 against 13,197 last year, with liabilities of about \$225,000,000, against \$173,196,060 last year, an increase in number of about 12 per cent, and in liabilities of 29 per cent. The holiday makes it impossible to give exact figures until next week, but the monthly returns never before prepared show that \$36,000,000 of the excess over last year was in two months, August and September, in which manufacturing liabilities were \$15,600,000 larger than last year, trading \$10,100,000, and brokers' and other commercial \$10,300,000 larger. Of the latter class \$11,041,146 out of about \$18,600,000 were in those two months; of the manufacturing class \$24,910,356 out of about \$98,260,000 in the whole year were in those two months, and of the trading class \$21,831,880 out of about \$108,500,000 in the whole year. But for the temporary political alarm in those months, the entire excess of liabilities over last year would probably have been not more than 10 per cent."—*Dun's Review*, January 2.

Macbeth lamp-chimneys are perfect, besides being made of tough glass.

But you want the one that is made for your lamp. Let us send you the Index; free.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

One drop of water in your windpipe



should prove to you that Bronchitis or Colds cannot be cured with liquids, and that vapors, sprays, douches and atomizers are positively dangerous.

Booth's "Hyomei"

the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, and similar diseases

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Room 208, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1896.
In spite of this scriptural injunction, "Tell it not in Gath," I must proclaim the good tidings, that Hyomei has completely cured me of Asthma that for the last twenty years quite frequently made me almost speechless and unfitted me for business.
Yours very truly,

ADOLPH GEISMAR.

Guarantee. "Any person purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, and who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City." (Signed) R. T. Booth

Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs which cause disease in the respiratory organs. The air, charged with **Hyomei**, is inhaled at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air-cells, is exhaled slowly through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and thousands who have been helped and cured.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit Complete, by Mail, \$1; (for foreign countries add \$1.00 postage); outfit consists of pocket inhaler, a bottle of **Hyomei**, a dropper and directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send your address; my pamphlet shall prove that **Hyomei** cures. Are you open to conviction? Extra bottles of **Hyomei** Inhalant by mail, or at druggists, 50 cents. **Hyomei** Balm, for all skin diseases, by mail, 25 cents. Your druggist has **Hyomei** or can get it for you if you insist. Don't accept a substitute. In stock at the leading wholesale drug houses of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all leading business centers.

London Office
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R. T. BOOTH CO., 23 East 20th St., New York.

Price Fluctuations of the Year.—"The year 1896 has been one of singular and confusing fluctuations in prices, of which very full details are given. Wheat rose to 81 cents February 8, fell to 60½ June 29, and rose to 92 cents December 29. Cotton started at 8.31 cents, with stories of scanty supply, fell to 7.62 March 5, rose to 8.37 May 7, dropped to 7.05 July 15, when a heavy surplus was pressing, rose to 8.87 September 10, with stories that the new crop was ruined, fell to 7.06, but closed at 7.12. Wool rose to an average of 14.74 cents for all domestic grades February 1, fell to 12.16 September 1, rose to 12.66 December 1, and has since declined. Iron and its products rose 3 per cent. to April 1, and then declined every month to December 1, in all about 20 per cent., since rising slightly. Boots and shoes fell 13 per cent. in the spring against leather 18 and hides 21 per cent. Then shoes rose gradually 20 per cent. to December, and leather 17 per cent., but has since fallen 3 per cent., while hides rose 25 per cent. to June 3, dropped 22 per cent. to July 8, rose 50 per cent. to November 4, and have since declined 13 per cent. Cotton goods were at the highest point January 1, fell 17 per cent. to August 6, rose about 7 per cent., to November 9, and have since declined about 2 per cent. The incongruity of these changes shows what obstacles business has had to face.

"In none of the industries mentioned has there been activity the past week."—*Dun's Review*, January 2.

The Week in Canada.—"Wholesale merchants at Toronto report general trade dull and no movement of importance likely before the middle of January. Commercial travelers at Montreal are preparing to start out soon, but merchants report collections slow and the country roads bad. At

Halifax Christmas trade did not meet expectations. Collections are only fair. There are 2,157 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada for 1896, an increase of 303. The larger proportion of the gain is accounted for by an increase of 130 business failures in Ontario, 121 in the Province of Quebec, and 41 in Nova Scotia. The increase of about 14 per cent. in number of business failures in the Dominion is accompanied by a gain of only 7 per cent. in aggregate liabilities, which in 1896 amounted to \$16,208,000."—*Bradstreet's*, January 2.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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CHESS.

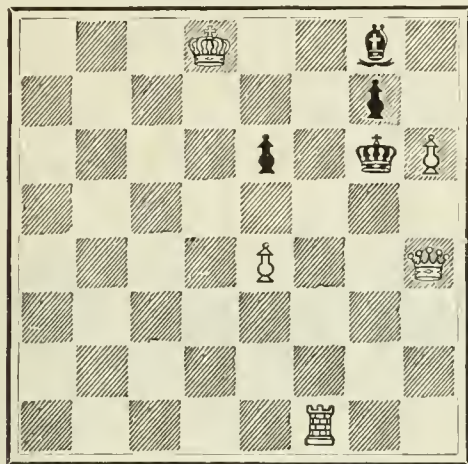
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 181.

BY CHOCHOLOUS, PRAGUE.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K Kt 3; B on K Kt sq; Ps on K 3 and K Kt 2.



White—Five Pieces.

K on Q 8; Q on K R 4; R on K B sq; Ps on K 4 and K R 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 177.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. B-Kt 3 | 2. Q-Kt 4 ch | 3. B-Kt 3, mate |
| 1. K-Q 5 | 2. K-K 4 | 3. Q-Q 2, mate |
| 1. K-B 5 | 2. K-B 4 or Kt 5 | 3. Kt-B 4, dbl. ch. Kt-K 3, mate |
| 1. P-K 6 | 2. P-Q B 4 or K B 4 | 3. Kt-B 4, dbl. ch. Q-Q 6, mate |
| 1. P-K B 4 | 2. K-Q 5 | 3. P-K 6 |

Other mates depend upon those given.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; P. H. S. Vaughan, Augusta, Me.

Some of our solvers considered this problem to be quite easy; but behold how it slew the experts! We have received no less than seven ways of *not doing it*: 1 Q-Q Kt 4; 2 Kt-B 7 ch; 3 B-B 7; 4 B-Kt 3; 5 B-B 4; 6 R-Q 8; 7 B-B 2. You can hardly expect us to give the answers to all these; we answer you, however, that there is only one move, B-Kt 8, that will do it.

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Rheumatism, etc.—Free to Our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, testifies in the New York *Christian Witness* that Alkavis completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TOPICAL ANALYSIS of the BIBLE

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W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Steinitz-Lasker Games.

The latest received from Moscow gives Lasker, 8; Steinitz, 2; Drawn, 5.

SIXTH GAME.

(Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.)

The sixth game of the Lasker-Steinitz is a curio even among modern games, as no brilliancy was allowed to mar what modern professors call "fines sing for position."

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 K Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4
4 Kt-B 3	P-Q 3
5 P-Q 3	Kt-B 3
6 B-K 3	B x B

This exchange is strategically inferior, as White's consequent cluster of Pawns strengthens the centre.

Evidently playing for another "novelty."

Premature, but Mr. Steinitz has a little plot in view.

Steinitz's extraordinary ingenuity now shows itself. Notwithstanding the exchanges he has managed to get a bad position as early as the eleventh move.

12 Castles Q R	Q-K 2
13 P-K R 3	Kt-R 3
14 P-K Kt 4	

An admirable push. Lasker now gives his immediate attention to weakening Black's King's side.

15 K Kt-R 4	14 B-Q 2
To hinder Kt-B 5.	P-K Kt 3

16 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 2
17 Q R-Kt sq	Castles Q R
18 P-Kt 4	K-Kt sq
19 Q-B 2	Q R-B sq

Black's primary weak point is the King's Bishop's Pawn. Lasker delicately touches him up there, with a side eye to the Queen's side.

20 Q-Kt 3	P-K R 3
21 R-B sq	Kt-Q sq
22 K R-Kt sq	Kt-K 3
23 R-B 2	Kt-B 2
24 K R-B sq	Q R-Kt sq
25 Kt-K R 4	Kt-K sq
26 P-Kt 5	K-R sq

Having massed his forces on the King's side the veteran is suddenly called to prepare himself for the other side, on which the real battle now begins.

27 P x P	P x P
28 Kt-B 3	P-Kt 4
29 R-Kt 2	P-K R 4

Lost time; the open Rook's file that he secures does him no good.

30 P-Kt 3	R-R 3
31 K-Kt 2	Double Rooks
32 Q-B 2	Kt-B 2
33 R-Q R sq	R-Q Kt sq
34 Q-K 2	R-Kt 2
35 R (Kt 2)-Kt sq	R-R sq
36 R (R sq)-Q sq	P x P

A Cooling Drink in Fevers.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased."

(Notice this to-day. This ad. may not appear again.)

\$100
IN
GOLD | **FREE**

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in ENDEAVORS? You can make twenty or more words, we feel sure, and if you do, you will receive a good reward. Use no letter unless found in the word. Use no language except English. Use any dictionary. Pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns, plurals allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word. Work it out in this manner: Endeavors, en, end, ends, near, nod, nods, dear, ear, ears, and, or, ore, oar, oars, etc. Use these words in your list. The publisher of WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY will pay \$20.00 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word ENDEAVORS; \$10.00 for the second; \$5.00 for the third; \$5.00 for the fourth; and \$2.00 each for the thirty next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome woman's magazine, thirty-six pages, 144 long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors; price, \$1.00 per year. It is necessary for you, to enter the contest, to send 12 two-cent stamps for a three-months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 24 cents and a list of twenty words or more is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 176-page book, "Beyond Recall," by Adeline Sergeant—a powerful love romance. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than March 15. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in April issue, published in March. Our publication has been established nine years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address J. H. PLUMMER, Publisher, 225-67 Temple Court Building, Dept. M. C., New York city.

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OLD BOOKS Send Stamp for List. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, 312 N. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

37 P x P	R-Q B sq
38 Q-Q 3	B-K 3
39 Kt-Q 2	Kt-Kt 4
40 K Kt-Kt sq	K R-B 2
41 Kt-R 4	R-B sq
42 K-B sq	K R-Q Kt sq
43 R-Kt 2	R-Q 2
44 K Kt-B 3	Kt-B 2
45 P-Q 5	

He should take the Knight instead. The grand final break for which White has long been preparing:

46 P x P	45 P x P
47 Q-B 4	B-Kt sq
48 K-Kt 2	R-Q B sq

Here Steinitz forfeited the game, but it was afterward played out as follows by mutual consent

49 P-K 4	48 R-Q Kt sq
50 R-B 2	Q R-Q sq
51 Double Rooks	R-K B sq
52 R x P	B-R 2
53 R x R	R x R
54 Q x Kt	Q x R
55 Q-B 5 ch	Q-R sq
56 Kt-Kt 5	R-R sq
57 Q x P ch	K moves
58 Q-B 6 ch and wins.	K-B sq

Current Events.

Monday, December 28.

It is announced that the Venezuela boundary dispute is settled so far as the United States is concerned, the arbitration agreement having been accepted by the Venezuelan Government. . . . Tariff hearings by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives begin in Washington. . . . Senator Wolcott, after a call on Mr. McKinley, says the new President will take action looking to an international monetary conference. . . . The receivership suit of the State of Kansas against the Santa Fé Railroad is dismissed. . . . Bank failures: Scandia, Minneapolis, Minn.; Bank of Superior, in Superior, Wis. . . . Conventions: American Economic Association, Baltimore; Federation of Commercial Teachers, Chicago; Ohio Miners, Columbus. . . . Leander Bosch, paying-teller of the suspended Bank of Minnesota, disappears. . . . Jules Sanguilly, the naturalized American citizen charged in Havana with conspiracy against the Spanish Government, is sentenced to imprisonment for life; appeal to Madrid will be taken. . . . A landslide in County Kerry, Ireland, demolishes a house of Lord Kenmare's steward, burying its inmates.

Tuesday, December 29.

It is stated that President Cleveland has been repeatedly assured by Spain that reforms will be inaugurated in Cuba when the province of Pinar del Rio has been pacified. . . . Bank failures: Commercial National, Roanoke, Va.; Columbia National, and Washington, Minneapolis, Minn. . . . Conventions: American Folk-Lore Society, New York; American Historical Association, New York; Southern Educational Society, Mobile, Ala. . . . The President includes classified employees of government penitentiaries in the civil service. . . . The tariff hearing is devoted to cotton and silk schedules.

The *Daily News* of London says that Spain is carrying on negotiations with the United States in an underhanded manner. . . . Gladstone celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday in Hawarden Castle. . . . In addressing representatives of the old Pontifical army, yesterday, the Pope declared that the Papacy would finally triumph. . . . The Roman Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec having condemned *L'Electeur*, a newspaper published in the city of Quebec, the owner of the paper has decided to suspend the publication, but will appeal to Rome; the paper's offense, it is said, was the publication of a pamphlet denying the right of the bishops to dictate to electors in political matters.

Wednesday, December 30.

The sugar schedule is considered at the tariff hearing. . . . Bank failures: Banker's Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Commercial, Selena, Ala. . . . General G. W. C. Lee is elected emeritus president of Washington and Lee University.

Considerable criticism of General Weyler is current in political and military circles at Madrid. . . . In a Quebec court the Roman Catholic bishop of Three Rivers and his chancellor refuse to answer any questions regarding clerical influence in elections, "saying they were independent of civil tribunals."

Thursday, December 31.

The lumber and paper schedules are considered at the tariff hearing by the ways and means committee. . . . Governor Morton removes Inspector-General McLewee for criticizing him and his staff. . . . Contracts are signed at the Japanese Legation in Washington with the Cramps and the Union Iron Works for the construction of two cruisers for the Japanese navy. . . . President Cleveland issues a proclamation fixing July 1 as the date when the new regulations for preventing collisions at sea are to go into effect. . . . Eugene V. Debs declares himself a Socialist. . . . J. B. McCullagh, editor of *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, commits suicide. . . . The Second National Bank of Grand Forks, N. Dak., suspends.

Spain grants reforms for Porto Rico, which are to go into effect immediately. . . . The issues of the *Imparcial* and *Heraldo*, newspapers, are seized in Madrid for publishing articles condemning the military administration in Cuba, and demanding the recall of General Weyler. . . . There was a voluntary dissolution of the Produce Exchange in Berlin, as a protest against the new law forbidding dealings in futures. Several other exchanges in different parts of Germany also dissolve. . . . The will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, devotes the bulk of his fortune to an international fund for the advancement of science, with prizes for competition open to the world. . . . The *Cape Times* publishes the story of an alleged attempt on the part of the Germans of the Transvaal to wreck Cecil Rhodes's train.

Friday, January 1.

President and Mrs. Cleveland hold their annual New Year's reception at the White House. . . . Frank S. Black is inaugurated governor of New York; Hazen S. Pingree, governor of Michigan. . . . Suit is begun in the United States circuit court at Topeka for the dissolution of the Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange, which, it is charged, is operated so as to restrain trade and in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Spanish Government will not allow the objectionable articles published by the *Heraldo* and *Imparcial* to be transmitted by telegraph. . . . It is asserted that a ministerial crisis is probable in Spain as a result of a change of policy; it is rumored that the Cabinet has approved the proposal to recall Captain-General Weyler, but that Premier Canovas has delayed action on the matter. . . . King Humbert, of Italy, is ill, and the New Year's reception was postponed.

Saturday, January 2.

The flax, hemp, and jute schedule is considered at the tariff hearing. . . . Thomas Bram is convicted in Boston of the murder on the high seas of Captain Nash, of the barkentine *Herbert Fuller*. . . . The body of W. A. Hammond, second vice-president of the National Bank of Illinois, suicide, was found in the lake at Chicago. . . . Bank failures: Omaha Savings, Omaha, Neb.; Citizens' National, Fargo, N. Dak.; White Hall, Mich.; Savings; Sullivan Savings, Claremont, N. H. . . . The United States Treasury debt statement shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during December, of \$2,839,577; total cash in the treasury, \$853,463,551. . . . Senator Wolcott sails for England to confer with European bimetalists as to the prospects for an international conference. . . . Heavy rain and snow storms are reported from Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas. . . . The Cuban filibuster steamer *Commodore* is sunk.

The Czar is said to be about to establish a supreme court in Russia, in order to relieve himself of the less important affairs of state. . . . Business is practically suspended in London on account of the dense fog, and many accidents occur. . . . A special ministerial council is held in Berlin to consider the opposition made by the exchanges to the new Bourse law.

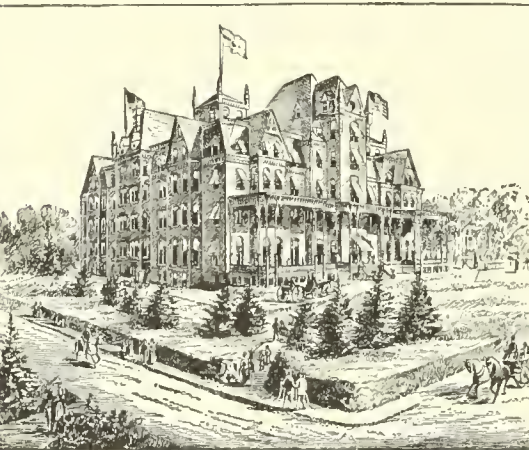
Sunday, January 3.

A blizzard rages in Minnesota and the Dakotas. . . . Two thousand miners in the Massillon, Ohio district, are on strike. . . . It is reported that 3,500 employees of the Illinois Steel Company, South Chicago, have been notified that wages will be cut February 1.

Elections for one-third of the members of the French Senate take place in France; Republicans gain three seats. . . . It is said that Russia has tried to raise a loan of 600,000,000 marks in Paris.



A Sanitarium and Winter Home
for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and all afflictions of the breathing organs, by
Antiseptic Air Inhalation.

**HUNTERSTON, NETHERWOOD, N. J.**

THIS palatial sanitary residence was founded by
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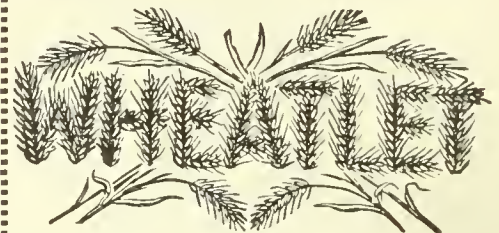
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 11

NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 352

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE UNDER FIRE.

IT seems to have been a kind of newspaper fashion in recent years to decry the Senate of the United States. The attitude of silver men, of so-called "sage-brush" Senators from the newer Western States in particular, has been cited as evidence of deterioration in the character of the upper branch of the national legislature. Outspoken defenders of the Senate's character have been comparatively few. Not long ago W. E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, reported the following data concerning the "Millionaires' Club," as the Senate has frequently been styled:

"There are not more than three genuine millionaires in the Senate. These are Mr. Cameron, Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, and Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island. Mr. Beyer, Mr. Jones of Nevada, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Elkins have a great deal of speculative wealth, and if they could realize upon their expectations they might be considered millionaires also, but they are not rich men like Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, who has his money invested in what *Mr. Micawber* called portable property, and Mr. Cameron who owns rolling-mills, railroad stock, coal-mines, and is interested in other big profit-paying enterprises. Senator Sherman is a wealthy man. He is probably worth \$750,000, altho he has the reputation of being a millionaire. His money is largely invested in Washington real estate. He bought a great deal of land in this city in the early days of its improvement, and still holds a large part of it, which has rapidly increased in value. But his wealth has always been overestimated by the newspapers. The wife of Senator Hale inherited several millions from her father, the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and he, of course, enjoys the income with her, but it is not his money. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, has large interests, and was perhaps worth more than a million before the depreciation of silver-mining property. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, like Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, inherited a fortune, and also married a rich wife. Perhaps they

have \$1,000,000 between them, and it is invested in gilt-edged New England property. . . .

"There are few active business men in the Senate. All the Senators, except fifteen or sixteen, are either habitual office-holders like Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama—or else they are lawyers. Four fifths of the Senators are members of the bar, altho many of them are no longer in active practise; but the number of those who are engaged in business pursuits is very few. Mr. Brice and Mr. Elkins are railroad men and engaged in mining coal; Mr. McMillan is a car-builder; Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Gear were formerly merchants, but the former is now the manager of the consolidated street-car interests in Rhode Island; Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is a banker; Mr. Perkins, of California, a steamboat owner; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, has a marble quarry; Mr. Sewell is president of the Camden and Atlantic Railway; Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, is a bank president and a manufacturer of morocco; Mr. Shoup, besides his silver-mine, has a large mercantile establishment at Salmon City, Idaho. These are all the Senators actively engaged in business."

During the first session of the present Congress Senator Hawley's paper, the *Hartford (Conn.) Courant* (LITERARY DIGEST, February 1, 1896), in substance accused the critics of the latter-day Senate of lack of proper perspective. Now Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, in the last number of *The Youth's Companion* (January 7), declares that Congressional standards in both Senate and House are higher to-day than ever before. In the course of an interesting article describing in detail "The Life of a Senator," Senator Lodge says:

"There has been of late a great deal of outcry against the Senate, and no one would deny that it has had, like all human things, periods of failure and of shortcoming. But the view, which has lately been freely expressed, that the Senate has greatly declined, is one that finds no support in history. It has always been attacked as it is attacked now.

"Read the diary of William Maclay, who was a Senator from Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1791, and you will find that he attacks the Senate as severely as any one does at the present day. And yet that was the first Senate of the United States.

"Its members were eminent men, whose names we are glad to recall, and who after the lapse of a hundred years everybody admits were worthy of their positions.

"No doubt there may have been selfish and possibly bad men in that first Senate, but we speak justly of the great body of those early Senators as statesmen who deserve to be held in honorable remembrance.

"There have been periods when the Senate had two or three men of exceptional brilliancy, and other periods when it did not have these exceptional examples of ability and learning. But the average of character and ability in both Houses of Congress is, I believe, higher to-day than ever, and I think has risen instead of declining during the hundred years of our history."

With this expression of opinion we may couple the utterances of two prominent Eastern journals regarding the Senatorial situation in three foremost States of the Union. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are the three largest States in the Union. All three were carried by the Republicans in the November election by overwhelming majorities. All three are to elect United States Senators this month, and the Republican legislators, who have the choice, held caucuses last night [January 5] which either settled or clearly foreshadowed the re-

sult. In all three cases it was demonstrated that a machine absolutely controls the dominant party, and sorules the State. . . .

"The machine is thus supreme in the three greatest States of the Union. It is developing alarming power in many other States. It gives the country Platt as Senator from New York; Quay's man from Pennsylvania; a Chicago 'boodle alderman' from Illinois. Having done this, it asks the people, 'What are you going to do about it?' Unless that question shall be effectively answered, Democratic government as it was conceived by the framers of the Constitution will have ceased to exist in the United States."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* prefaces its remarks on the same situation by referring to Senator Lodge's analysis of election results in *The North American Review* for January. Senator Lodge finds in the McKinley States strikingly less illiteracy, and greater population, age, and wealth, than in the Bryan States. And among the McKinley States New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are named as the leaders. *The Republican* proceeds to say:

"If New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois make a bad choice it is much more to their discredit than such a choice would be to South Carolina or Idaho. Opportunity is one test of responsibility."

"When we apply this test to the Senatorial elections the result can hardly fail to shock even Senator Lodge. In New York we are sure of Platt, or Platt's man; in Pennsylvania, Penrose has been given us by Quay; in Illinois, we are warranted at this writing, at least, in saying that the man most likely to be chosen is the notorious alderman, Madden, of Chicago. The election of any of these men as Senator must be considered a positive disgrace to the great State that holds him up to the scrutiny of the world. Not only in the case of each does the State fail to recognize a hundred highly qualified citizens, but it throws its highest honors to the very spawn of corruption."

"In our opinion, not one of the Bryan States, poor as they are in riches or illiterate as they are because of the after-curse of human slavery, has begun to sink to the level of New York and Pennsylvania, not to include Illinois, in this respect. South Carolina has chosen Judge Earle, a man able and highly respected; Georgia has chosen Alexander Stephens Clay, against whom we have heard no word of reproach; Alabama has chosen Pettus, one of her foremost lawyers and a man ripe in years and experience; Mississippi has chosen Money, who has well served her in the House of Representatives; Louisiana has chosen McEnery, the chief justice of her Supreme Court; Colorado will choose Teller, one of the most experienced and ablest men in public life; Missouri will choose Vest, who is certainly an orator of uncommon vigor and a man who has now seen long service in Congressional affairs; Idaho will probably choose Dubois, who is everywhere recognized as a man of ability and leadership. Even if Kansas returns Peffer, she will be choosing a man absolutely honest, impervious as adamant to the scorching flame of corruption while in the service of the people."

"Every one of these States which our Eastern critics have been holding up to public opprobrium may be counted on to serve the country, in proportion to their opportunities, more honestly and devotedly in the election of its Senators than New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, that amazing trinity of boodle, corruption, and boss rule. What is the matter with society when 'the oldest, the thriftiest, the richest, the best educated, and the most populous communities in the United States' send to the Senate men of this abominable type?"

"This is not a question of 'What ails Kansas?' It is a question of what ails New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois; what ails the sections where Senator Lodge's classification would lead us to expect the best results?"

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

THE country suffers a distinct loss in the demise of Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Apoplexy caused his death in Boston, his native city, January 5. Tho but fifty-six years of age, General Walker had attained a prominence in various fields that marked

him as one of the most useful American citizens in the public life of this generation. The New York *World* considers his successes unique, for he had been "a journalist, a lawyer, a soldier, and a historian of the war, a college professor and president, the organizer of our census and statistical bureaus, a commissioner of Indian affairs, and finally a standard writer and popular lecturer on the higher economics." It is said that after graduation from Amherst College law "was the first of eleven distinct occupations to which he devoted himself during twenty years." In the Civil War he rose from sergeant-major to brigadier-general. The war over, he began to teach; then joined the staff of the Springfield *Republican* where he remained for a short time. He was made chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington in 1869, and became subsequently superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, effecting a complete reorganization of census methods. For eight years, beginning 1873, he was professor of Political Economy and History in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, lecturing also at Johns Hopkins and Harvard. In 1881 he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. General Walker also served as chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition, as a United States commissioner to the International Monetary Conference in Paris (1878), and was chosen president of the American Statistical Association in 1882 and of the American Economic Association in 1886.

The largest proportion of General Walker's writings were devoted to economic subjects, and by them he is best known. Among his volumes are a "Statistical Atlas of the United States," "The Indian Question," "The Wages Question," "Money," "Money in Its Relation to Trade and Industries," "Land and Its Rent," "The Manual Laboring Class," "Political Economy," "International Bimetallism," and "History of the Second Army Corps."

"International Bimetallism," a volume setting forth the author's theory of bimetallism (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 20, 1896), was widely quoted in the recent campaign. Professor Walker, however, feeling called upon repeatedly to state reasons for his opposition to independent free coinage. A post-mortem controversial tone characterizes numerous press comments on Professor Walker's career.

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Distinctive Contributions of Value to Men.—"In education, in political economy, in the larger world-embracing politics, and in the public service of the community in honorary places of trust, he has everywhere left his mark together with some contribution of such value as to be gratefully cherished for its beneficent effect toward freeing the human mind from servitude to tradition and cant. It is his definition of money which the Encyclopedia Britannica adopts as so 'clear and careful' as to be sufficient for its long and important article on that subject. That definition, with its inclusion of paper-money as a true money—not the best money, but yet money—has often been denounced in his own country as dangerous and indeed as demagogic, but it stands even in gold-based Great Britain as the head of the corner in the science of money. So likewise his brave, democratic demolition of the sacred 'wage-fund' theory of the great political economists of Europe, who had always proceeded on the theory that nothing was so important as capital. With characteristic Americanism Walker placed manhood, and whatever manhood by united



THE LATE FRANCIS A. WALKER.

strength can achieve, at the center of his system, and, years before Labor Day gave a public sanction to the organization of labor, declared that wages were to be determined by no arbitrary rule of calculation, in which the wage-earners are no more consulted than the machines, and that 'no class was fit to be the trustee of the interests of any other class'—the only theory on which the American republic of working-people, educated in public schools and public libraries, is not a sham and pretense. General Walker's position as a bimetalist in the recent agitation of the silver question was but consistent with his teachings from the beginning of his scientific career. It stood far aloof from the crude and rash proposals of the Chicago silver party, but it was not less insistent as regards the need of broadening the base of the world's money beyond the 'single square mile of London,' so often cited from an after-dinner speech in England of General Walker's. It was in another such speech that he stated his faith as an American that no harm would result to American honor from the Chicago proposals—a prophecy fulfilled in the ensuing election."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

His Place as a Bimetalist.—"It was particularly in the discussion of the money question that Walker became known the world over. His great book, 'Money,' published in 1878, consisting of a course of lectures at Yale and Johns Hopkins, has been referred to by English economists as first of its kind, and distinguished not less by its broad grasp of the question and tolerant presentation of all shades of opinion on the subject, than by its unusual lucidity of statement and reasoning. As is well known, Walker here takes a strong position for bimetalism, which he had maintained with increasing conviction and energy ever since. After the Frenchman, Cernuschi, he was easily the leading exponent of bimetalism, and we should place him above Cernuschi in reputation and influence. His writings, more than those of any other man, have affected contemporary thought on this question throughout America and Europe."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

Led Followers Beyond His Own View-Point.—"A clear and logical disputant in favor of bimetalism, he, to the surprise of some of his admirers, took, at the crucial time of the late campaign, the ground that only by wide international action could bimetalism be made practicable. It would perhaps be unfair to say that at the critical moment he lacked the courage of his convictions. Yet there was in all his discussion of the money question a certain hesitancy in carrying the logical train to its conclusion or perhaps a failure to see the conclusion which forced itself upon his readers. The followers of Mr. Bryan quoted largely from General Walker's books in support of their position, yet he utterly repudiated independent free coinage by the United States. We have known 'greenbackers' to recommend his work on 'Money' as the very best text-book of their doctrine, yet he would have vigorously opposed any plan looking to fiat money. The fact seems to be—tho it is clearly a paradox—that in attacking the money question he led many of his followers to a point he never quite reached himself. Be that as it may, his contributions to economic science, partly by reason of their popular character, partly because he chose concrete subjects of universal and present-day interest, have been among the most valuable ever coming from an American writer. His loss is a grievous one to all who seek economic truth and who hope to find it through frank and tolerant discussion."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.

GUBERNATORIAL IDEAS OF REFORM.

GOVERNORS' messages to legislatures assembled in various States this month have contained a number of noteworthy utterances on problems of importance to people of all the States. Among the suggestions for legislation we group the following by subjects:

Control of Public Franchises.—The message of Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, Republican, of Michigan, besides recommending the abolition of party conventions for nominating purposes, bristles with suggestions for the regulation and control of corporations. Governor Pingree is of the opinion that if corporations were justly taxed and regulated the people would be relieved to such an extent that direct taxes would be limited to local purposes. Gov-

ernor Pingree says that unless public franchises are better controlled, state or municipal ownership will come, and he thinks these should be a last resort. He wants a law (since, in the case of Jake Sharp and the Broadway street-car franchise, briber and bribed were sent to prison, but the fruit of their corruption was held by the courts to be too sacred to be touched), making all public contracts, like private contracts, absolutely void for fraud or corruption. We quote from the message:

"Combinations and consolidations by franchise owners in cities are going on all over the United States. These combinations and consolidations are for the purpose of keeping up tolls. The amount of wealth that is being used accumulated in the hands of a few by those favored holders of special privileges is appalling.

"These tolls are indirect taxes, and to the extent that the right to regulate the tolls is abandoned by the sovereign or the local power to the franchise owner, to that extent the right to levy taxes is given away. The State or the municipality appoints an agent for a period of thirty years, more than the life of a generation, and before the term has half expired the agent becomes the master and the master becomes the slave.

"Permit me to give an example of the abandonment of such power: A license is given to a company of three men to operate a street railway in a city of 60,000 people, and they are permitted to charge five cents per passenger for a period of thirty years. At the time the license was granted the cost of carrying a passenger was four cents and the profit was therefore but 20 per cent. upon the money actually invested. In ten years the population has increased to 120,000, and the cost of carrying the passenger is three cents and the profit is 40 per cent. Rather more than the profit of most merchants and manufacturers and farmers.

"If the original grant of the license, for that is all the franchise is, had reserved the right to regulate fares, and the municipality had been able to keep the profit down to 20 per cent., even the most radical advocate of vested rights could not complain that the corporation was being oppressed.

"It should be very clear then that the right to regulate fares should always be reserved. But the reservation of this right is not all that is necessary. Permit me to give another illustration. The amount actually invested in a plant is \$1,000,000. After the road is completed it is mortgaged and bonded for \$2,000,000. This could only be done by executing a mortgage upon the license itself.

"In other words, the three men who formed the company and their associates advanced a million dollars and immediately thereafter placed a mortgage upon the industry and earnings of every inhabitant of the city for thirty years to come to the amount of two millions, and then when the question of regulating the fares is brought up the municipal authorities are met with the bland statement that the original owners have transferred their vested rights to innocent purchasers, and in order to pay the bonus of a million dollars, and the interest upon it for thirty years, the company can not live if the fare is reduced.

"This system of indirect taxation is going on in every city in the United States, and hundreds of millions of dollars of fictitious values, which must represent some form of human labor, have been created for a few by the simple stroke of the pen, and in order to pay these immense sums tribute is laid upon every man, woman, and child in the country.

"It simply means that these hundreds of millions of dollars are to be taken from the ordinary channels of legitimate trade to the injury of every mercantile and manufacturing and farming industry in the land, for no one interest can suffer without a corresponding injury to all. Is it not strange that in the presence of this insidious but constant process of concentration, learned financiers, wise statesmen, and profound political scholars wonder why the few become rich and the many become poor?

"In order to prevent such accumulations a law should be passed which will prevent the execution of a mortgage upon the license. I would suggest the following amendments to the laws permitting the granting of franchises to public corporations such as street-cars, electric light, telephone and gas companies:

- "1. Reserve the right to fix rates of tolls or charges.
- "2. Let the construction of the plant of every such corporation be under the supervision of the municipality, so that the actual cost shall be known.
- "3. Provide that no mortgage shall be executed and no bonds issued to a greater amount than one half of the actual cost of the plant.
- "4. Require the corporation each year to file a sworn statement of its receipts and expenditures, certified by a public accountant who shall have access to its books.
- "5. Provide that there shall be no consolidation of one company with another and that no individual stockholder of one company shall own, either directly or indirectly, any stock in another company operating in the same city.
- "6. Provide that no franchise nor license now existing or to be granted in the future shall be renewed or extended beyond the terms of the original grant during the life of the original grant.
- "7. Provide that no franchise of the character above enumerated shall be granted by any municipal authority without being submitted to a vote of the people."

Trust Companies and Stock Speculation.—Roger Wolcott,

Republican governor of Massachusetts, emphasizes the necessity of restrictive legislation on trust companies and laws against stock speculation by trustees:

"I concur with my immediate predecessor in asking the legislature carefully to consider whether restrictive legislation is not needed relative to trust companies. These companies transact a general banking business, and in addition thereto receive and manage trust funds on decrees of courts or by bequests of individuals. In acting as such trustees they are not required to furnish sureties on their official bonds. The number of these companies is rapidly increasing, and special charters for their incorporation have been granted by recent legislatures with considerable freedom. Owing to the importance and peculiar nature of the functions which they perform, it is probable that equal accommodation to the public and a greater degree of security are to be gained by the operation of a moderate number of strong companies in the centers of population rather than of a multiplicity of companies scattered through the smaller communities, which may not afford a proper field for the business they conduct. It would seem possible to frame a general act, permitting the incorporation of such companies under proper restrictions, and subject to the approval of the savings-bank commissioners, and this course would relieve the legislature from the importunity of individual petitioners; but in any event I suggest extreme caution in granting charters, to the end that the public may be properly guarded from speculative and insecure financial methods, and, in my opinion, it will be found in the long run unwise to grant such charters except in cases where a considerable capital is ready to be embarked in the enterprise.

"The frequency with which those entrusted with the funds of others prove faithless to their trust, and the widespread loss and distress consequent upon their acts, may well suggest the inquiry whether it is possible, through legislation, to interpose additional safeguards for the protection both of the individual and of the community. In many cases the criminal act is directly traced to speculation in stocks, and at the outset there is often an entire absence of criminal intent. I ask you to consider, first, whether, in the case of state and municipal officers who have the custody of public funds, stock gambling—that is, the buying or selling of stocks on margin—should not be forbidden by law, under proper penalty, or be made by statute cause for removal from office; secondly, whether this principle may profitably be extended to treasurers of quasi-public and private corporations, and to trustees under private instruments."

Newspaper License.—"The legislature owes it to the people of this State to devise some reasonable protection against the outrageous newspaper license on the part of great journals, of which the people are now victims," says John P. Altgeld (Dem.), retiring governor, in his message to the legislature of Illinois. He continues, in part:

"Newspaper abuse terrorizes the people and deters many of our best citizens from taking part in public affairs. Men have a right to look to the government for protection, for a government is unworthy of respect that simply imposes burdens on its people and then leaves their lives or their reputations at the mercy of those who shoot from ambush. No measure can be considered which will in any way interfere with the fullest publication of the news or with full comment on current events, and there must be reasonable allowance for mistakes honestly made. What should be aimed at is to do away with the anonymous and dark-alley features of modern newspaperism. This is where cowards roost and where sneaks take refuge. As yet there are but few great journals in the United States that meet the definition of a newspaper. Many of them are personal and partisan organs, often used maliciously, and instead of publishing the news fairly they make it their daily business to garble and misstate it. This in itself is perhaps not a proper subject for legislators, but when men who are ashamed to give their names hide behind

a newspaper hedge and throw mud at people who are walking on the highway, then the public has a right to complain, and has a right to insist that this be stopped, or, if it is impossible to stop it, that then it should be known to the world who are the offenders. . . .

"There is a principle involved here, and that is, that no man can be permitted to set himself up as a public censor and proceed to wrong those whom, for many reasons, he does not like. The mere fact that a man is able to buy presses and hire a lot of men who must do his will does not give him any more rights than are possessed by other people. The existing statute is comprehensive in defining libel, but it can only be enforced through a prosecution or a lawsuit which will last years, and not only subject the individual to additional notoriety, but will wear him out; so that for the average citizen there is no protection whatever against newspaper abuse.

"Two years ago an act was passed which provided that when, in cases of libel, it is sought to punish an editor, in addition to making him pay damage, that then he should be permitted to show the facts in the case. This principle is correct, for when a man is to be punished he should be permitted to show all the facts connected with the act for which he is to be punished; but the trouble with all existing legislation is that an individual is worn out with delay and expense before a case reaches the point where sentence is to be imposed.

"It is doubtful whether the possibility of collecting damages furnishes any practical protection to the public. In my judgment the public would be much better off if there were no provisions for ultimately getting damages, except in rare cases, provided the authorship of every abusive article were at once known, for in that case the article would receive such credence from the public as the character and standing of the author would secure for it, and no more. This would tend to secure accuracy of statement. It is the anonymous article which is careless and reckless—which is full of insinuation and invention. . . . I believe that a measure which would grant reasonable immunity to the writer in all cases in which an article was signed, while it provided for summary penalties where the authorship was not disclosed, would at least tend to limit exciting abuses."

Foreign Corporations.—Protection of home corporations by restrictions on corporations chartered in other States is favored by Gov. Daniel S. Hastings (Rep.), Pennsylvania:

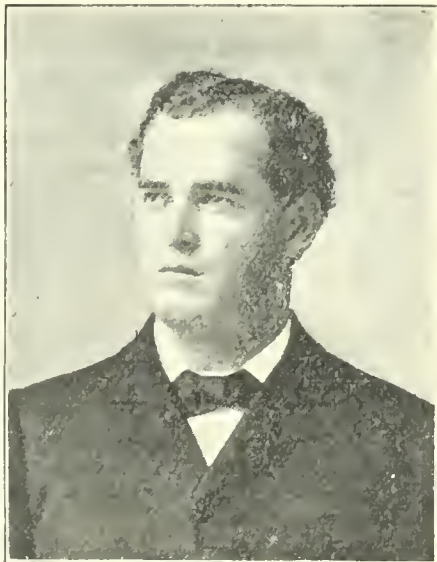
"Because of the greater liberality in other States in the granting of corporate franchises many of our citizens have resorted to those States when seeking charters of incorporation. Having thus become incorporated, many of these companies have come into this State and entered into business competition with corporations created under our own laws. Enjoying, as many of these foreign corporations do, broader privileges and larger corporate rights than those conferred by our laws, our domestic corporations are compelled to compete at a disadvantage and upon unfavorable terms. The tendency of this condition is to still further encourage a resort to other state jurisdictions for corporate charters, and this tendency is growing with marked rapidity. I would

suggest for your consideration the question whether companies holding foreign charters, undertaking to do business in this Commonwealth, should not have their powers so restricted by appropriate legislation as to enable our own corporations to compete upon even and equal terms."

Civil Service Reform.—Frank S. Black, the new Republican governor of New York, has incurred sharp criticism from Civil Service Reformers for this language concerning "Civil Service":

"This subject has been much discussed, generally exaggerated,

TWO GOVERNORS-ELECT.



CHARLES A. CULBERSON (DEM.), TEXAS.



FRANK STEUNENBERG (DEM. AND SILVER REP.), IDAHO.

and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last constitutional convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the State. But the work of the legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the constitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practise, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public service and the highest discharge of the duties of every public office. Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that that will not work at all. Every means must be adapted to the end desired, and in my judgment civil service will work better with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact, and even muscle, may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of one per cent. in an examination in geography. The discretion of the appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public at a reasonable cost unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular idea. This intention should be carried out by the legislature, and will meet with prompt executive approval."

Prohibition.—Lewellyn Powers, the new Republican governor, thinks that Maine will continue to be a Prohibition State:

"A large majority of the people of our State are thoroughly and conscientiously devoted to the principles and practise of temperance, integrity, morality, and virtue as a fundamental policy essential to our best development and growth. They believe that the restraining influence of our prohibitory legislation has had a marked effect in eradicating the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. Doubtless there has not been a full realization of what the most ardent and enthusiastic advocates of prohibition prophesied and hoped, but certainly great good has been accomplished. In most of our rural country towns the groggery is a thing of the past, and we are moving in the right direction throughout the State. It is my conviction that what we need to-day is a more active public sentiment in our larger towns and cities, which will enforce the laws we now have, rather than additional penalties that will make the enforcement more uncertain and difficult."

DIVIDING JACKSON'S MANTLE.

TWO "Jackson-Day" (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans) banquets were held in Chicago last week. William J. Bryan, addressing the first one, said in part:

"If those who bolted the Chicago nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than those who supported such nominees, then the bolting Democrats who bolted the bolting ticket and voted for the Republican nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than the bolters who supported the bolting ticket. The right to party organization belongs to the majority, and the right to the party name must also belong to the majority."

"The contest for the restoration of the money of the Constitution will go on with renewed vigor. The people who advocated free silver before the election advocate it now. The election has decided the Presidency for four years, and it has determined the complexion of Congress for two years, but it has not overthrown the convictions of those who believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the welfare of the producing masses, nor has it changed the convictions of those who believe that trusts must be abolished and corporations made to obey the law."

"This campaign has shown the impossibility of keeping bi-metalists and gold-standard advocates in the same political organizations, and it will be a more difficult task in the future than it has been this year. . . .

"We are engaged now in just such a contest as that through which Andrew Jackson passed, and we do well on this occasion to take encouragement from his devotion to the cause of the people. He gained his greatest silver victory in his fight against the

national bank. We have the same fight on hand to-day. The national bank is seeking to force a retirement of the greenback, and then monopolize the issue of paper money. The Republicans during the campaign just closed avoided this subject and refused to declare themselves either for or against the retirement of the greenbacks. But when they come to apply their ideas to legislation they must disclose their views. If the Republicans attempt to increase the revenue they must expect either to increase the expenditures or the surplus in the Treasury. I think we are safe in assuming that they are hostile to the greenback not because it is inferior to the bank-note, but because the national banks desire to retire the greenbacks with bonds and then draw upon the bonds the interest which the people as a whole now save on the greenbacks."

To the "National Democrats," President Cleveland wrote:

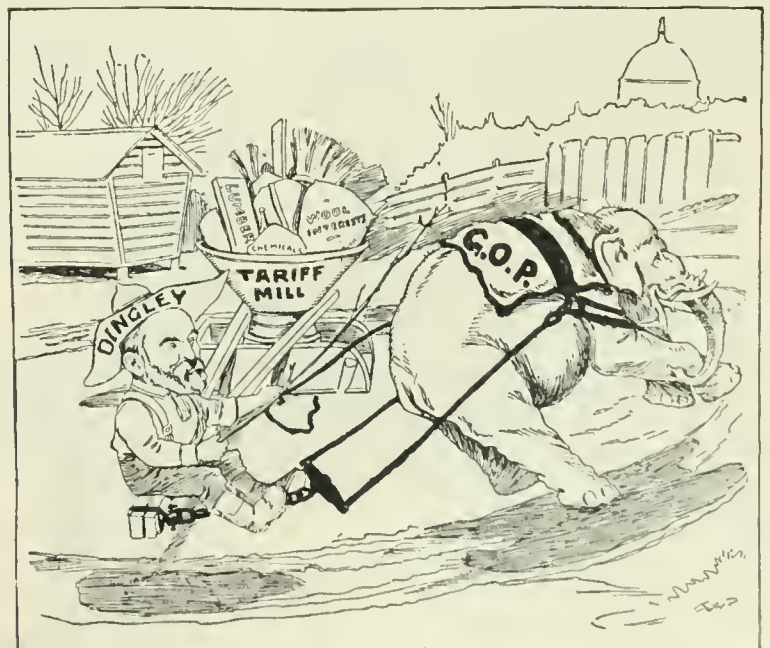
"When passion and prejudice threaten to obscure the meaning of true democracy and prevent its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are Democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country can not fail to be inspiring and useful."

"On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated the old landmarks of Democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that democracy is not disorder, that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people, that its loyalty to the Constitution and law does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of civic obedience, that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism."

WOOL AND THE NEW TARIFF.

THE tariff hearings conducted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have revealed the schedule on wool and woolens as the chief bone of contention in framing a new tariff. It is considered something of an innovation for the House committee of one Congress to be engaged in formulating a measure for an extra session of its successor. Reliable Washington correspondents further report that the finance committee of the Senate is to be called into conference with the House committee in order to prepare, if possible, for early tariff legislation under the new Administration. The interests represented at the tariff hearings have in general asked for a change from *ad-valorem* to specific duties on imports, and for increased rates over the Wilson-Gorman law, on the plea of protection to American industries. But the wool-growers not only seek a restoration of the duties on raw wool (put on the free list by the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894) found in the McKinley act of 1890, but they ask in some cases practically prohibitory rates.

The Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis, the Ohio



THE GRIND HAS BEGUN.

—The Journal, Minneapolis.

State Grange and organizations in other States, and the National Wool-Growers' Association, in session at Washington, have agreed in demanding—

1. A duty on merino wool and wools of mutton breeds of sheep, unwashed 12 cents a pound; on other wools 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed; treble if scoured.

2. That Australian wools and similar wools of light shrinkage in scourings as shorn in native condition, shall in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleece be subject to double duty.

At the hearing in Washington the free-wool clause of the Wilson law was characterized as a crime that had brought bankruptcy to wool-growers and decreased the use of grazing-land. President Lawrence, of the National Wool-Growers' Association, argued in favor of a specific duty on merino and mutton wool of 12 cents, to be increased 1 cent each year up to 15 cents. He further represented that in place of 110,000,000 sheep required to supply American mills, the total number in the country under existing tariff law is but 36,000,000. Against Australian wool that can be placed on ship at Melbourne at 9 cents per pound, prohibitory rates were asked. It was claimed that dropping the "skirting" clause of the present law would give employment to thousands of American wool-sorters, and prohibitory duties on foreign rags and shoddy were asked for.

Attempts were made to secure some agreement between manufacturers and growers concerning their demands before the committee, but without success. Disagreement has been reflected in the trade papers for a long time. At the tariff hearings the manufacturers, in general, instead of suggesting any schedule increasing the Wilson rates on manufactured wool, took the ground that the question of rates to compensate manufacturers for a protective duty on raw wools necessarily follows the imposition of such duty on their raw material.

The secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers represented that the wool manufacturers suffered in the tariff revision of 1894 a discrimination more marked and damaging than any other manufacturing industry, as had been proven by the unprecedented disastrous condition of the business and the enormous importations. He did not oppose duties for the wool-growers consistent with the theory of adequate protection; but, pressed as the manufacturers are to meet competition of foreign cloths, they do not, he said, want *ad-valorem* rates continued nor heavily restrictive or prohibitory rates on their raw material established; some promise of permanence of rates is of prime necessity.

It is to be noted that the New York *Press* (Rep.) is informed by its Washington correspondent that "there is not the slightest chance of the demands of the National Wool-Growers' Association, presented through Judge Lawrence, being granted." According to this authority the sub-committee (Ways and Means) is considering a graduated scale of duties beginning at either 4 or 8 cents.

Under the caption of "Moderation Needed," the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) insists that, with the new Senate so closely divided that "if Republicans have a majority at all it will not exceed one vote, including one or two members who feel bound to favor reasonable duties for protection, but would doubtless refuse to support duties which seem to them excessive," "the spirit manifested by those silver men who refused to permit anything to be done for the defense of agriculture or manufactures or mining until they could extort just what they demanded for silver is one which can not be shown with safety by the advocates of any interest." *The Tribune* continues:

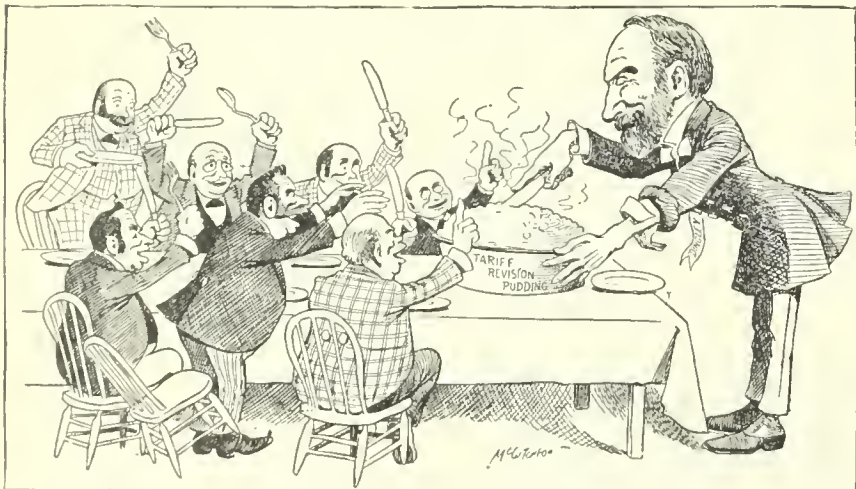
"Irrespective of this practical necessity, the Republicans of the committee who are preparing a bill are understood to favor a moderate and conservative measure, fairly adjusted in all its parts so that it may command general public approval, and stand without essential change for many years. These members are so well known for fidelity to Republican principles that it must be presumed they will do as well as they can to promote all industries in harmony, having due regard to the possibility of securing sufficient votes in the Senate.

"The action of the Wool-Growers' Association, at its prolonged meeting on Tuesday [January 5], lasting through much of the night, might be so uncompromisingly pressed as to prevent the passage of any tariff bill this year. It is certain that the wool-growers themselves would not favor the continued destruction of their industry by free wool if they should be unable to secure every detail of the program marked out. According to despatches, a considerable minority of the association opposed some parts of that program on the ground that it would not be accepted by the committee and could not be passed, but they were outvoted. The despatches say that the association will propose 12 cents per pound on all clothing and combing-wool and 8 cents on carpet-wool, double these rates on washed or sorted or skirted-wool, and three times these rates on scoured wool, besides an increase of one cent each year for three years on clothing-wool, making that duty finally 15 cents. With the other clauses, this would mean 30 cents on washed or sorted, and 45 cents on scoured-wool of that class. The McKinley duty was 11 cents, 22 on washed and 33 on scoured.

"The clause of the McKinley act which admitted skirted-wool without the double duty imposed on sorted has been regarded as especially objectionable by the growers, and did permit a practical evasion of the tariff intended as to a very large quantity of wool. Nevertheless, under the act of 1890 the average price of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fleece at no time fell below 30 cents until the manufacture was broken down in 1893 by the prospect of a Democratic tariff, and the price ranged between 30 and 34 cents. There was a large increase in the production of wool in those years, 1890-93, and it does not at present appear that higher duties than that act imposed on unwashed clothing-wool are necessary for the protection of wool-growers. If the committee which is investigating the subject decides that no higher rate is necessary, or that no higher rate can be carried through Congress, it is to be expected that the wool-growers themselves will refuse to continue the prostration of their own industry by insisting upon any change which is found impossible."

CARNEGIE ON BRYAN.

ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes an article to *The North American Review* for January entitled "Mr. Bryan the Conjurer." "From Satan's pluck to Falstaff's caution is a great change," writes Mr. Carnegie, to contrast Mr. Bryan's personal campaign with his manifesto for a new campaign, in *The Review* for December [LITERARY DIGEST, December 12]. In fine, the iron magnate good-naturedly enough charges Mr. Bryan with a species of thimble-rigging. The first alleged trick is to fuse two thimbles, "bimetallism and free silver," "which is successfully done by pressing No. 2 thimble over No. 1, thus keeping in sight only one thimble 'free-silver coinage.' Bimetallism has then vanished. Bimetallism and free silver have become convertible terms; so clever!" The second alleged trick is thimble No. 1, labeled



CHORUS OF MANUFACTURERS (TO CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY: "I speak for the big piece."—*The Record*, Chicago.

"farmer, 50-cent dollars," for the West, and thimble No. 2, labeled, "wage-earner, 100-cent dollars" for the East. Alleged trick No. 3 requires three thimbles "because the term 'money,' as used by Mr. Bryan, is made to include two different kinds, with only one of which [No. 2] it is possible to produce the optical delusion necessary for the performance of the trick. Thimble No. 1 represents 'sound money, gold'; No. 2, 'debased silver or fiat money'; No. 3, 'prices.'" Mr. Carnegie does not believe in the quantitative theory of money and does not attach much importance to bimetalism by international ratio; gold he holds to be the best standard: "If the United States Government doubled its supply of standard money—gold—from its surplus revenue, there would be no great advance in prices; but only such slight advance as might be caused by the greater confidence inspired by such splendid evidence of the financial power and wealth of the country."

Mr. Carnegie's estimate of Bryan's campaign career and of his future may be judged from two extracts:

"The writer believes the popular instinct to be sound which differentiated Mr. Bryan personally from his associates, whom, however, it seemed probable, if elected, he could not shake off, and who must necessarily form his Cabinet. Had Mr. Bryan not created more favorable impression personally than his leaders, the majority against him would have been infinitely greater. Assurances were not wanting from those who knew Mr. Bryan that he was even younger in some other ways than in years, and still a dweller in Wonderland, believing to be real the phantoms he saw, and that he was inherently honest in the views he expressed; but no one intimated this of the men whose somewhat guileless tool he was forced to become. We have only to put the nominal and the real leader in juxtaposition to understand the difference: Altgeld—Bryan.

"Accepting the view indicated of Mr. Bryan's nature and character, we understand his failure to pay attention to facts, or to human experience, or to the arguments of his opponents, and his tendency merely to assert and declaim, making things convertible which are inherently different, and using terms in different senses until he has become the victim of self-deception, and appears before us as a conjurer, making that so which is not, and that not so which is."

Mr. Carnegie concludes his article as follows:

"It need not be assumed that with the passing of Mr. Bryan's new platform there comes also the passing of Mr. Bryan himself; on the contrary, it is far from improbable that he may yet play a great part.

"He is evidently earnest and sympathetic, with a thorough belief that he has a mission. Of his powers it is unnecessary to speak. He is an interesting individuality, whom one can not help wishing to follow and study.

"The discovery of such a couple and such a home as that of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan—for she seems almost equally remarkable with her husband—is something at which our country may well be pleased, and may be pointed to say the product of triumphant democracy. Both models of purity in their simple lives, wholly free from ostentation, kind neighbors, and earnest in their desire to do their part toward making the world a little better; and, to crown all, ardent lovers, devoted heart and soul to each other, the wife standing nobly at her husband's side throughout all his trials. It is a beautiful picture, difficult to equal, impossible to excel in other lands. That they are grievously at fault in regard to human society and its complex problems—not as to its ills, but as to their cure, or what is far better than cure, their prevention—is only what we should expect. What young, inexperienced, generous heart has not begun by being indignant at the contrasts, the sufferings, and imagined wrongs of humanity, and lent itself to the advocacy of nostrums for their cure, the adoption of which would only spread and aggravate the very ills it would so fondly extirpate. Yet these are the characters which in after life often learn to substitute evolution for revolution, and do most genuine good, because, upon investigation, they find that human society is not, as they at first supposed, composed of warring elements, but that each of its parts is mutually dependent upon the perma-

nent prosperity of all. The country can not cease to retain kindly interest in Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, nor to expect to hear of them in the future; nor can the American people as a whole, without regard to party, fail to be deeply touched by the sweet, humble, loving home—the true palace of all the virtues—which the political campaign has revealed to the world, nor to pray that for many long, happy years to come it may be preserved."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AS A NEGRO APOLOGIST.

THE Washington *Bee* (Afro-American) calls Booker T. Washington, president of the famous Tuskegee Institute, "a money-making machine" for the institution, and "an Afro-American apologist." Whereupon the New York *Age* (Afro-American) declares:

"It is necessary to conduct his work at Tuskegee that Mr. Washington should be a money-making machine. He has 1,000 students under his care; he has 200 people on his pay-roll; he has to raise nearly every year \$100,000 to keep his gigantic work in operation. The State of Alabama contributes but \$3,000 to the work; all the remainder has to be raised in the North. The fact that he raises it and keeps the work going is his chief title to fame, and a glorious title it is."

The *Age* calls upon The *Bee* to define "apologist," saying:

"We suppose he [Editor Chase] means that Mr. Washington paints the race as it is and not as he wishes it was. We have reached the point where the loud-mouthed glorification of the race, to the utter obscuration of its shortcomings, should have a rest. We must be honest with ourselves. We are not all saints."

To which The *Bee* makes answer, in part, as follows:

"When this national apologist was in this city and made a speech, he said among other things at the Metropolitan Church that his school made all the tinware that was used, tubs; sold all the milk and butter that could be made, the best portion of the state printing was done at his school, and indeed they made and raised everything and sold all they made and raised. If what Professor Washington asserts be true, why is it necessary for him to travel throughout the United States like a national beggar misrepresenting the Afro-American to the more fortunate class of citizens? He is an Afro-American apologist in that he apologizes to the white people for the shortcomings of the Afro-American and misrepresents the race. If he told what the race is, and what the race can do, and not cite isolated cases detrimental to Afro-Americans to tickle the fancy of the Caucasian, we would say that he is a benefactor. No, sir. It is not what he tells disparagingly



GROVER: "I don't think the Senate will cross my trocha until after March 4th."—*The Post, Cincinnati*.

of Afro-Americans as it is his sycophantic utterances to advance the personal ambition of Washington. . . .

"For the benefit of the philosopher of *The Age*, we define an apologist as being 'one who speaks or writes something in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right.' This is Mr. Washington's philosophy to-day. He is advocating a doctrine that depreciates the Afro-American in the estimation of the American white people and endeavoring to show that he is incapable of higher education; that the arts and sciences, emoluments of office should be subordinated to something or a scheme in which he is engaged to make him an industrial head, center, and foot, whereby he can fill his pockets by feasting upon the credulity of Afro-Americans, and appease the conceit and egotism of a few prejudiced Caucasians. . . .

"It is true we are not all saints, neither are we all failures or apologists, and if the Afro-American race did not have to contend with so many vacillating politicians, and men who are continually making apologies and defenses for those who wrong us daily, we would not have so much cause to complain."

PREVENTION OF ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

THE recent occurrence of one or two rather disquieting accidents to elevators in tall buildings moves *Engineering News* to discuss their causes. It comes to the conclusion that the development of high speed has run a little beyond that of efficient safety-devices; that is, the present appliances, while they will work well on the ordinary elevator, may fail when the speed is very great. After discussing the great importance of the elevator in the modern American city and giving details of some of the recent accidents, it goes on as follows:

"Returning to our statement above that the real cause of present troubles with passenger-elevators is the high speeds at which they are required to be run, we are far from saying that because of this fact present standards of speed should be lowered. The speed of 700 feet per minute, which is the highest now in use so far as we recall, is no more than is actually needed to give sufficiently prompt service to buildings fourteen or more stories in height. We do believe, however, that it is the duty of elevator-makers, and of the engineers who specify the requirements which elevator-makers must fill, to pay more attention to the matter of safety when such high speeds are required.

"The most fruitful direction in which to work, it appears to us, is in connection with the safety-devices on the car itself. We know of no good reason why every elevator-car should not be furnished with a brake, under control of the operator, by which the car could be stopped and held at any point of its travel quite independent of the operating mechanism. If this brake were interlocked with the operating-lever, or with some mechanism connected with the doors at the various landings, the car could be held absolutely in place at every stop, and the danger of its starting up or down while passengers are entering or leaving, either through accident to the machinery or through the carelessness of the operator, would be wholly done away with. It may also be noted that the common annoyance of cars creeping up or down on account of minute leaks when standing at a floor would be obviated by such an appliance.

"A word may be said here also concerning the provision of air-cushions at the bottom of elevator shafts. These were in quite general use a dozen years ago, and many remarkable tests were made with them, such as dropping a car several stories without injury to passengers. With the advent of buildings of twelve stories and upward the air-cushion idea appears to have been generally dropped. This, again, seems to us a mistake, for an air-cushion is not designed to catch a car falling freely from a height of a half-dozen stories or more. Other appliances on the car should prevent any such great speed as would be obtained by a free fall from such a height."

That the safety-clutch is not always efficient is shown by quoting some accidents where the clutches have released their hold immediately after getting it, letting the car fall the entire length

of the shaft, only by stages instead of all at once. The conclusion runs as follows:

"It is a well-known principle in the operation of safety-devices of every sort that unless provision is made for their regular use or testing, they are very apt to be out of order and inoperative when the emergency comes which they are designed to meet. This is an inherent fault of the ordinary safety-attachment on an elevator-car. In the regular course of events it is never used during the entire life of the elevator, and it is, therefore, never certainly known whether it will operate effectively when an accident occurs which it is designed to meet. This affords another reason why the plan of having the safety-clutch operated by the elevator-boy at every stop of the car would furnish additional safety as compared with the present system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THREE great powers—Platt, Quay, and Madden.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

WHAT a famous "new" journalist Ananias would have been!—*The Press, New York.*

THE late Editor McCullagh invented the newspaper interview, but the art of denying the same was evolved by the politicians.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE Washington *Post* suggests that honest bank officials would go well with our present dish of "honest" money. The fact is mentioned for what it is worth.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

MORE WISDOM.—"Uncle Simon, what is a phenomenon?"

"A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE statistics of crime in 1896 do not improve the reputation of the past year as a rather dark period in our history, tho the record is not altogether unfavorable by comparison with previous years. There were 122 legal executions during the year and 131 lynchings, which is a rather startling commentary on the methods by which the law is executed and defied in this country. That neither lynchings nor legal executions serve to check the crime of murder is shown by the statement that there were no less than 10,652 murders committed during the year. This is a shocking exhibit—*The Herald, Boston.*



UNCLE SAM SINBAD.

I always have a load to lug, an Old Man of the Sea:
I'm getting so accustomed that you hear no plaint from me.
It's either that darned Senate, or else the President,
That climbs upon my shoulders till I'm doubled up and bent.

But this time I am kicking. One to carry is enough.
He's the heaviest of heavyweights—to lug him's pretty tough.
But when he also has his own Old Fellow of the Sea,
It isn't fair to try to shift the old cuss on to me.

—*The Journal, New York*

LETTERS AND ART.

By an inexplicable blunder three articles which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week were wrongly credited. They were Dr. Hale's article on "Another Year of Church Entertainments," Mr. Lusk's on "American Women in American Literature," and Montgomery Schuyler's review of Kipling as a poet. All should have been credited to *The Forum*.

REVIVAL OF MOZART IN PARIS.

THERE are signs of a decided change of fashion in music—at any rate "on the other side." Wagnerism seems for the time to have spent its force, and, as usual, the pendulum swings to the opposite extreme. A year or two ago Gluck's "Orphée" was revived and took the world by storm; to-day *tout Paris* has gone wild about Mozart. "Don Giovanni"—that "opera of operas"—after a generation of neglect has been performed to enraptured audiences at both opera-houses and on the same nights even. The revival is the event of the season and the subject of special articles in the principal reviews. Of these the most lively and suggestive is contributed by the veteran composer, Saint-Saëns, to the *Revue de Paris* (December 1), from which we translate the following passages. He begins by rallying the Wagnerites:

"They say that according to the faithful of Baireuth there is not a temple in the world—not even in Baireuth—wherein the rites of their religion can be properly performed; not a conductor, nor a leader, not a singer nor scene-painter, nor even a scene-shifter, who knows how to understand the works of The God. No representation is equal to His Thoughts. In a word, there is never 'that!' The faithful are right—right a thousand times; they are only wrong in supposing Wagner is the sole exception to a general rule. For the works of others, demigods or mere mortals, 'that' also has ceased to exist. The works of The God, indeed, are in a highly privileged situation. Thanks to the army of devotees who watch over them—like true believers at the tomb of Mahomet—they are, happily, alike for us and themselves, preserved from that fungoid growth which, under the lying name of 'tradition,' gradually spreads over works of the theater and at last renders them unrecognizable."

His point is, of course, that, above all others, Mozart's music must suffer to-day from false or inefficient interpretation. Anent this he writes as follows about the modern tenor:

"The suppression of the 'head voice' among the tenors has led to the habit of roaring out what should really be whispered in the ear, and declarations of love have become as the howlings of beasts in the slaughter-house. Heaven help the phrase that ends on a mezzo-voce note in an air that dies away in a soft murmur; phrase and air are doomed without appeal to a climax shrill with the peculiar charms of a locomotive announcing its arrival; and,

instead of moving suavely to the close, it is compulsory to 'stop the time' in order to take breath and vociferate more at ease! As for movement in music, since the bicycle entered our manners, orchestral conductors have ceased to conduct; they 'pedal'; instead of beating the time, they 'beat the record' . . . Oh! no, this is not 'that!'—beyond a doubt 'that!' has ceased to be. . . . Imagine actors, even of great talent, having never played anything but Dumas, Sardou, and other modern prose-men, being set to play "*Le Misanthrope*" [Molière] offhand. . . . That would be highly curious and interesting; it would not be 'that!' This is precisely what happens when the artists of the Opera and the Opera-Comique are suddenly called upon to interpret 'Don Giovanni.' They do their best, with all good-will. But how can they make up for the absence of the long initiation indispensable to grasp the secrets of a style in complete disaccord with that of our time? . . . To add faults of taste to works which exhibit no very pure taste in any detail is a trespass; to join faults of taste to the music of Mozart is a crime. That crime is daily committed with impunity. Never have I heard *Sarastro's* lovely air in 'The Enchanted Flute' without its being ruined by a horrible change at the end, which is not only bad taste but bad harmony; and never have I seen the public manifest the slightest aversion to such a monstrosity."

We conclude with the following striking note on Mozart's genius:

"They have told you, good people—and you have believed it—that Mozart's music is excellent as abstract music, but that not in those pages shall you find the language of musical drama; that his music sings, but does not *speak*. You believed this, blundering because you did not understand. The error was easy, moreover; his music is so perfect from a purely musical and vocal standpoint, so completely sufficing in itself, that we can admire without troubling about other matters. But, by a miracle of art, Mozart's music, which sings as others' music never sang, speaks as clearly as music can speak. In 'Don Giovanni' the justness and acuteness of the expression is not less admirable than the perfection of the form. . . . 'There is something of the Ionic column in Mozart,' once said Gounod, hitting off in a



WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART.

picturesque phrase that style which, compacted wholly of purity and charm, creates an impression of art analogous to that stirred in us by a Grecian antique."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Petrarch and His Laura.—Here is another popular belief knocked on the head. Three fourths of those who have heard of him imagine Petrarch to have been a rather austere and "goody-goody" priest with a lofty admiration for a lovely "Laura," who, being married as well as lovely (he too being a priest severely true to his vow of celibacy), was lost to him forever; wherefore he poured out his soul in those incomparable sonnets, and died in the odor not only of sanctity but of perfervid romance. Such is the story as told in magazine articles, school-readers, popular miscellanies, and libraries of universal knowledge, *et hic genus omne*. The Prince de Valori, however, has been grubbing up the facts and publishing revelations in the *Nouvelle Revue* (November 15 and December 1). His articles are profoundly interesting to the student of letters and of men, but too long and too purely critical and documentary for quota-

tion here. Suffice it that he shows Petrarch to have been a wily, selfish, vain, displayful worldling, and a libertine priest with many illicit loves; while the alleged Laura was a highly respectable commonplace dame and *mother of eleven children!* His main point, that Laura could not have been a married woman, he proves by internal evidence in the sonnets and elsewhere, quoting passages which are certainly incompatible with any theory but that which holds that Laura was not merely unmarried but very young. This new Petrarch is certainly more like the Petrarch pictured in Landor's "imaginary conversation" with Boccaccio, than the highly "proper" image of popular belief.

IBSEN'S NEW WORK.

EVERY other year, shortly before Christmas, Ibsen gives the world a new play. The one published last month in Copenhagen is entitled "John Gabriel Borkman," and preparations have already been made to give the English public a translation. In the mean time *The Saturday Review* gives an interesting description of the plot and the way in which it is handled. Here is the story:

"*Borkman* is a man who has risen by his industrial schemes to a very high social position, from which he has fallen into a penal servitude of five years, and a retirement in absolute, humiliating isolation, for already eight years more. As befits a Norwegian speculator, the dream of *Borkman* was to exploit the physical resources of his country, and, above all, to bring to light its mineral wealth. He sees a garden of the Hesperides in the bowels of the earth, if so strong an image be permissible—a garden which is longing to drop its golden fruit into the hands of man. The archaic Greek poet Pherecrates wrote a lost comedy of the 'Miners,' in which madmen went down to release the spirit of gold in the heart of the world. We know not whether Ibsen ever heard of this Attic comedy, but his conception of *Borkman* has recalled it to us. All the slumbering spirits of gold, the shrieking millions that cry to be released, these he hears in his dreams, and he longs to free them—by their means to hold the power their mintage would give him. On the character of *Borkman*, the gigantic swindler, foiled, humiliated, but, not wholly cast down, and on the passage of his brain through brooding disappointment to potent insanity, Ibsen has expended his highest efforts.

"But this is merely the background to a vivid and almost entertaining drama. When *Borkman* was condemned, the half-sister of *Mrs. Borkman*, *Ella Rentheim*, whose fortune *Borkman* was found to have left untouched, took the one child, the boy *Erhart*, to live with her. When the convict left prison, penniless, *Miss Rentheim* lent to the family a large house of hers outside Christiania. Here, for eight years, husband and wife have contrived never to meet. He inhabits the first floor; she and her son, whom she has taken away from *Miss Rentheim*, occupy the rooms on the ground floor. *Erhart* is now twenty-three, and is the object of *Mrs. Borkman's* most jealous solicitude; *Miss Rentheim* has never once made up her mind to visit the sinister family of her sister. *Borkman's* only visitor is *Vilhelm Foldal*, a copying-clerk and poetaster, a figure at once farcical and pathetic, who clings to the man whom he used to worship, altho robbed by him of all his savings. Through the whole of the first act, which is played in *Mrs. Borkman's* drawing-room, the old financier is

heard pacing up and down upon the echoing boards above. *Mrs. Borkman* says:

"It sometimes seems more than I can endure always to hear him up there, walking, walking. From the first thing in the morning to the last thing at night. And one hears every step so plainly! I have often felt as if I had a sick wolf up there, prowling up and down in his cage. Right over my head, too! Listen! There he goes. Up and down, up and down, the wolf is prowling."

"During the first act, however, tho we are so ingeniously made conscious of the presence and of the disposition of the unseen *Borkman*, the interest is centered in the duel between the mother and the foster-mother for the love of *Erhart*. Each in turn has nurtured and guarded him; each fears no other danger for him than the poison of the other's presence; each has an ideal to which she desires him to rise. . . . But the young man, so long cloistered and sheltered, will know life at last, and the appeals of his mother for obedience, and those of his foster-mother for affection, nay, even those of his awakening father for support and sympathy in rehabilitating labor, come too late. *Erhart* is decoyed by life in rosier and more laughing forms than these, and he departs through the snow bound for southern lands and softer

loves. No one is more skilful than Ibsen in these details, and the stage-effect by which these three old figures are left alone, gazing at one another in despair, while *Erhart's* silver sleighbells are heard, more and more distant, fading away through the winter night, should be singularly poignant and effective on the boards.

"There is less in 'John Gabriel Borkman' than in most of Ibsen's later works to distract the public and give his disciples mysterious airs. But one of the dramatist's old favorite themes returns here with unusual prominence. That *Borkman* brought vast ruin on the community and destroyed the comfort of thousands is in some measure condoned. With that, at all events, the law of his country has stringently and finally dealt, and in curious ingenuity the man himself is made the plausible defender of his own schemes. He has sailed in a war-balloon over the ranks of the enemy, and, if he did not conquer, and therefore has brought calamity on his own people, he meant to conquer, and to raise them all to affluence. This is the habitual excuse of the fraudulent speculator, and Ibsen is doubtless authorized in forcing this aspect of the case upon us. But Ibsen has never seemed to care much for the sor-



HENRIK IBSEN.

rows of communities; he is an individualist of the purest water, and what brings about the final and spiritual chastisement of *Borkman* is his sin to the individual *Ella*. She loved him utterly, and he loved her; yet, in order to gain financial power, in order to secure (as he supposed) the victory of his schemes, he abandoned her to a rival. This is the unpardonable fault, this is the 'sin against the Holy Ghost,' for which there can be no atonement made. And so, at last, when the metallic hand, the frosty, brazen fingers of Death, close upon *Borkman's* heart, in the thrilling final night scene among the pine-trees and the snow-drifts, it is his peculiar punishment that *Ella Rentheim*, the gray and dying shadow of the joy which might have been his, confounds his expiring senses by her cruel compassion. It is not his fraudulent offenses against society, it is not his ambition and his recklessness, which are the extreme ruin of *Borkman*; it is the coldness of his heart, his preference for the vague specters of the hidden gold over the warm and beating bosoms of mankind."

KATE FIELD'S body was cremated in San Francisco, December 27, and the ashes will be buried in the East. Floral tributes were sent to the ceremonies by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT OPERA CONDUCTOR.

"MY Reminiscences," by Luigi Arditi, the world-known conductor of opera, is a decidedly amusing specimen of the class of book it belongs to. It is sublimely egotistical, a wholly naïve revelation of the author's character, and above all of his amazing and cynical belief in the efficacy of flattery as an all-sufficing universal salve. Arditi's function seems, indeed, to be, in the main, to praise everybody, great and small, known and unknown; but who was to praise Arditi? This task is performed by the Baroness von Zedlitz, in an "introduction," and an interminable array of "notes." She corrects his modest self-forgetfulness at every opportunity. Does he omit to remember the presentation of a jewelled baton (he was apparently the recipient of hundreds), she repairs the lapse in an unctuous aside.

There are a good many American reminiscences; in fact more than half the book consists of them, and some of the best written and brightest pages are to be found in the extracts from letters written by Arditi's wife, who is a daughter of William S. Warwick, of Richmond, Va., and who shows a better command of the pen than either her husband or his editress. It was in New York, curiously enough, that Arditi first met Patti, then "a little dark-eyed, roguish maiden, with red pursed-up lips, and quick, rippling laughter":

"The first time I ever set eyes on Adelina was in New York, when she and her mother visited the hotel at which I lived, in order to eat the macaroni, which was always excellently prepared by an Italian *chef* of renown; and her determined little airs and manners then already showed plainly that she was destined to become a ruler of men.

"Mme. Salvador Patti, *veuve* Barili, Adelina's mother, was anxious that I should hear the child sing, and so she brought her little daughter to my rooms one day. Bottesini and I were highly amused to see the air of importance with which the tiny songstress first selected a comfortable seat for her doll in such proximity that she was able to see her while singing, and then, having said, 'Là, ma bonne petite, attends que ta maman te chante quelque chose de jolie' ['There! my little dear, listen while mama sings you something pretty!'], she demurely placed her music on the piano, and asked me to accompany her in the rondo of 'Somnambula.'

"How am I to give an adequate description of the effect which that child's miraculous notes produced upon our enchanted senses? Perhaps if I say that both Bottesini and I wept genuine tears of emotion, tears which were the outcome of the original and never-to-be-forgotten impression her voice made when it first stirred our innermost feelings, that may, in some slight measure, convince my readers of the extraordinary vocal power and beauty of which the little Adelina was, at that tender age, possessed. We were simply amazed, nay, electrified, at the well-nigh perfect manner in which she delivered some of the most difficult and varied arias without the slightest effort or self-consciousness.

"Having heard such artists as Bosio, Grisi, Sontag, Alboni, and many other great singers, including her own mother, in the prime and *apogee* of their careers, and having, so to speak, been born on the stage (since Mme. Salvador Patti was singing 'Norma' upon the very night of Adelina's birth), her extraordinarily impressionable nature turned to music and melody as nat-

urally as a babe seeks its mother's lips in the first perfect kiss of life.

"Little Adelina's vivacity when quite a tiny girl was remarkable. Nothing ever escaped her notice, and if she observed curious mannerisms in any one, years afterward she would remember them and imitate them perfectly. She could enter the room as bright as a ray of sunshine, all smiles and sweetness; but if any one had had the misfortune to ruffle the pretty brows or thwart My Lady Wilful, her dark eyes would flash, her tiny fist would contract with anger, and clouds would speedily gather across the surface of her laughing face and burst forth in torrents of tears almost as quickly as a flash of lightning.

"I remember, one day, Mme. Salvador Patti came to consult with me with regard to the score of an opera that was in my possession. My little enchantress had accompanied her mother as far as the door, but there she lingered irresolutely, looking as tho she were 'angry with the whole house.' Altho I was not aware that I had in any way vexed her, she suddenly conceived the notion of venting her ire on me. I was seated at my desk, pouring forth an effusion of music to a young lady of whom I was deeply enamored at the time, and had valiantly struggled through and reached the last bars of the dedication in question, when, without further ado, she ran up to my table, raised herself on tiptoe, and turned the inkstand completely over on my manuscript, exclaiming in quick, peevish tone, '*Cosa fai tu brutto!*' ['I do that because you're a brute!']

"The burst of temper was all over in a moment (so, indeed, was my MS.), and after the satisfaction of having carefully watched the ink trickle leisurely on to my landlady's carpet, she smiled roguishly, showing her white teeth, and danced out of the room, looking back at me, her dark, lustrous eyes full of lurking mischief, as tho nothing whatever had happened, despite her mother's profuse and reiterated apologies.

"Such a little tyrant was Adelina Patti when I first knew her. But if a poor hungry child had crept up to her, and had begged for a silver piece in order to get a loaf of bread, or if two little frozen hands had been outstretched in search of warmth and comfort, the little dark-eyed nightingale would have helped and soothed that forlorn infant with her own slender means, with her warm-hearted, childish kisses, and her simple words of endearment; she would have given her best-loved pet or her favorite doll away if it could have been the means of restoring smiles to a little tear-stained

face, or happiness to an aching heart."

The recent collapse of the Mapleson Opera Company gives point to numerous references to the triumphs and defeats of that impresario, and the ruinous rivalry he carried on so pluckily with the late Mr. Abbey. Here is one of several sketch-notes of Mapleson:

"Mapleson was, or rather is, gifted with rare amenity and amiability of manner. He was seldom out of humor; he knew exactly how to manage his artists, and, what was better, his creditors. There is an old saying to the effect that '*La plus belle femme ne peut donner que ce qu'elle a*'; and I am of the opinion, that if we change sex, and say, '*le plus bel homme*,' etc., the saying would apply admirably to my jovial friend the Colonel.

"I have known *prime donne* enter his office infuriatedly, vowing they would not depart from his presence without a 'little check,' or hard cash, and these same irate ladies would sally forth, after waiting his leisure for some considerable time, with



"This is my portrait when I was eight years old, and had already been singing a year in public."

Adelina Patti Violini

their angry looks transformed to absolute serenity, and actually feeling, to all appearance, as tho Mapleson were conferring a considerable favor upon them by continuing to owe them their hard-earned salaries. His manner was quite irresistible; there never lived the man whose suave, gentle art in calming the irrepressible creditor was more conspicuous or effective. To do him every justice, he paid his debts when he had money; but when the safe was empty, he knew how to rid himself of tiresome and embarrassing duns with remarkable graciousness and admirable tact, never letting people into the secret of his financial difficulties, or allowing them to depart uneasy at heart with regard to the sum owed to them. This was an art in itself; but a fact of far greater importance is that Mapleson was, unlike E. T. Smith, a musician."

Arditi for years has been extremely bald. He once succeeded in getting a check cashed in this city by showing the bank-cashier the back view of his head by way of recognition. Rossini also was bald, out of which fact arose the following incident:

"I remember once I had rendered him [Rossini] a slight service, and calling on him one afternoon I found him alone. Rossini was effusive in his reiterated thanks to me, and seemed anxious to prove his gratitude in a more material manner. He glanced round the room for a moment, and caught sight of a few wigs that had been placed on stands on the chiffonier.

"'I am sorry, Arditi,' he exclaimed, 'that I can not give you an actual proof of my gratitude; but if you would like to possess one of my wigs, you can take any color that you fancy would suit you.'"

Rossini's readiness is prettily shown in this, from a letter written by Mrs. Arditi:

"At last I have met the great man Rossini, and hasten to tell you how he impressed me. To begin from the beginning. Luigi has, of course, met him several times, but on Friday last (my lucky day) a *soirée* was given, to which I was invited. The Baroness de X—promised to present me, and she called in the morning to consult with me about my toilet. As you know, I am in mourning for my dear mother, and intended to wear a black tulle dress, with a white camelia in my hair. The baroness told me my dress would do admirably, but a *married* woman could not go to a *soirée* with only a camelia in her hair. I submitted to the inevitable, and was trotted off to a famous milliner on the Boulevard de l'Opéra to buy a wreath, for that is the height of fashion in Paris just now. I considered this wreath most unbecoming, but nevertheless I wore it without a murmur. When we arrived in the presence of the *maestro* I thought him the queerest-looking old thing I had ever seen. Such a quaint, ungainly figure; such sharp, piercing eyes; such a vivacious, quick manner with it all, that I was quite taken back for a moment. Rossini looked me up and down, bowed low with a pleasant smile, and said:

"'Now I realize why Arditi composed "Il Bacio"! ('The Kiss.')

"Of course he paid me a great compliment, to which I curtsied; but I could not resist the temptation of giving him a pert answer.

"'I never knew, Maestro,' I retorted—the words were out ere I had hardly realized it—that a composer or conductor ever required an excuse for writing about or giving a *bacio*! . . ."

"Rossini was not surprised. He merely patted me on the back after my little outburst, and said, 'Brava, l'Americana!'

"The party was a brilliant one. All Paris was there, and not only the *élite* and really *beau monde*, but also all the best artists, who vied with one another to do honor to their illustrious host. The music, as you can imagine, was quite a revelation; there was plenty of mental food, plenty of wit and repartee, but refreshments *none*, not even a glass of water, which I thought hard on the singers."

This valse-song, "Il Bacio" ("The Kiss") is almost as well and widely known as "Home, Sweet Home," itself. Arditi sold it to Cramer *with three other compositions* for only £50, and has never made another cent out of it. But after a quarter of a century's popularity the English copyright and plates were sold for £650, while the French publisher made a fortune out of it and built a palatial house of business into the bargain. Such is the differ-

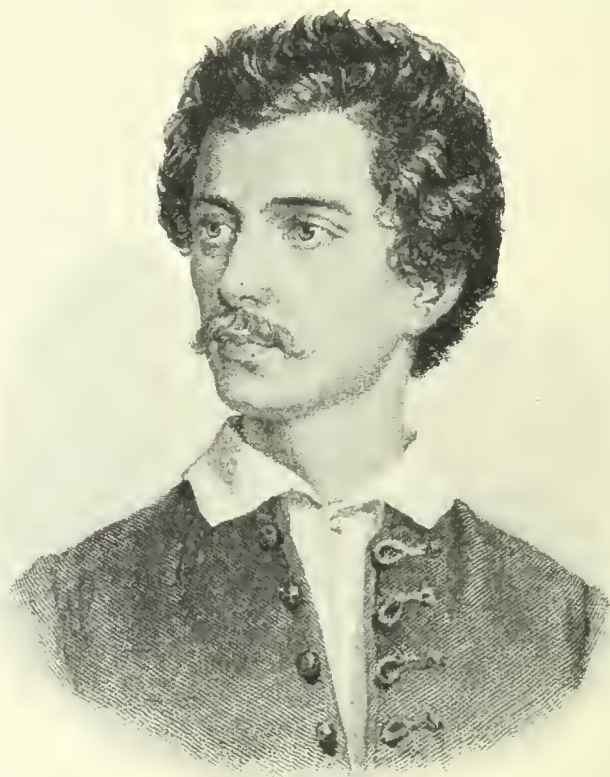
ence between composer and publisher! Of its popularity here is a ludicrous story, which the composer tells against himself:

"*À propos* of Philadelphia, a funny incident occurs to me. I was walking through the 'Quaker City' one afternoon when I heard my poor 'Il Bacio' valse being played in such a drawling, funereal *tempo*, on a decrepit hand-organ, that I made a rush for the wretch who was massacring my music, and remonstrated with him vehemently. He coolly told me if I did not approve of the *tempo* I could play it myself, with which impertinent suggestion I immediately complied. At that moment I espied one or two members of our company who were strolling in my direction, and seizing the handle of the organ I began to grind out the air, to their intense astonishment coupled with roars of laughter.

"By this time a crowd had collected around us, and I was being looked upon as a harmless musical lunatic, who had escaped from his keeper. I was not to be thwarted, however, so I played the tune to the bitter end, and then sauntered on, despite the shouts and comments of the crowd."

HUNGARY'S GREAT POET.

HUNGARY'S great struggle for freedom in the thirties produced a great triumvirate: Kossuth, the orator; Deák, the statesman; and Petöfi, the poet, the inspiration of the movement, the man of the people. Thirty-four translations of his



Petöfi Sándor

works have appeared in Germany, four in France, and others still in Belgium, Poland, Italy, and Sweden. Grimm says he "will rank among the greatest poets of all times and all tongues." Yet but one small volume of his verse has been translated into English (by Sir John Bowring) and he is practically unknown either in England or America. Two volumes of Magyar songs, containing altogether about 225 of Petöfi's songs, were translated by William N. Loew, of this city, but are out of print.

Petöfi's attractive personality, his romantic life, and his mysterious death form the theme of an interesting article in *Temple Bar*. Petöfi was born in 1823, when the Magyar language was fast disappearing. The development which it received during the revival of national consciousness so enriched it that a few years ago a great French Orientalist said: "No language can compete with the Magyar for perfection of construction and sonorousness." We quote from *The Temple Bar* article, by Jessie Douglass Montgomery, the life-story of Petöfi, the patriot poet of that era:

"His father was only a butcher, but was in Magyar law

nobilis, or free landowner. When Alexander was only fifteen his father was nearly ruined by an overflow of the Danube; but great efforts were made to complete the boy's education. He, however, showed no application, spent his time in scribbling verses, and was expelled from school. Resenting his father's well-deserved rebukes, he ran away from home, and being struck with 'stage fever,' became errand-boy at a theater in Pesth, and at seventeen seems to have sunk to the level of a street arab, begging his bread.

"He next enlisted, but found military discipline not much to his liking; he continued writing poetry and indulging in dreams of a republic, till his regiment was ordered to Croatia where he fell ill, and a kindly army doctor procured his discharge. He then went to Pápa, ostensibly to study; but tho he read largely it was in a purely desultory fashion. He chiefly distinguished himself by writing and reciting poems to his fellow students, among whom was Jokai, the well-known novelist. He made several unsuccessful attempts as an actor; his genius was lyric rather than dramatic; he was too completely filled by one idea at a time to enable him to analyze, combine, and subordinate single interests to a harmonious whole. An idea was to him as living as a person; it mastered him, not he it.

"Then Petöfi tried literature; he copied, he translated, he sent small poems to the newspapers. Having fallen to the lowest depths of obscure poverty, hungry, and homeless, he met an old schoolfellow, who shared with him his whole fortune of two gulden, till at length a Pesth journal consented to employ him; he had to travel thither on foot, his sole possession his precious manuscripts and the one gulden his friend had given him; and so, unknown, poverty-stricken, shabby, without friends, and only twenty-one years old, he reached the capital, where, in five short years, he was to achieve a position till then unattained by any Magyar poet.

"He betook himself at once to Vorösmarty, then at the height of his fame. He received the shabby youth coldly, and was not disposed to listen to his poems. Petöfi, however, nothing daunted, began to read, and, after listening a while in silence, Vorösmarty exclaimed: 'You are the first lyrical poet Hungary has produced.' From that moment a relation honorable to both sprang up between the two poets, and Vorösmarty with true generosity at once presented Petöfi to the National Literary Union, which enrolled him as honorary member, and defrayed the expense of publishing his first collection of poems, and from that time 'he rained songs.' A contemporary thus describes this period: 'Petöfi awoke one morning to find himself Hungary's most popular poet. Wherever he went the people were singing his songs. He went to bed at night hearing them, and when he awoke in the morning the people were singing them in the streets.' Publishers and editors besieged him; he was fêted at banquets, welcomed with torchlight processions, greeted by the soldiers with cries of 'Eljen!' (Hail!) and when he appeared in the very theater from which he had been hissed as an unsuccessful actor the whole audience rose to receive him, and greeted him with ringing cheers.

"In 1847 Petöfi married Julia Szendrey, with whom he lived happily for the short year and ten months of life which remained to him, and by whom he had one son.

"As was to be expected, he greeted the revolution of 1848 with enthusiasm, made patriotic speeches in the street, stood for election in the reformed Diet, and issued the first newspaper published independently of censorship. He joined the insurgents and was present at several battles, showing the greatest coolness and intrepidity. General Bem appointed him his *aide-de-camp* and secretary, and after the battle of Mühlbach decorated him with his own hand.

"At the terrible slaughter at Segesvár Petöfi was certainly present. The Russians turned the Hungarian flank and trampled down the insurgents in a wild cavalry charge. Friend and foe to the number of five hundred were thrown into a common grave. Petöfi was last seen among the staff just before the final onslaught, and, living or dead, he was never seen again, for his body was not found."

Several short extracts are published in the article to show Petöfi's passionate love for liberty. We give one rather gruesome one here:

"I bear in my heart one love above all other;
But this love is holy, and cleaves to no outward form."

She whom I love is divine, the exiled goddess,
Liberty! Alas! it is but in dreams of night
To my longing eyes she unveils her charms;
But almost each night she blesses me,
With ever the same fair dream.
This very day she crossed my path,
In a land of many flowers;
I knelt at her feet, I breathed my ardent love,
To pluck a flower I bent, and put forth my hand.
But behind me stood the headsman;
With his blood-stained ax he struck me;
My head fell into my outstretched hand;
I offered that in lieu of the flower."

Petöfi's estimate of Shakespeare was expressed in the following extravagant style:

"Shakespeare alone is half of the whole world. Before his time creation was incomplete, and when God created him he said: 'Behold, now, mankind! if ye have hitherto doubted my existence or my power, doubt no longer.' Shakespeare stole from nature all her beauty; we only painfully glean from between the stubble what he was pleased to leave behind, or what he considered beneath him to gather."

Tolstoï and Music.—Count Tolstoï (says *The Evening Post*) is fond of music, "but refuses to attend any entertainment for which an admission fee is demanded. A member of the Bohemian Quartet of Vienna relates that last season he attended one of their concerts at Moscow, remaining, however, in the artist room as a special guest. He afterward invited the club to play at his house and sent his own sleigh for them. They were treated to a splendid dinner, with the best of wines, while the count and his two handsome daughters contented themselves with a few vegetarian dishes. After the club had played quartets by Haydn, Schubert, and Beethoven, the count, who speaks German slowly but correctly, gave them some of his opinions on music and other things. 'I love music passionately,' he said. 'It is erroneously said that because I wrote the "Kreutzer Sonata" I did not admire that piece. Nothing could be more unjust to me than doubting my great love of music. Beethoven, old Haydn, and Schubert are my favorites. Everything written since Beethoven, in Russia as well as elsewhere, is a mere hill compared to a Chimborazo.' Before the musicians departed he gave each of them an amateur photograph with his autograph. He has never allowed a professional photographer to take his picture."

NOTES.

The St. James Gazette says that Queen Victoria will personally dictate and revise a biography of herself which will appear in 1897.

GEORGE W. CABLE is to become editor of *Current Literature*, suspending his newly begun little magazine, *The Symposium*.

The Chap Book will assume January 15 the form of the English literary weeklies, having, so the publishers say, "long since ceased to desire comparison with the numerous obvious imitations" of it in its present form.

A WRITER in *The Bookman* states, on the authority of a correspondent in India, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling's stories are fairly popular in the barrack-rooms in that country, but his barrack-room ballads and other poems are not cared for.

THE new novel by Sienkiewicz, entitled "Quo Vadis," is in its sixth edition, tho it has been issued only about two months. In many of the cities in the United States it is said by *The Bookman* to be the best-selling novel now in the book-stores.

OH, these ministers' sons! The Rev. Dr. Crane wrote a book on "Popular Amusements" in 1869, in which he warned the world that "novel-reading has become one of the great vices of our age," and advised his readers, in italics too, "if you have but little time for reading" to "spend none of it on works of fiction." And it is his own son who has written "The Red Badge of Courage."

HERE is one way of manufacturing news which "enterprising" dailies resort to, according to the New York *Sun*: "A local news-agent of New York went the other day to a plumber and told him that a story was to be written for the Sunday papers about the finding of a forty-thousand-dollar diamond bracelet. It was to be found in a certain house in the slums, in a certain kind of box, that the plumber was to find it and promptly return it to the owner. Then the news-agent asked the plumber whether he would vouch for the truth of the story. The plumber was amused, and, in consideration of the free advertising he would receive, agreed to stand up to the story. On Sunday the story came out in two of the metropolitan papers. One had a picture of the necklace extending across a page, with big letters and a most circumstantial account of the whole affair. The other had a column or two about it and many exciting details. Some of these, however, hurt the feelings of the plumber, and he 'peached.'"

SCIENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL-O-THE-WISPS.

THE phenomenon variously known as will-o'-the-wisp or jack-o'-lantern, consisting of a wandering or elusive light, generally seen in a graveyard or marshy place, was formerly relegated to the domain of superstition by scientific men; but authentic, tho rare, observations becoming multiplied, it is now generally believed to be caused by the issue of some spontaneously inflammable gas, probably a product of the decay of organic matter. Last summer the phenomena were witnessed on a large scale and over a long period of time in a French seaport, and we are so fortunate as to have a detailed account of them from an eye-witness, a doctor of science, M. A. Bleunard, who writes to *La Nature* (Paris, December 19) the narrative that we translate below. Says Dr. Bleunard:

"The phenomenon known as 'will-o'-the-wisp' appears so rarely that its existence has been doubted by some scientists. It is observed most frequently in graveyards and in muddy channels. In graveyards, where the gas escapes from the soil without traversing a layer of water, the will-o'-the-wisp takes the form of a long flame; in the water the gas escapes in bubbles that take fire on reaching the air, producing, when the air is calm, white wreaths of phosphoric anhydrid. These phenomena can be reproduced artificially with all their characteristics by burying in moist soil, or by throwing into the water, some calcium phosphid, a substance prepared by causing phosphorus vapor to pass over red-hot lime. Under the action of the water, the phosphid gives off the gases hydrogen and hydrogen phosphid, which inflame spontaneously on coming into contact with the oxygen of the air. The white rings are due to the combustion of the phosphorus, which gives rise to phosphoric anhydrid, a white powder that takes the form of wreaths. The formation of wreaths is due solely to the issue of the smoke through the circular opening made by the bubble in issuing from the water. All smoke, while escaping suddenly through a circular hole, forms similar wreaths.

"I had occasion, during the months of August and September last, to observe some very numerous and intense will-o'-the-wisps in the port of Croisic (Loire-Inférieure). During several evenings, especially about the middle of August, the production of will-o'-the-wisps became so abundant and manifested itself with so much energy that the phenomenon was noticed by all the bathers and sailors on the quays. The sailors were particularly astonished, for these will-o'-the-wisps were entirely new to them. The captain of the port of Croisic, altho he had lived many years in the place, said that this was the first time in his life that he had ever seen these singular lights. It is unnecessary to add that both bathers and sailors gave the most fantastic explanations of the phenomenon.

"I owe it to the truth to confess that at first I thought it was a trick of some chemist, who was amusing himself by throwing into the sea sticks of calcium phosphid; but this hypothesis was not admissible. The bubbles were so large that to produce them there would have been required sticks of huge dimensions, not found in commerce. Besides, the will-o'-the-wisps reappeared every evening and over a considerable extent of water, so that it would have been necessary to undergo a large expense, quite disproportionate to a simple practical joke. I never saw any one throw the smallest object into the sea. Finally, all my doubts were removed by the fact that the bubbles of gas, which were very large in August, during the season of thunder-storms, became smaller and smaller during September as the temperature fell. Toward the 20th of September, when the phenomenon ceased, only very small bubbles appeared, tho perhaps they were more numerous and scattered over a very great surface. It was then necessary to conclude that the productive cause of the phosphureted hydrogen underwent variations corresponding to the changes of temperature and electric state of the atmosphere. Just as certain ferments decompose mineral and organic bodies rich in sulfur and produce sulfureted hydrogen, so there must exist in the waters of the port of Croisic ferments hitherto unknown, capable of decomposing phosphates and organic sub-

stances rich in phosphorus, setting free phosphureted hydrogen. Now we know how atmospheric conditions act on ferments. On certain days, especially during thunder-storms, milk sours with prodigious rapidity and meat also spoils in a few hours.

"I will close by giving some details regarding the production of the will-o'-the-wisps. These were very large and reproduced on a large scale the well-known experiment of bubbles of phosphureted hydrogen obtained by the action of water on calcium phosphid. I observed plainly the formation of the white fumes of phosphoric anhydrid, and the characteristic odor of garlic. Wreaths were not produced, because of the constant agitation of the air.

"The bubbles occurred principally in the two basins that adjoin the fish-market, whence the refuse is often cast into the water, especially the heads of sardines. They rose somewhat in all parts of these basins, but specially in certain localities where the tide would heap up the refuse. This part of the port of Croisic is very clean and contains no mud. The bubbles sometimes reached an enormous size. I saw flashes so bright that the whole port was illuminated as if by lightning. I noticed sometimes, but quite rarely, regular series of bubbles in a straight line, as if the substance from which the bubbles were escaping were carried along by the current. Some persons, I should say, believed that the bubbles were due to the putrefaction of large jellyfish, then quite abundant. The production of the will-o'-the-wisps was coincident generally with the phosphorescence of the sea, another phenomenon quite distinct from it and having quite another origin. I have, nevertheless, about the middle of September, seen will-o'-the-wisps when the sea presented no trace of phosphorescence.

"Experiments in which organic matter rich in phosphorus, such as sheep's brain, was allowed to decay under water gave negative results as far as the production of phosphureted hydrogen was concerned. This was due to the absence of organic ferments, whose presence is necessary to determine the formation of phosphureted hydrogen. These ferments are probably very rare, and exist only in special conditions yet unknown.

"My intention was to obtain these ferments from the port of Croisic at the time when the production of the will-o'-the-wisps was at its maximum. It would have been necessary to collect the substance that generated the bubbles, and this operation, unfortunately, could not be carried out this year. I hope that the same phenomena will reappear next year and that, forewarned and provided with the necessary apparatus, I shall be able to collect the phosphorificative ferments."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Vaccination in England.—The recent majority report of the British Royal Commission on vaccination, which those who favor that measure have generally construed to be favorable to their contentions, is regarded, on the contrary, by anti-vaccinationists as an indorsement of their views. Says *The Vaccination Inquirer* (London, October 1):

"Throughout the report there is not one word that conveys or constitutes or implies, directly or indirectly, any shadow of claim to absolute protection. So much of the immortal Jenner has perished everlastingly. . . . The minority, in fact, aver that it is no longer necessary even to debate the question of absolute protection, for 'those and numerous other examples suffice to prove, what we believe is no longer disputed by any one, that severe and fatal smallpox occurs in those who have been successfully vaccinated.'* Yet that absolute protection claim was urged right up to the inception of the commission, and even beyond; and doubtless it would have continued to be urged in the British medical press and elsewhere, had it not been that it confessed its sins and expired in the commission-room, and is duly damned in the report. . . . In fact, as the minority put it, 'the protection now claimed by those who assert such protection is relative, not absolute, temporary and not permanent.' . . .

"That this does not amount to a complete accordance with our view of vaccination and its value we of course admit. But that it is a very splendid victory over the great army of quacks . . . we do most entirely affirm and maintain."

* Quotation from the Commissioner's report.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALS IN THE NEW NAVY.

AN account is contributed to *The Illustrated American*, December 12, by D. F. St. Clair, of the system of semaphore signals invented for the United States navy by Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske. The system is already in use, and it is thought will be of the utmost advantage in the manipulation of a fleet in the midst of action. The device, according to Mr. St. Clair,

"is a system of arms or semaphores attached to the mast, the first one made having just been put aboard the flagship *New York*. These half-arms, four in number, are 6 feet in length and 6 inches in breadth. From each of these arms depends a large



By courtesy of *The Illustrated American*.

THIS MEANS "INDIANA, CLEAR FOR ACTION."

magnet, and from the magnets run wires to a battery and keyboard situated in any part of the ship the commander may desire.

"During the cruise the keyboard should be arranged upon the bridge—during battle, in the commander's turret. By simply pressing a button on the keyboard a current is sent up to the magnet, drawing it down, and therefore drawing down the semaphore to which it is attached.

"These arms when not signaling closely hug the iron mast. When one of them is pulled down to an angle of 45° it counts 1; to an angle of 90° it counts 2. Every letter in the alphabet is represented by one or more figures. The operator does not touch the figures, but the letters upon the keyboard, each letter bringing its figures out on the arms. The operation is just as simple as work on a typewriter.

"The words are spelled out by the letters, and combinations are arranged for intervals, as will be seen on the diagram.



By courtesy of *The Illustrated American*.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALING ON THE "NEW YORK."

When numerals are to be employed, a preliminary signal, '1,112,' is made, and when the message is fully comprehended, '1,111' is signaled.

"For instance, if the admiral should give this order, 'Indiana, clear for action,' the commander of that vessel would read the above semaphores from the mast of the flagship *New York* just as fast as he can make the letters upon the typewriters, or just as fast as the commander on the *Indiana* can read them with his glasses. These signals can be read at a long distance in clear weather—about as far as the mast of the ship can be seen

(which is seven to eight miles)—with a good glass, and a great deal farther than flags can be read.

"During a battle the mast is the last thing to disappear in smoke. If the admiral is not able to make the hulls of his ships out in the smoke he can nearly always see their masts. If he has an understanding with the commander of each vessel before they enter the engagement that a certain letter is to stand on the semaphores to denote the ship by the constant pressure of a button, he can often note the position of his ships after they have been lost in the smoke.

"It may be said that the masts are in great danger of being shot down by the big guns, which is true; but the big ships carry three masts, and a machine can very well be placed on each of them before the ship goes into action. These masts, being iron, are secure against the short-range rapid-fire guns. But there is comparatively so little smoke with the new powder, and it settles so rapidly, that communication can be carried on very rapidly among the ships, and smokeless oil is taking the place of coal in the furnaces.

"Mr. Fiske's invention lacks a good deal of being a perfect means of communication among ships under the circumstances of battle, but it is such a vast improvement over the old way of signaling that it is full of great possibilities.

"The flagship will no longer expose itself to the brunt of the battle, as it now does; the fleets will maneuver much faster; the big ships will be warned of torpedoes in time to avoid them, for what one ship does not see another may, and signal a warning to it."

A HISTORIAN'S ATTACK ON SCIENCE.

THE address of Prof. Woodrow Wilson at the Princeton sesquicentennial celebration—one of the most noteworthy orations on that interesting occasion—contained in its concluding paragraphs certain strictures on the methods and achievements of science. The professor held that, great as these methods and achievements are, the former may be carried into spheres where they do not belong, and the latter are in danger of being overestimated in this utilitarian age. His plea for the ideal center of learning, where calm thinkers may sit apart from the busy toilers, increasing our stock of knowledge without contact with the world, has been greatly applauded by students of literature and philosophy, but scientific men have been inclined to take umbrage at it, and to protest against what they regard as an obsolete, if not quite medieval, point of view. The scientists' opinion is well set forth (*Science*, December 18) by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, as follows:

"Professor Wilson holds that the scientific spirit of the age is 'doing us a great disservice, working in us a certain great degeneracy,' that the limitations of science are known to its own masters, who 'have eschewed sense and confined themselves to sensation.' He is indeed prepared to acknowledge certain achievements of science, but for him 'the scientist' seems to be the man who invents the steam-engine or the sewing-machine. The practical applications of physical science have, it is true, reformed the world. . . . They have made possible a civilization in which each man may have not only physical well-being, but also time and means for thought and culture. But I believe that science has done more than this; it has not only given opportunity for education and culture, it also offers the best means of culture and the truest standpoint from which to view the world. Keats might see no beauty in the rainbow after its causes had been explained to him, and Professor Wilson may think Phœbus and his horses a nobler conception than those of modern astronomy. But the man of science does not find that the beauty of the world becomes less as he learns more of its order.

"Skepticism, pessimism, and the like are much older than the present century; they do not result from scientific study, as Professor Wilson claims, but are rather literary products. It is not the student of science, but Professor Wilson, who 'cowers' 'in an age of change.' If, as Professor Wilson says, classical studies make a boy a gentleman, scientific studies may make him a man. The present writer does not undervalue classical studies, but finds the difficulty to be that in a college such as Princeton the

work with grammar and dictionary is a somewhat trivial science, and the student does not go on far enough to appreciate classical literature and art or to undertake the scientific study of the causes of the development of civilization. But Professor Wilson holds that science should confine itself to counting the chemical elements and becomes a 'noxious, intoxicating gas' when its methods are applied to the study of the development of society.

"Views such as Professor Wilson offers on the limitations and evil effects of science seem like a survival from the denominational college of fifty years ago, and I regard it as unfortunate that they should have been presented in an official address at the inauguration of Princeton University."

CAN WE GET GOLD FROM THE SEA?

IT seems to be generally acknowledged that the sea is full of gold—billions of dollars' worth of it; but scientific men usually laugh at any suggestion that the metal can be extracted cheaply enough to make the enterprise commercially profitable. The recent attempt of the Australian mining expert, Professor Liversidge, to calculate the exact value of the precious metal that is dissolved in the ocean's water has revived interest in the subject. A correspondent of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (December 19) thinks that it would do no harm to try a few experiments. He says:

"Let us assume, then, that the gold is there. It makes no difference whether the ocean is tending toward concentrating or precipitating, gaining or losing from old accumulations. Nor does it make so very much difference what the average tenor is, since the 'ore' is inexhaustible. It must be, in all probability, less than a grain a ton, and any enterprising arithmetician may figure out how many tons there are in so many billions of cubic miles of sea water—or whatever the geographers estimate it at. It would be regarded as a soluble salt, so that the problem is not on a par with the catching of finely divided precious metal and amalgam floating in the creeks far below mills, as has been noted occasionally as a matter of curiosity. . . .

"Here seems to be an opportunity for a very interesting series of experiments, with the same alluring and limitless possibilities as are conceivable in the rival field of alchemy. The suggestion is offered—free, gratis, for nothing—that a careful test be made as to the practicability of extracting any of this sea-water gold by amalgamation. It looks easy enough to try it, the apparatus required being of the simplest; but to carry out such tests in a way to prove anything will be found to demand the most refined methods of assay or wet analysis, joined to the practical experience of the millman. . . .

"What would be the outcome of such an experiment? Well, several things. For one, it should tend to confirm or oppose results obtained by purely chemical methods. If skilfully conducted the result ought to show some gold, no matter how little, in the amalgam, or else a shade of doubt would be cast upon the whole scientific as well as popular belief in sea-water gold. For another, something might be learned about plates, concerning whose treatment amalgamators still hold such diverse opinions. And there is even the possibility that something positive might be gained toward a commercially successful method of mining the ocean—if such a thing is possible at all.

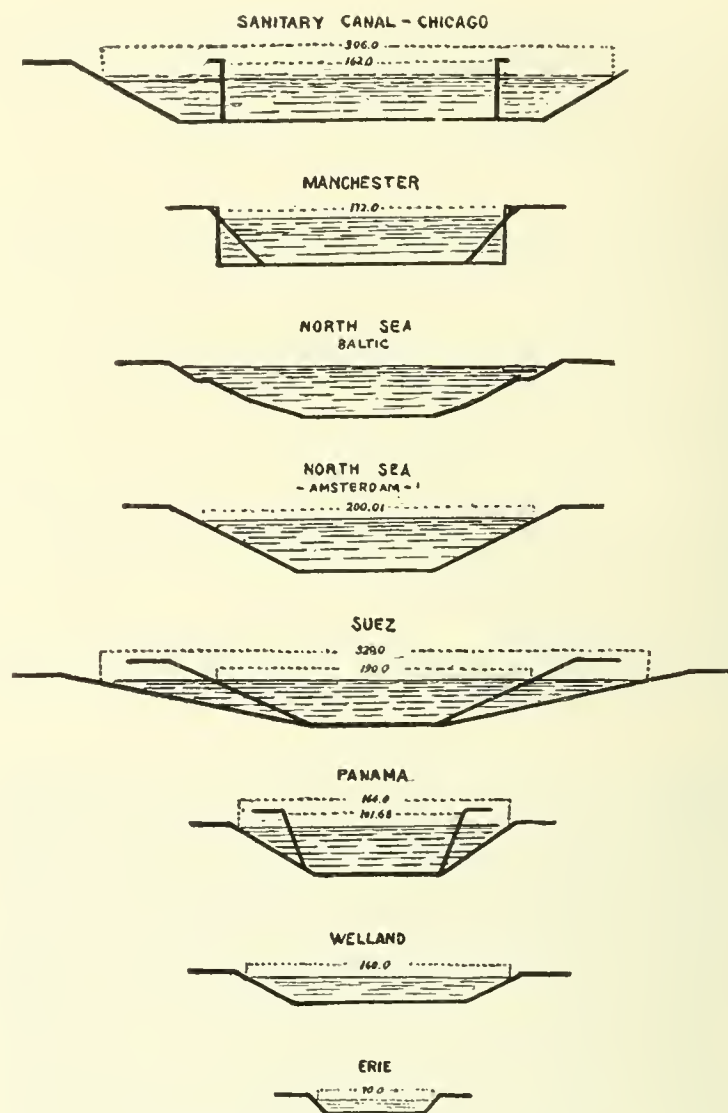
"The case stands thus: If it can be positively proved that a certain amount of gold, however minute, can be retained by plates or other amalgamating devices, and that if in obtaining it there is a net profit (which will be, of course, far smaller than the yield) per unit of apparatus, after taking into account all costs of installation, maintenance, labor, interest, etc., then it would evidently be only a question of extent of plant. This would merely be repeating the policy of the low-grade quartz and hydraulic mines on a far more radical scale. Think of inexhaustible 'ore,' with no need for prospecting for or developing it, no cost for mining and bringing it to mill—and an invariable clean-up! There might be spring tides, tidal waves, squalls, blows, gales, hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, typhoons; but at least there would be no caves, no fires, no choke-damp, no fire-damp, nothing but plain sea-water damp in this mine!

"But before 'locating' the whole ocean with all its dips, spurs,

and angles and floating the Mighty Deep Consolidated Gold Extraction Company, Limited, in London, it might be just as well for somebody who has the time (and the capacity) to look into the matter. The experiment need not cost much."

THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE-CANAL.

CHICAGO is the city of "big things" *par excellence*, and the biggest thing that it has yet undertaken is its big canal, now nearing completion. Some idea of the size and importance of this waterway, which, tho primarily intended to carry Chicago's drainage into the Illinois River, will be large enough to



CROSS SECTIONS OF NOTED CHANNELS.

be used by shipping, may be gathered from the following paragraphs quoted from *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago, November 29). Says that paper:

"Simply that the inhabitants of this city might have pure drinking-water the expenditure of what will amount to \$27,000,000 has been authorized, and the greatest engineering feat of modern times successfully performed. The direction of a watershed has been changed for a beneficial object. A channel has been formed twenty-eight miles long, through which will flow a greater volume than passes from the Ohio to the Mississippi River at low water.

"It is not for the present alone this great work was designed, but for the future, near and remote. Not alone for the good of this community exclusively, but for the eventual welfare of the nation. Comparatively simple would have been the work had drainage only been considered, but with knowledge that a ship canal between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes would one day be recognized by the Government as a strategic necessity in event of war, and a commercial advantage of great importance, plans were made in accordance with what demands then would be, without regard for cost, perhaps not to be made good for years to come."

But little of this great work, we are told, now remains to be accomplished:

"From the beginning at Robey Street, on the west fork of the

south branch of the Chicago River, to the terminus at Lockport, twenty-eight miles distant, the canal has practically been completed. Of this thirteen miles is in earth, six miles in earth and rock, and nine miles in solid rock. Much remains to be performed, but all is of simple character, readily to be completed within six months, were this to be required. September 3, 1892, the first shovelful of dirt was lifted. Within a year from the present time the channel, it may be anticipated, will become a river, formed by the hand of man, diverting from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi system 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute (minimum for present needs), this to be doubled when the growth of population requires it."

Of the character and magnitude of the work, the article speaks as follows:

"The chief attraction to the excursionists who have flocked to the scene of these mighty labors has been the giant tools employed in excavating earth and elevating broken stone. Of the three classes of material handled, solid rock, glacial drifts of earth and boulders, and earth, the divisions are clearly marked. From the city out for some miles earth prevails. This is followed by a glacial drift, while from the Sag to Lockport the cut is through solid rock. Steam shovels are used to load cars, which are carried up a steep incline by steam hoists and dumped at the proper point. The channel in earth presents a radically different appearance from the rock cuttings, from the sloping banks.

"At Willow Springs the steam excavators are still at work. On Section H, a conveying-machine of mammoth proportions accomplished great results. In effect it is a bridge crossing the channel, with cantilever arms projecting beyond the short banks on either side. Steel pans forming with attachments a conveyer belt carry the material. The entire structure moves on trucks, traveling on tracks parallel with the canal. The capacity of this giant is 500 cubic yards per hour.

"Hydraulic dredges, with a capacity of 2,500 cubic yards each ten hours, made quick work of muck overlaying portions of the sections A, B, and C. On the rock sections steam-channeling machines, each operating a chisel, were employed to cut the sides down vertically. They worked with such accuracy that the sides of the cuttings are dressed as accurately as is building-stone. Steam and compressed-air drills were largely employed. . . .

"All the holes drilled, of an average of twelve feet, counted together, make a total of 6,000,000 feet."

Statistics mean little to the average reader when they relate to anything of this size, yet some idea of the hugeness of the canal may be gained from the following comparison of the work with other similar feats of engineering:

"The figures presented are bewildering in their complexity and magnitude. The cross-sections are 202 feet in earth and 160 feet in rock. The average depth of the canal is from thirty to thirty-six feet, average depth of water from twenty-two to twenty-six feet, an average of twenty-four and three-tenths feet. The bottom of the channel at the controlling works at Lockport is five and one-half feet lower than at Robey Street. The cross-sections are greater than either the Suez, the Manchester, or the North Sea Canal. Five times as much rock has been excavated as was taken out from the new Croton aqueduct, thirty miles long, at New York. The figures for totals of excavation in notable instances follow: Chicago, 40,000,000; Corinth, 11,000,000; North Sea, 48,000,000; Suez Canal, 98,000,000; Panama Canal, 200,000,000; Nicaragua, 70,000,000."

The article closes with the following significant extract from a recent official report:

"When completed, this channel will be a free waterway, navigable for any craft drawing less than twenty-two feet of water. The cutting being made by this district constitutes nearly two thirds of the entire cost of creating a channel from Chicago to the Mississippi, which would be navigable for the largest boats which will be able to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans, after the present plans for the improvement of the Mississippi will have been completed. The creation of such a channel seems to be inevitable; a commercial necessity sooner or later to be recognized and undertaken by the general Government, which must carry out the enterprise, if it is ever executed."

It should be added that the work has encountered great oppo-

sition, both from those who fear the pollution of the Illinois by the diversion into it of such a mass of sewage-laden water, and from those who believe that the flow through the canal will permanently lower the level of the Great Lakes. On this latter account there is even a possibility that the canal will be made the subject of international diplomatic correspondence.

What a Fast Locomotive Does.—The following paragraph from *The Journal of Commerce*, Boston, gives a vivid idea of the nice adjustment of parts and the strength and delicacy of mechanism necessary in one of the swift and powerful locomotives that draw our modern "flyers": "At sixty miles an hour the resistance of a train is four times as great as it is at thirty miles—that is, the fuel must be four times as great in the one case as it is in the other. But at sixty miles an hour this fuel must be exerted for a given distance in half the time that it is at thirty miles, so that the amount of power exerted and steam generated in a given period of time must be eight times as great at the faster speed. This means that the capacity of the boiler, cylinders, and the other parts must be greater with a corresponding addition to the weight of the machine. Obviously, therefore, if the weight per wheel, on account of the limit of weight that the rails will carry, is limited, we soon reach a point when the driving-wheels and other parts can not be further enlarged, and then we reach the maximum of speed. The nice adjustment necessary of the various parts of these immense engines may be indicated by some figures as to the work performed by these parts when the locomotive is working at high speed. Take a passenger-engine on any of the big railroads. At sixty miles an hour a driving-wheel five and one-half feet in diameter revolves five times every second; now, the reciprocating parts of each cylinder, including one piston-rod, crosshead, and connecting-rod, weighing about 650 pounds, must move back and forth a distance equal to the stroke, usually two feet, every time the wheel revolves, or in a fifth of a second. It starts from a state of rest at the end of each stroke of the piston, and must acquire a velocity of thirty-two feet per second in one twentieth of a second, and must be brought to a state of rest in the same period of time. A piston eighteen inches in diameter has an area of $54\frac{1}{2}$ square inches. Steam of 150-pounds pressure per square inch would therefore exert a force on the piston equal to 38,175 pounds. This force is applied alternately on each side of the piston ten times in a second."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ELECTRIC traction, according to *Electricity*, has invaded even the Paris sewers. It quotes from an unnamed contemporary as follows: "The boats are used in the larger tunnels, which are some ten feet high and eighteen feet broad, with a rectangular channel in the floor forming a canal ten feet wide and three feet six inches deep, along which the sewage flows. The smaller branches are similarly constructed, but the canal is under four feet wide, and cars with flanged wheels run on the edges of the channel, which act as rails. The primary object of both boats and cars is to drag scrapers for cleaning the channel—the admission of visitors being, as it were, an accidental adjunct. Both cars and boats are now propelled by electricity derived from accumulators contained in the leading vehicle, and weighing from ten to fourteen hundred weight. In order not to unnecessarily stir up trouble—and other things—from the liquid depths, the boats have no screws or paddles, but propel themselves by picking up a chain laid along the bottom of the sewage channel and passed over a driving-pulley geared on to the motor. The train consists in busy times of six boats or cars and will accommodate as many as one hundred persons."

INSANITY IN ANIMALS.—"Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals," says *Popular Science News*. "Yet many causes, according to Doctor Snelison, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battle-field. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on its attendant as he was drawing water, seized him in his mouth, threw him down, and kneeling on him attacked him like an infuriated dog. He bit off another soldier's finger. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. It raided the pigsties and threw the inmates one after another in the air, trampling on the bodies as they fell. Afterward it almost killed its own master after maiming for life the farrier who was called in. This must have been a case of insanity, the cause of which is often to be found in congenital malformations of the bones of the head. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestible evidence that cats, dogs, and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS ABOUT TO COLLAPSE?

AFTER thirty years of persistent attention to the cause of missions, after the writing of scores of books and pamphlets and the delivering of thousands of addresses, and after ten years' service as editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson has reached a rather startling conclusion. He announces it in the January issue of the magazine just named, as follows:

"Without claiming any undue capacity for observation, sagacity in discernment, or accuracy in judgment and induction, the calm conclusion reached after thirty years of study of this theme and of active participation in the actual machinery of missionary enterprise, is, that at no time during the half-century now closing have missions to the heathen been at greater peril of utter collapse! Wide doors are open, immense fields invite, some soil calls for the sower, while harvests demand the reaper; we never knew so well how much territory there is to be possessed, and how deep is the need of mankind; never had the church such opportunities and facilities, never such large numbers and wealth at her disposal; and yet, with doors open wider than ever, and candidates offering in unprecedented numbers, the giving of the people of God is so utterly inadequate and disgracefully disproportionate, that where every divine sign of the times is a call for rapid advance and expansion, our drums beat a retreat, and our boards loudly call for retrenchment!

"And—what is, to our view, most fraught with risk—there is a growing apathy about the whole question of world's evangelization, which seems to argue a decay at the very root of missionary enterprise. The causes of this we can not for ourselves either doubt or deny. On one hand there is *lavixity of doctrine*, which, at least, leads disciples to indulge a vague 'eternal hope,' like Dean Farrar, that the heathen are not really lost without Christ: and on the other hand, there is a *lavixity in practice*, which leads to a practical recognition of all religions as belonging to a universal brotherhood of faiths, and to the fellowship of their representatives as entitled to our 'Christian charity,' forgetful of the famous proverb quoted by Dr. John Ryland to Robert Hall, that 'charity is an angel while she rejoiceth in the truth, but a harlot when she rejoiceth in iniquity,' embracing those whom she should rather pity and weep over."

Dr. Pierson presents the following survey of the condition of the church that in his judgment has led to this threatened "utter collapse." He writes:

"Look at the church pervaded by sectarianism, sacramentalism, ritualism, and Romanism, and an even more fatal secularism. Behold the awful lack of Gospel preaching, the reckless extravagance that reigns and practical denial of stewardship, the low level of piety, the prevalence of prayerlessness, and the encroachment of virtual infidelity. See the church confronting the world with its more than thousand million unconverted souls, scattered over a wide unevangelized territory, with its unoccupied and neglected fields continental in breadth; yet unable to grapple with the awful problems of society, conscious of a widening gap or gulf between itself and the world, yet unable to bridge the gulf, while the intemperance, licentiousness, and anarchy of society takes on a more and more revolutionary aspect. Then turn to the history and progress of missions, the triumphs and successes of the past century, the encouragements of God's promise and prophecy, the providential access to all nations, and the heroic examples of faith and consecration that are our incitements to holy effort—as well as the large body of converts and the larger communities of adherents which are the visible planting of the Lord—and then let any one tell us why missions stand at such a halting-place on the way, unless it be because vital godliness has been suffered to decay."

What must be done, in Dr. Pierson's opinion, is to press home on the believer the demand for personal holiness; to restore the Word of God to its supreme place as the inspired, infallible testi-

mony of God; to urge with new energy the personality and power of the Holy Ghost, the indispensableness of Christ to human salvation, the universal priesthood of believers, the call to separation and self-denial, and "the neglected hope of the Lord's coming." The first thing to do is "to get the truth-center." This center, we are told, around which all the great epochs of missionary activity have revolved, is prayer—a new approach to God in believing supplication and intercession.

TENNYSON'S BELIEF IN UNIVERSAL SALVATION.

THE poets seem to take naturally to the hope of salvation beyond the grave. The deep interest which Oliver Wendell Holmes felt, according to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in Canon Farrar's famous sermons on the subject entitled "Eternal Hope," seems to have been shared by Alfred Tennyson. The Canon, now the Dean of Canterbury, in giving some personal reminiscences of Tennyson in *The Independent*, touches (December 31) on the poet-laureate's views on the subject:

"It is a matter of humble satisfaction to me that Lord Tennyson was greatly interested both in my 'Life of Christ' and my sermons on 'Eternal Hope.' The latter had a special attraction for him, because they formulated a view which he had always held, and respecting which he had expressed his entire sympathy with my late friend and teacher, Professor Maurice, in these lines:

'For being of that honest few
Who give the Fiend himself his due,
Should eighty thousand College Councils
Thunder anathemas, friend, at you;

'Should all our Churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,
Yet one lay-hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight.'

"But Lord Tennyson's views, tho not dogmatic, inclined to larger hopes than any which I had dared to formulate. He considered that if a *single soul* were to be left in what are called 'endless torments'—that if the old coarse, cruel conception, once unhappily universal, of hell as a hideous torture-chamber of eternal vivisection, were true even for *one single soul*—it would be a blot upon the universe of God, and the belief in it would be an impugning of His infinite mercy. This he expresses in 'In Memoriam':

'Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Shall be the final goal of ill,
For faults of nature, sins of will,
Defects of life, and taints of blood,

'That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That *not one life* shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish in the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;'

and again in the person of the poor victim in his 'Despair':

'When the light of a Sun that was coming would scatter the ghosts of the
Past,
And the cramping creed that had madden'd the people would vanish at
last,
And we broke away from the Christ, our human brother and friend,
For he spoke, and it *seemed* that he spoke, of a Hell without help, without
end.'

"Amid all his deep seriousness of mind the poet was always sensible to the humorous; and he told me, with much amusement, the ludicrous remark of a farmer who, after hearing a red-hot sermon of never-ending fire and brimstone, in the style of Jonathan Edwards or Father Furniss, consoled his wife quite sincerely with the naïve remark: 'Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong; no constitooshun couldn't stand it!'

"The impression left by one conversation with him is still vivid in my memory. We were walking alone, up and down a long walk in the garden at Freshwater, and discoursing on a theme respecting which we were entirely at one, namely, the very limited nature of our knowledge, and how easily we deceive ourselves into the notion that we know many things of which the reality is entirely hidden from us. 'What we know is little, what we are ignorant of is immense.' While we were thus talking he

stooped down and plucked one of the garden flowers beside the path. 'How utterly ignorant we are of all the laws that underlie the life of even this single flower!' he said. This line of thought was exactly the same as that which he expressed in the striking poem:

'Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
Hold you there, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower; but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.'

"But yet," he said, 'this one flower, taken by itself, is quite sufficient to tell us all that it is most essential for us to know. It proves to us the love of God.'

JUDGE PRYOR AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

MUCH feeling has been aroused in various quarters over the action of Judge Roger A. Pryor, of the Supreme Court of New York, in denying a Jewish organization a certificate of incorporation because its annual meeting was fixed on Sunday. In denying the application, Judge Pryor spoke as follows:

"I observe that the annual meeting of the proposed corporation is appointed to be held on each and every second Sunday of January of each and every year. It is not a religious corporation, and its annual meetings are for the performance of such secular business as is transacted by other civil corporations.

"The question is not whether such meetings on Sunday are illegal, but whether they should be approved by a justice of the Supreme Court. A thing may be lawful and yet not laudable.

"In the State of New York the Sabbath exists as a day of rest by the common law and without the necessity of legislative action to establish it, and may be protected from desecration by such laws as the legislature, in its wisdom, may deem necessary to secure to the community the privilege of undisturbed worship and to the day itself that outward respect and observance which may be deemed essential to the peace and good order of society, and to preserve religion and its ordinances from open reviling and contempt. This sanctity of the Christian Sabbath is sanctioned and secured by reported acts of legislation extending from the colonial period to the present year.

"As justice of the Supreme Court, I may not approve that which the immemorial and uniform policy of the State condemns. Altho not explicitly stated, it is nevertheless an inference, from the face of the certificate before me, that the members of the proposed corporation are of a race and religion by which not the first but the seventh day of the week is set apart for religious observance. The fact might be of decisive importance were a desecration of their holy day contemplated; but the act intended is an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath.

"The law, which scrupulously protects them in the observance of their ceremonial, gives them no license, and I am sure they have no desire, to affront the religious susceptibilities of others.

"True, to a prosecution for work or labor on the first day of the week, the defendant may plead that he uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time, but otherwise the legislation of the State against profanation of the Christian Sabbath is operative and imperative upon all classes of the community.

"Because the holding of corporate meetings on Sunday is contrary to the public policy of the State, if not to the letter of the law, I decline to approve this certificate."

This decision has not met with general approval in the religious press, Protestant, Jewish, or Catholic. *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thus voices the sentiment of many when speaking with reference to the decision:

"That may be 'good law,' but for a number of reasons it is not good policy. The Hebrew association should have its rights to incorporation determined by fairly defined conditions, and not by the personal opinions of a judge. Justice Pryor's labored argument to show that to hold this annual business meeting on Sundays is a desecration of the day, will commend itself to many people. But Baptists, who believe in the separation of church and state, will repudiate the justice's sophistry. This Hebrew association does not interrupt or disturb other persons in their observance of Sunday, which is the ground upon which the application could be rightfully denied. The decision is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and is an instance of petty persecution. We hope that the Hebrew association will carry the case, if that

is possible, to the Court of Appeals. They will find that Baptists all over the country will sustain them."

On the other hand *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia) speaks of the decision with approbation:

"The judge's decision will receive the approval, we believe, of the great mass of American citizens, and he will be warmly thanked by that great number who desire to see the sacredness of the American Sabbath preserved intact. It is a source of much regret to see such a paper as *The Public Ledger* taking an opposite view, and, in slurring phrase, remarking that 'New York judges sometimes have peculiar views as to their duties.'"

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist, Chicago) also approves. It says:

"We need not say that this decision will attract attention. Many will wish that Justice Pryor had not been permitted to exercise his views upon the question of removing the Bible from our common schools. The same judge might now do some very healthful work with respect to railways that run unnecessary trains on the Sabbath, and thus rob workmen of their legal rest day. It is more than reassuring to discover that any courts are interfering in the interests of society, and are willing to say that this land has something that is safe, at least for a time, from those who seek to bring religion into contempt."

The journals representative of the Hebrew faith are quite unanimous in their condemnation of Judge Pryor's decision. Thus *The Hebrew Standard* says:

"The decision in this particular case is of but minor importance, but it is the dangerous tendency of endeavoring to weld together church and state, which every true lover of country will combat without regard to his individual religious profession. It is a harsh rule emanating from so august a judicial tribunal; it is unjustifiable; it rests upon no foundation save the personal view of the judge, who, by virtue of an election in which no question of this character was at issue, was chosen.

"The statute makes the granting of applications for privileges such as the society sought discretionary. But the discretion vested in the judge should be a sound one, free from religious bias or taint, or personal idiosyncrasy. It should not be an arbitrary exercise of powers vested in him.

"The society which asked for the charter was not bound to consult Judge Pryor as to the laudability of having its annual meetings on Sunday, that is a matter of its own concern, and whether it is laudable for this society or any other to hold its meetings on Sunday is not one which concerns the judiciary. . . .

"Judge Pryor goes very far, indeed, further than any other judicial officer of this State has ventured in this peculiar domain, when he says, 'the act intended is an aggression of the Christian Sabbath.' This is a violent assumption respecting a most peaceful mission contemplated in the application, and a reflection upon all other worthy bodies whose meetings are held on Sunday without any desecration whatever, and it is inconceivable how Judge Pryor can spell out from the application any such intention."

After quoting from Judge Pryor's decision, *The American Hebrew* says:

"We have no wish at the present moment to discuss the legal aspect of the matter, but surely it is a novel principle that sets down the private meeting of an organization for religious purposes as an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath. There are many organizations in this city, such as labor unions, lodges, and societies established under the authority of the State, which hold their meetings on Sunday without a voice being raised in opposition. Is it simply because the new society is composed of Jews who do not recognize Sunday as holy time that their peaceable assembly becomes a menace to and a profanation of the Christian Sabbath?

"There is a vast amount of work on Sunday, such as issuing of newspapers, sale of tobacco, etc., much of which does not come under the head of work of necessity, yet these are accorded the protection of the State, while a justice of the Supreme Court finds a meeting to regulate religious observances among the Jews an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath! We really feel inclined to rub our eyes and pinch ourselves to see that we are awake; and to take down our geographies and see if New York State has

been incorporated into Russia, or if we have been moved back two centuries to the days of the Salem witchcraft."

The Jewish Messenger has an editorial note on the subject:

"Judge Pryor's refusal to grant a certificate of incorporation to a Jewish religious society because its charter called for an annual meeting on a Sunday was simply amazing and has been roundly scored in the daily papers. It has served the purpose of again making the Jew appear as under proscription, and at the hands of a jurist who, both by birth and training, was supposed to be above such bigotry. One can not but feel ashamed that our age and city should witness such a revival of the blue laws. Perhaps Judge Pryor has been influenced by the recent opinion of the New York Presbytery as to the doubtful character of Jewish moral environment. Judge Pryor's ruling should not go unchallenged, and his violation of the spirit of American civil and religious liberty merits a more effective rebuke than it has yet received."

PROFESSOR CURTIS AND THE MESSIANIC PROPHECIES.

SOME time ago Prof. Samuel Ives Curtis, of the Congregational Seminary at Chicago, read a paper before a ministers' meeting in that city in which he called in question the accuracy of the generally accepted interpretation of certain passages in Isaiah and other parts of the Bible, in which these passages have been taken to prefigure the coming of the Messiah. More recently Professor Curtis has published an article in *The Biblical World*, a periodical conducted under the auspices of Chicago University, setting forth the same views. For his utterances on this subject Professor Curtis has been sharply criticized by several religious papers, the foremost among them being *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago). Among the paragraphs in *The Biblical World* articles to which objection is made is the following:

"A false exegesis of such a passage as the words of Christ, 'Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it and was glad' (John viii. 56), has led multitudes to speculate on the wonderful views that Abraham, Moses, David, Isaiah, and others had of Christ. Of the existence of such views there is no evidence. Isaiah's conception of the child that was to be born, of the son that was to be given, was of one who was to see the light of his own day, and who was to deliver from the Assyrian oppression (cf. Isa. ix. 4, with Mic. v. 4-6)."

Commenting on this, *The Interior* says:

"We do not fear the effect of this upon the general Christian mind. The evidence against it is tremendous and irresistible. It is impossible to convince any reasonable mind that the following words were intended for application to a Hebrew warrior of the times of Isaiah, or to any human being: 'For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and of peace there shall be no end,' and this was to be 'from henceforth and forever.' This prophecy was fulfilled absolutely, fully, infinitely, in Jesus Christ, and the increase of His government has gone forward with accelerating ratio for 2,000 years; and the whole Scripture testifies that it shall be eternal, as of necessity it must be. We say that it is impossible to convince a reasoning mind that the prophet was not specifically describing our Lord—therefore the declaration can do no serious harm."

Much more objectionable in the opinion of *The Interior* is the following passage from the same article:

"Trained in the Jewish use of Scripture, it was next to impossible for them to free themselves from a Jewish interpretation of passages regarding the Messiah. Writing for Jewish Christians, it was needful that they should employ a line of argument that should approve itself to them. So it was natural enough that the author of Matthew's gospel reading Hosea's reference to Israelitish history, 'When Israel was a child then I loved him and

called my son out of Egypt' (Hosea xi. 1), should find in it a prediction of the return of Jesus from Egypt (Matt. ii. 15), and meditating on the fact that Christ was born in Nazareth should, by false etymology perhaps, find some connection between Isaiah's use of the word *netzer* for sprout (xi. 1) and Nazarene, and so should quote a prophecy which we nowhere find."

The Interior prefaces this paragraph with the statement that it had been "absolutely incredulous of the charge that such views were held by any school of Christian teaching," and would have "resented the imputation as a slander." *The Interior* then proceeds to translate Professor Curtis's language "into the vernacular" in this fashion:

"The Jews in the times of the writers of the New Testament held erroneous views of the Messianic prophecies of the Old Testament. It was next to impossible for the New-Testament writers to free themselves from these errors, and they did not succeed in doing so. Even if they could have done so, they had a motive against the truth. It was to their advantage to employ false premises in order to make a popular argument. They even went beyond this and employed false etymology, by which they could mislead the unlearned into the acceptance of Christ by twisting a passage out of its meaning to make it prophetic."

Professor Curtis also denied that the Twenty-second Psalm is a direct prophecy of the sufferings and exaltation of Jesus Christ, as the old school of exegetes have it, and he also wrote of two other verses in Isaiah as follows:

"But the servant of Jehovah, as set forth in lii. 13, and liii., is not a new invention, tho he receives a new name. He has long existed in Israelitish history down to the time of the prophet. No individual floats before the mind of the prophet, but the whole succession of martyr prophets and confessors, past and future, become in his mind a compound picture of one person, altho idealized and enlightened above any actual experience by the divine Spirit."

In the summing up of its editorial conclusions on these points, *The Interior* says:

"The situation then is this: It is admitted by this new school of scholarship that the New-Testament writers were all of the 'old school of exegetes,' that they all gave the weight of their authority to the exegesis which finds in the Old Testament specific, particular, and personal descriptions of Our Lord, His deity, His birth, history, sufferings, death, and the divine purpose in His incarnation and vicarious sacrifice—and that the authority of Our Lord and of the New-Testament writers, in affirming this fact, has universally prevailed for nearly 1,900 years; but is now set aside as 'not in accordance with modern views.'"

"They admit that what they denominate the 'old school of exegetes' included Our Lord Himself and His evangelists and apostles. But they say this exegesis did not originate with Our Lord and the writers of the Gospels who found it prevailing among the Jews of their times, and were not able to free themselves from it. Besides, it was to the interest of Our Lord and of the New-Testament writers to employ the false exegesis which they found in the public mind."

"Thus are the Scriptures plowed, harrowed, and sown with the salt of perpetual desolation. But let us remember that salt-plains and bitter waters are found only in arid lands. Where the rains fall and the white snows drift there are none. The showers of spiritual blessing, falling upon the church of God, dissolve and wash away these alkaline destroyers of spiritual life, and leave her fountains of water pure, her trees laden with fruit, and her vales waving with corn."

The Mid-Continent (Presbyterian, St. Louis) reviews some of the utterances of Professor Curtis above given, and then says:

"Yet, while thus teaching, such brethren as Professor Curtis we believe hold in their hearts the worshipful view of Jesus Christ, and are the sincere followers of the Lord. But may we not say that this is because of the foundation laid in their hearts in their earlier days, before what they call 'the modern view of the Old Testament' had as yet touched their minds? Under these earlier convictions their Christian experience took form. That type, and the momentum, as we may say, of past years of in-

grained religious conviction, and the power of the Word of God over them, despite the fact that their present theories tend to discredit that Word—this holds them personally beyond the influence of their erroneous speculations to take them away. But when we think of the younger generation of readers and students now constantly subject to the zealous propaganda of this destructive biblical criticism, without having been first for long years, and during all the formative period of life, under the habitual and undisturbed sway (as their professors more fortunately had been) of teachings and views which honored the Scriptures throughout, 'not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the Word of God'—when we think of this, we fear we are soon to see many who 'concerning faith have made shipwreck.'"

SHALL THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAVE LAY EVANGELISTS?

THE attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church toward evangelists in general, and lay evangelists in particular, has been uncompromisingly hostile, in spite of the leanings of some of the Low-Church party toward their use in some special cases. It is therefore interesting to find *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, December 19) arguing in favor of their use, and taking elaborate pains to prove that lay preaching is not frowned upon by the canons of the church. It starts off with a definition, saying:

"What is evangelization? Of course it is neither more nor less than preaching the Gospel. But preaching the Gospel is a many-sided thing. It includes instruction in the elements of Christian knowledge, the training of the conscience to a sensitive submission to the will and law of God, and exhortation carefully adapted to the condition and the needs of individual souls. . . .

"The Gospel may be preached in the Sunday-school, in the Bible-class, in the home, on the street, as well as in the church. That is, some *part* of the Gospel may be preached, with or without words, anywhere, if it were only by the good example of a Christian life. Hence we must conclude, not only that any Christian man may be a true evangelist, but that every Christian man, by virtue of his Christian profession, *must* be an evangelist. . . . By the necessity of the case, every Christian man must either preach the Gospel, or he must preach against it.

"It is idle to say that what a man *must* do by his whole life, he *ought not* to do by word of mouth. Common sense rebels against the notion, which is without warrant of Holy Scripture, that the work of evangelization by preaching the Gospel with the living voice is a peculiar prerogative of any order in the church, however sacred. We are told that the ordained man preaches by authority; so he does, but so does every Christian man. There was no doubt on that point in apostolic times. When Saul 'made havoc of the church, entering into every house and haling men and women to prison,' not only apostles and elders and deacons, but all in general who 'were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word,' and no one fancied *then* that they preached without authority. They preached of necessity. That very scattering abroad and the unofficial preaching of the dispersed disciples was one of the means by which Almighty God overruled the rage of the persecutor to the spreading of the Gospel.

"When the church came to be more completely organized, care was taken that the function of prophecy should not be neglected; and therefore, tho very slowly, the duty of preaching came to be more peculiarly laid upon the ordained clergy. In many churches not all the clergy, not even all the presbyters, were expected or permitted to preach, while men like Origen, who were not in Holy Orders, were specially appointed to expound the Word of God. Something analogous to the Roman aversion to an open Bible remained in the dislike of lay preaching which is discoverable in all the reformed churches in the sixteenth century. There were many excuses for it; for it must be confessed that, in that great convulsion, the wild extravagances of self-constituted teachers called for regulation."

After discussing the ecclesiastical law, and concluding that while unordained persons are prohibited from ministering "in the con-

gregation," beyond this every one is free, *The Standard* goes on to say:

"What is needed in these times is a large and liberal construction of a canon which was adopted before the church had been blessed, as it has been of late years, by the rousing of laymen to a higher sense of the priestly character in which they share by virtue of their baptism, and by the development of spiritual power among them for which the church in America had called in vain not only for generations but for centuries past. By and by, perhaps, this increase of lay service may call for more specific regulation; but that necessity has not yet been laid upon us. The laymen whose service has already borne abundant fruit to justify its recognition are among the most obedient and loyal of all the members of the church. Thus far there has been hardly anything in their doings to reprehend or even to regret, and there is much in it to thank God for. There is need, and large room, for an increase of it, and if there shall be no repression of the zeal which has been kindled, we may hope for great things in the early future."

It is argued that there is a field where the lay evangelist is specially needed and where the ordained minister can not take his place. For instance:

"The layman knows far better than the pastor what are the peculiar temptations and hindrances of the Christian life of ordinary men; and if he has had the grace to learn from practical experience the helps by which he has himself been most powerfully aided, and the hopes by which he has been most graciously strengthened, he may touch his brother's heart even more strongly than the pastor can. Once, in a great meeting in which some social subject was treated, one of the speakers, a man of dignity and earnestness, made a more profound impression than any one else because he was able to say and did say, '*I know*;' I myself have been there, and *I know* how men in that position feel and how they think.' When a layman can speak in that way, he may be a better exhorter than the average clergyman can be; and he can be all the better fitted for his work if the clergyman advises with him and instructs him and prepares him for the exercise of his special gift."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND is still lying prostrate in the South of England, wholly confined to bed and unable to write, tho his physicians are very hopeful.

THE religious societies of Columbus, Ohio, irrespective of denominational lines, have effected a preliminary organization whose ultimate object is the abolishment of the Sunday funerals.

CANON FLEMING of St. Michael's Church, London, has had a large telephone-transmitter placed in his pulpit, so that his sermons may be heard in a number of hospitals and other institutions.

REV. F. B. MEYER, of London, whose many books on devotional themes have made him known to the Christian public of America, has arranged to hold a series of services in New York city during the month of February.

A RUMOR has been started again that the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has decided to proceed against Count Tolstoy as a heretic, and will not only excommunicate him but will destroy his books and penalize their further distribution. This, however, is a mistake. The action of the church relates to Nicholas Tolstoy, the Count's brother.

ALL the Christian churches in Japan together have 111,588 members. There are in the country 858 missionaries, 331 native ministers, and 981 catechists. Of the church-members the Roman Catholics have 50,302 (including all baptized children), the Greek Church has 22,576, the Protestant churches have 38,710.

A VERY interesting late discovery is the nearly complete account, on a Greco-Egyptian papyrus, of a suit brought before the Emperor Claudius against Herod Agrippa, king of the Jews, mentioned in the book of the Acts, by the two leading anti-Semites of Alexandria, Isidorus and Lampo. These two men, who had been condemned to death under Caligula for their misdeeds, attempted to gain time by bringing a charge against Agrippa; but the emperor confirmed the judgment against them, and ordered their execution. The papyrus contains an official account of the trial.

PRESIDENT WALTER HERVEY of the Teachers' College, New York city, contributes an article on Sunday-schools to *The Review of Reviews* in which he severely criticizes the international-lesson system. Nothing, he says, can be expected with certainty from the mere effort to improve the Sunday-school curriculum and the formal adoption of superior methods of teaching; but the best development of the Sunday-school will always be found in the higher education of Sunday-school teachers, particularly in pedagogy and theology. He proposes the endowment of training-schools to meet this demand of the educational work of the church.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ALTHO the rising of natives in the Philippines is not yet crushed, the Spanish authorities there report that it has been reduced to a minimum. The natives do not follow the practice adopted by the Cubans. They meet the Spaniards in battle, and suffer serious defeat in consequence. The natives of the Malaysian archipelago, with the exception of those of Java, are very fierce, and their European suzerains are obliged to keep on hand large military forces, unless, as in the case of Borneo, which is divided between England and Holland, they are content to exercise an authority which exists in name only. *The Los-sische Zeitung*, Berlin, received the following communication from a German firm doing business in the Philippines:

"The backbone of the rebellion is broken. The influential rebels have been killed or deported. What remains is only rabble, always eager for plunder, always ready to murder any European of whatever nationality. That the authorities have not been able to arrest the marauding bands need not create astonishment. The enormous extent of those islands should be taken into consideration. The native troops do not count for much; of Spanish troops there was only a regiment of artillery when the rebellion began. Even now there are hardly 10,000 Spanish soldiers. If we remember that 200,000 have been sent to Cuba, it will be acknowledged that 10,000 can not do everything in the Philippines."

The Spanish authorities are evidently divided in their opinion with regard to the course that should be pursued. The ecclesiastical authorities advocate great rigor. They accuse the military commanders of ignorance with regard to the treacherous character of the natives. The Archbishop of Manila thinks rebels taken with arms in their hands should be shot without further ado. The military commanders believe that the necessity for such extreme measures has ceased to exist.

A correspondent of *The China Mail*, Hongkong, writes:

"The rebels are now massed in one triangle of land, connected with the main part of the island by two necks passing on either side of a lake. The combined width of these strips is sixteen miles. The Spaniards ought to tackle the rebels from the land side. If they attack them from the sea, the rebels will be enabled to escape to the hills, where, like the Cubans, they can escape the troops. Tho the rebels are very barbarous, the government is lenient. The governor-general does not believe in indiscriminate shooting, be it said to his honor. Manila is perfectly quiet, and one would hardly think that anything out of the way was going on."

General Blanco has issued a proclamation to the heads of districts and the military commanders. Its tenor is said to be little to the liking of the clergy, who are for a wholesale massacre of the natives. But the military authorities believe that extreme harshness will do more harm than good. The proclamation, which appeared in the *Diario de la Manila*, runs in the main as follows:

The insurrection can now be regarded as localized within a small area, and we must now be moderate and above all conciliatory. Only by this can tranquillity be restored. You will therefore take care not to order any imprisonments which are not thoroughly justified by some grave complications. You will take care to impress the people with a feeling of security, and to remove all fear of oppression. All those who, without having actively intervened in the rebellion, yet favored it, should be informed that they will be treated with indulgence if they are now loyal. You must use every means in your power to induce the villagers to return to their normal occupations.

That the Japanese Government favors the rebellion seems doubtful. A careful perusal of our exchanges from the Far East fails to reveal that Japan has been disloyal to Spain. It seems,

however, that Japan will establish a claim to the Philippine Islands if Spain is willing to retire. Japan will not allow England to establish herself there unchallenged. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, says:

"England captured the group in 1762 and gave it up in 1764 for the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, which it is said has never been paid. If any question as to the disposal of the island should arise a fact so pertinent is not likely to be forgotten in Downing Street. Japan also once laid claim to the islands, during the rule of Hideyoshi, who was a man of Napoleonic instincts. . . . That Japan would hesitate to revive the claim should a convenient opportunity offer, no one who has carefully studied her behavior just previous to the war with China will deny. . . . Not that we shall waste sympathy with Spain. The men she has sent to the Philippines have been more anxious about revenues than to develop the islands. . . . Perhaps these things may follow as the result of the outbreak, for in any case the insurrection must teach the lesson that to effectually control a barbarous people the means of communication must be such as to enable the concentration of forces at any given point to be effected with the minimum of delay."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

FOR some weeks past the telegraph has informed the world that the ambassadors of the great powers at Constantinople are on perfectly good terms with each other. They seem indeed to have agreed to do nothing. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian plenipotentiary, has indeed attempted to lay down a line of conduct for the Sultan, but Abdul Hamid has refused to acknowledge this dictatorship. It is not certain that he told the Russian that he (the Sultan) "would rather be the last of the Califs than another Khedive," but it is certain that the ambassadors are very circumspect in their treatment of the Sultan. Everything remains therefore as it was, for the Russian Government, preparing to assume sole control in Turkey by force of arms, refuses to assist in arranging the finances of Turkey, even at the risk of offending France.

The Freie Presse, Vienna, says:

"Russia gave two reasons for her refusal to assist in reforming the finances of Turkey: 1. That the Russian Government did not intend to assist one power more than another in obtaining advantages through the settlement of the Eastern question. 2. That Russia does not wish to be hampered by financial considerations when the Egyptian question is brought on the tapis. But Russia has in this offended France, and her readiness to do so proves that the understanding between France and Russia does not extend beyond questions in which the interests of France and Russia are equally concerned."

With this evidence of disunion on the Eastern problem it will not surprise our readers to learn that the powers, or rather their representatives at Constantinople, have decided to do nothing. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, is the leader of this "concert of inactivity." The London *Times* nevertheless reports



STILL UNSOLVED.

SULTAN: "Xcuse me, gents; but why are you called the 'Great Powers?'"
—*Inter Ocean*, Chicago.

that "something" will be done in February. There is a suspicion abroad that Russia will invade Turkey in the spring. A thorough investigation of the defenses of the Dardanelles has been made, and the troops on the Turkish frontier are continually increased in number. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Led by Russia, the Western powers will make one more effort to coerce the Sultan into reforms by moral persuasion. If this attempt fails, Russia will be prepared to propose effective means for compelling Abdul Hamid or another Sultan to carry out the projected reforms in the spirit as well as in the letter. Russia is now fully prepared to enforce her demands upon Turkey, in the spirit as well as in theory."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, says:

"It is quite possible that the powers intend to move in concert in the spring. If they are not ready, they will probably be hurried on by the smaller neighbors of Turkey. The extensive purchases of arms on the part of Greece are not without significance. The revolutionary movement in Macedonia is likely to revive. Servia, Rumania, and Bulgaria are all preparing for the final struggle. Altogether Sultan Hamid's chances are bad, and he may have to make good his boast that he would rather be the last of the Califs than a mere viceroy whose decrees are dictated by foreigners."

The Sultan declares that he is doing his best to meet the wishes of the powers. Most of the Armenians have been released, but the Constantinople correspondents declare that fresh trouble arises from the fact that the Sultan now wreaks his vengeance upon the Young Turks, the radical element who support the demands of the powers for extensive reforms. The only region in actual revolt just now is the Hauran, and the success of the Druses, like that of the Cubans, seems to prove that guerilla warfare has been made easy by modern improvements of firearms. The *Courier*, Hannover, says:

"The Turkish reserves employed to quell the rebellion in the Hauran will not have an easy task. Men, women, and children are equally fierce among the Druses, the whole tribe is in rebellion, and it is not impossible that now, as on all former occasions, the Turkish Government will come off second-best. The strength used in subjecting these rude mountaineers is simply wasted. The game is hardly worth the candle. The Hauran has few good roads and all available provisions have been hidden by the Druses. Water is also very scarce. For days the Turkish troops had to subsist on a handful of flour and a quart of water. Even Turkish endurance was not proof to such hardships, and three battalions, when ordered to attack a stronghold, refused to stir until they had been given food. There was no food, and the soldiers marched back to Damascus."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

THE Russians are evidently little disposed to allow the unpopularity which the Jameson raid conferred upon England to drop into oblivion. The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* declares that England can not be trusted in any part of the globe, and that the powers must combine to deprive her of the power to do harm. One of the best means to neutralize England's influence, so thinks the editor, is to restore the "balance of power" in the Mediterranean Sea. He writes:

"The interests of all the powers are at present concentrated in the Nile Valley. It is therefore necessary to ask England in the most categorical manner what character her occupation of Egypt bears, and to demand the evacuation of that country, with sufficient guaranties that the promise will be kept. The Sudan expedition, by which England seeks to obtain a permanent footing in Egypt, is a threat to all Europe. It is necessary to form a ring against England, which will keep her in continual fear until she evacuates Egypt. Until recently France was the only serious opponent of England. Germany has only lately become aware

that she has important interests to defend against England. Italy's African interests have been reduced to a minimum, Austria-Hungary has no interests at all that would justify her to play the rôle of an Iago by exciting the Germans against Russia. The power most interested is undoubtedly Russia, for England has kept Russia from the Mediterranean Sea by her machinations. Whenever Russia approached the Dardanelles, England spoke of the 'balance of power' in the Mediterranean, exciting the jealousy of the other nations against Russia.

"As if the balance of power existed, while England holds Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and the Nile Valley. By means of these territories England has made Europe her political and commercial slave. The only means to defend Europe against further depredations on the part of England is to turn over the Dardanelles to Russia. This would enable us to give our voice importance in the Egyptian question. Austria-Hungary must cease to act as the dog in the manger; she has free access to the Adriatic, and that should satisfy her.

"Europe should show a decided front in the face of England's machinations. Tho jealousy may cause the rest to rejoice when one of the European powers is quarreling with England, we should remember that another may have a quarrel with her soon after. If only Russia, France, and Germany would make up their minds that they would act together against England's wiles, she would soon be forced to rest satisfied with the influence which is due to her by right. If these three powers are firm, England will have to retire, and no *Zollverein* of her colonies, no assistance from the Austrian fleet will avail her."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE.

THE present year will be marked by another increase in the already heavy armaments of the European powers. The expenditure will be chiefly on floating defenses, but the armies are not to be forgotten. *Punch*, the London comic weekly, asserts that naval supremacy is for sale to the highest bidder. France is pressing England closely, but John Bull doggedly says "guineas" when France says "pounds." Spain, Portugal, Greece, the Scandinavian powers, and even Switzerland will increase their defenses; the Balkan states are purchasing arms as fast as they can pay for them, and the Sultan is collecting "voluntary" subscriptions from his people to arm every Turk in the country. Great Britain strongly censures the armaments of the continental nations. That France should aim at naval power sufficient to meet England on something like equal terms is described as a crime against civilization. But Great Britain feels tolerably secure from defeat at sea. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, always willing to advocate the expenditure of funds for national defense, declares that naval supremacy is simply a question of the longest purse. Great Britain can construct ships faster than other nations, and she has the money to put them in order. Therefore her supremacy is assured. The paper adds:

"There is no occasion for anxiety (panic would be ignoble), or even for exceptional measures. We have a superiority which justifies us in remaining cool. But there must be no resting on our oars, no stop in the labor needed to keep the fleet where it is—with a tendency to make it still better."

The Colonies and India, not deterred by the small success of such efforts in the past, once more seeks to influence the colonies in the direction of self-defense. It says:

"At present, doubtless, the British navy is superior to that of any other power in the world, but it is not really equal materially to the combination of the two greatest after ourselves, and this is a thing that ought, on the principle of national insurance, to be remedied as speedily as possible. The colonies have the greatest stake in this. Their independence is bound up with British naval supremacy, and some of them would certainly share the fate of Madagascar if the white ensign were swept off the high seas. Meanwhile, to our thinking, the colonies themselves, while paying due attention to land defense, should endeavor to develop sea

power of their own. It would pay them to do so. . . . After all, naval power is the cheapest in the end, and it is incomparably preferable to the conscription and the paralyzing incubus of huge standing armies, which are, besides, utterly opposed to the very spirit of our national life, whether in the British islands or in the Greater Britains over the seas."

With their army the English are less satisfied than with their navy. It seems, however, that it will be impossible to convert the British public to the doctrine that an army, to be efficient, must be composed of the whole nation as on the Continent. John Bull is willing to pay for defense, but he will not carry the musket himself. An increase of 10,000 men is thought to be sufficient protection. *The Daily Telegraph* says:

"Fortunately we have no necessity, as we have certainly no ambition, to convert Great Britain into a huge armed camp, after the manner of our neighbors. The addition of 10,000 men to the army is an incident which abroad would hardly evoke the notice of a newspaper paragraph. We do not, however, believe that there will be any serious objection when once the character of the emergency is understood. We do not for one moment believe that popular support would be withheld from a proposal to raise the army to the state of efficiency essential to enable it to act up to what must be the motto of all voluntary armies, and is, indeed, the password of British policy, 'Defense, not defiance.'"

The *Birmingham Gazette* is of opinion that Great Britain is justified in increasing her army because she, having acquired large dependencies in the interest of humanity at large, should defend them. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, is certain that the artillery, at least, will be increased. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:

"It is not that the home situation has changed for the worse. The need arises from the development of the empire in distant regions *pari passu* with the extension of other empires. The frontiers of the British Empire are coterminous, actually or practically, with the frontiers of the three greatest European powers. Having these frontiers, we are bound to watch them, and, in case of necessity, to defend them."

The British commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, lecturing before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, sought to convince his countrymen that conscription is a good thing, but his remarks have not had much effect upon the people at large. Briefly told, his argument was as follows:

All healthy civilization engenders a strong national feeling. It is public spirit and patriotism that induces the great Continental nations to bear the burden of military service. The burden is heavy, yet "out of the strong came forth sweetness," and the Continental nations, besides gratifying their pride, also obtain that training which only the life of a soldier can give, a training which improves men physically and mentally. To make good soldiers, the moral worth of men must be developed as well as their bodies trained. The present condition of the Continental nations proves this. Tho conscription as practised in other countries is unsuited to the people of Great Britain, some system of compulsory training should be established, especially as war threatens Great Britain as much as other countries. The mistakes of the past should be prevented. When a Ministry ignorant of war allowed England to drift into the great conflict with Russia, tho the bravery of the British troops was conspicuous, the result showed their inefficiency.

Lord Wolseley is nevertheless criticized severely for speaking in disparaging terms of the British army which assisted France, Turkey, and Piedmont in the Crimean War, especially as it is only a short time ago that he described the Indian army as unfit to meet European troops.

Altho there is no lack of enthusiasm for naval affairs in France, the French Government intends to "look well before leaping," and refuses to add an appreciable number of battle-ships to its naval list until further experiments have proved the modern ironclad serviceable. It is, however, very likely that a number of fast cruisers will be constructed in view of a possible war with Eng-

land. Both Admiral Bernard and M. Delcass favor this. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, believes that more battle-ships are a necessity. It says:

"Even if we can not hope to match the British fleet, we must increase the navy to prepare against Germany. As matters stand at present, the Czar can assist us at sea only with his small Mediterranean squadron. The Black-Sea fleet can not pass the Dardanelles unless existing treaties are to be broken. In the Baltic the chances of the Russian fleet are just as doubtful. If the Germans close the Great Belt for Russia, the Russian fleet can not obtain access to the open sea. If the war begins in the winter, the Baltic can not be passed by the Russian ships on account of the ice."

The French army is to be increased to an alarming extent. The *Figaro* is informed that 160,000 men are to be added to the 550,000 which France already has under arms in time of peace. But there is reasonable doubt that France can support an army of 700,000 men, or that they will be forthcoming. Major Nercy's book, "The Coming War," in which the writer declares that the French general officers are not fully competent to lead their troops against the Germans, has been followed by a pamphlet entitled "My Company." The writer, a captain whose declarations are backed as correct by Gen. Poilluë de St. Mars, expresses himself to the following effect:

Hardly one third of the army which France has on paper is really serving in the ranks. Nepotism and "pull" of all sorts enable a large percentage of the men to escape the hardships of the service. They find comfortable berths as officers' servants, government laborers, office-clerks, and messengers. Many are perpetually on leave of absence. Of the 121 men of my company only 37 were present one day, the others were employed in a manner more agreeable to them than drill. In other companies the condition of things is no better. In Germany the companies have always their full strength; if for some reason men are taken from it, others are drafted to make up the deficiency. In Germany the object is to have a genuine army, always ready for active service. We are satisfied with an army on paper, but we can not deceive our neighbors.

Germany contemplates an addition of three battle-ships and five cruisers to her navy. Altogether \$33,000,000 will be spent on the German navy this year, or \$12,000,000 more than last year. Altho this is only a fraction of what France and England pay out on their naval defenses, the press of both countries raise an outcry over German militarism. The key to this may be found in an assertion of the *Avenir Militaire*, supported by the opinion of Lord Charles Beresford. The French paper asserts that the German navy is not only in excellent condition, but that it is actually stronger than is reported officially, many of the ships described as obsolete by the admiralty being fit for active service. In the German army the artillery will be supplied with quick-firing guns throughout, but an increase in the number of men under arms will not be attempted. An army of 550,000 *bona-fide* combatants is considered sufficient to defend Germany on two frontiers.

Russia has laid the keels of several new battle-ships, and increases her volunteer fleet. In Italy the naval budget is larger than for some years past, many of the splendid ships being of obsolete pattern. Important additions will also be made to the small but very efficient navy of Holland, as the Dutch Government intends to build twelve armored cruisers capable of steaming 23 knots, and six armored gunboats.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EARL SPENCER, at the distribution of prizes at Northampton school, declared that the primary schools of England still remain below the standard of the Continent. He deplored this, as he thought that a good primary education could not be dispensed with as a basis for secondary and even university education. He was strongly in favor of foreign languages being taught in primary schools, as was done in Germany, Switzerland, France, and Japan. Japan and Canada, he found, were both in advance of England in a matter of a national system of a secondary education.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE Anglo-Egyptian army under the command of Horatio Kitchener is increased, and there seems every prospect that a new campaign against the Mahdi is contemplated. England has refunded the \$2,500,000 obtained from the Egyptian Government without the consent of the international trustees of Egypt's finances. The French and Russians regard this as a defeat of English diplomacy, and claim that this incident proves how little England is prepared to claim sole authority in name, as she has in fact, over Egypt. Many English papers assert that the expenditure of English money, even without the consent of the powers, confers upon Great Britain the legal right to claim Egypt as a British possession. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"If we can not occupy the Sudan for Egypt, we may yet be forced to occupy it for ourselves, simply and solely as missionaries of civilization, whatever Anglophobes may think of the sincerity of our conduct. This journal has never approved of the advance; but there can be little doubt that England is now committed to it, and that we may be committed to it by the decision even more thoroughly than before. Until England can see further into the future of the Sudan, her hold on Egypt is made stronger than ever."

The St. James's Gazette says: "We have to pay for the Sudan expedition out of our own pocket; now let us annex Egypt altogether, and be done with it." *The Westminster Gazette* fears that this would be "going a little too far," and adds:

"The utmost of our just claim is that if we pay the money we shall to that extent have a lien upon the province of Dongola. What is to be the ultimate fate of Dongola remains to be determined. The Cairo correspondent of *The Telegraph* suggests that we may 'allow some chartered company to advance the money, farming as security the rich Sudan provinces.' We are afraid that this is not a happy moment for suggesting chartered companies, but the times are still less favorable for declaring that on the strength of that half-million we mean to pocket the 'rich provinces' for ourselves. Let us instead try to use such language as will make Europe believe that we intend to act squarely."

The Journal des Débats, Paris, says:

"Egypt has, of course, the first claim on the Sudan. If England repays that half-million of pounds, she only makes good her blunder by giving Egypt a present. The payment of this money confers no rights upon Great Britain. If the money is to be regarded as a loan, a subscription must be opened, for England may not profit alone by the financial manipulations of Egypt. The whole world has a share in this. Legally this sum is well within the borrowing powers of the Egyptian Government."

The Egyptian Government, it seems, does some hair-splitting to satisfy the rival powers. It has received the money "to cover a deficiency in the treasury, not to defray the expenses of the Sudan expedition." The real question, however, is not whether England obtains a technical right to remain in Egypt, but whether France and Russia can force her to evacuate that country. That France has not given up this hope is evident from the utterances of the French press. *The Figaro* suggests that England has now a chance to retire gracefully from Egypt. A judicious increase of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, thinks the paper, may accelerate the pace of England in the direction most desired by France.

The Independance Belge, Brussels, expresses itself to the following effect:

Russia needs the direct route to the Pacific Ocean just as much as England. Russia is about to obtain free passage through the Dardanelles, and she will be little disposed to allow England to block the way in the Suez Canal. Japan is making enormous preparations for the coming struggle with Russia, and the latter country is perfectly justified in claiming that the Suez Canal is necessary for the defense of "Russian interests," just as England claims it for "British interests." The national party in Egypt is not slow to perceive that this may assist them to throw off the

yoke of Great Britain, and it is therefore hardly wise to regard the Egyptian question as a thing sunk in oblivion.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin, says:

"There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the Egyptian question will be allowed to drag on until the Dardanelles are open to Russia, and the Russian fleet can cooperate with the ships of the French. Naturally the position occupied by England with regard to this question of the Dardanelles is resented bitterly in Russia. That Russia can really be confined in the Black Sea is very doubtful. The Sultan himself will probably allow the Russian ships to pass, when Russia really demands this right, especially as the Turkish forts are not in condition to offer serious resistance. The threat of an English fleet has lost its former importance. France now sides with Russia, and the British Mediterranean squadron would be between two fires."

The Vossische Zeitung, however, assures England of the neutrality of the Triple Alliance in the coming struggle. The paper says:

"England will not be mistaken if she hopes that the Triple Alliance will exercise no special pressure upon her to induce her to evacuate the Nile Valley—provided always that English diplomacy does not, by unfriendly acts, force the allied powers to give up that neutrality which is so beneficial to England. Germany, for one, prefers the English in Egypt. She has shown this by voting the funds necessary to carry on the Dongola expedition." —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

How Many Poles, Ruthenians and Lithuanians are there on the Globe?—Under the above heading the *Wolne Polskie Slovo* [Free Polish Word], Paris, October 15, prints the following:

"The *Goniec Wielkopolski* [Courier of Great Poland], No. 226, gives the round number of 40,000,000 of inhabitants, and it says further that a hundred years ago, when our country was divided for the third time, we had 15,000,000. For a hundred years they have robbed and murdered us wholesale, they have had recourse to the most obnoxious, most iniquitous, and most unconscionable means in order to exterminate our nationality. Muscovite, Prussian, and Austrian satraps, complying blindly with the tyrannical commands of their sovereigns, executed their orders with unexampled cruelty. Having torn us, brothers, asunder into three parts, the agreeable neighbors of old Poland determined to throttle those thus divided by taking away from us even that dearest treasure that our fine language is and will remain. And still we live, and instead of 15,000,000, as a hundred years ago, there are living to-day within the boundaries of the former republic and abroad, not less than almost a treble number of Poles, Ruthenians, and Lithuanians. The numbers which we publish below are founded on official statistics:

<i>Poles</i> : In the Russian conquest.....	8,000,000
" " Prussian " 	3,750,000
" " Austrian " 	4,000,000
" North America and other countries.....	2,000,000
<i>Ruthenians</i> : In the Russian and Austrian conquests.....	19,250,000
<i>Lithuanians</i> : In the Russian and Prussian conquests.....	3,000,000
Total	40,000,000

—*Translated for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet-laureate of the Socialists, died worth \$275,000, all of which he left to his family. The anti-Socialist papers are trying to get a deal of fun out of this.

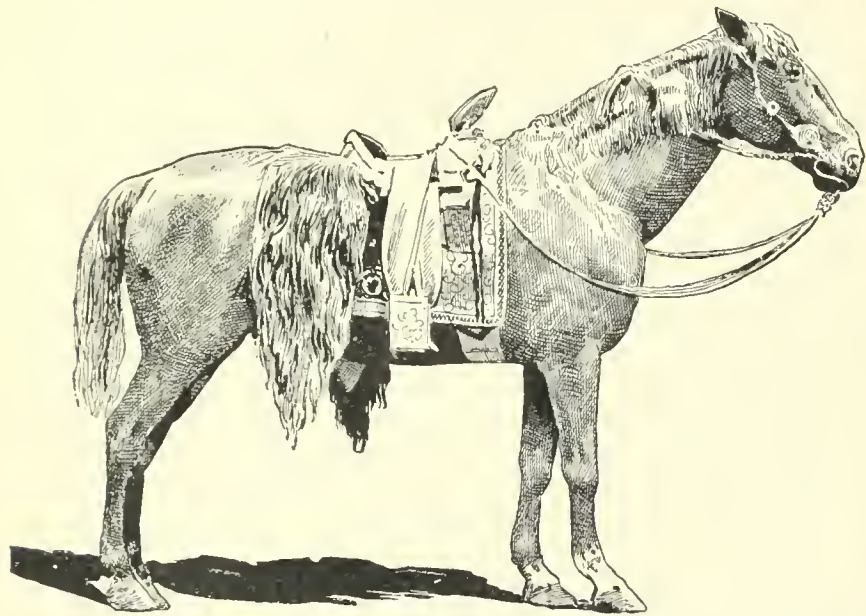
THE Transvaal Government will establish a university to counteract the influence of English education. The Boers complain that their sons, if sent to English universities, are biased against their own people. Financial difficulties there are none, but it is doubtful that the preparatory schools at present in existence in the Transvaal can turn out young men far enough advanced in knowledge to enter a university.

United Ireland rejoices in the downfall of Li Hung Chang. The Chinese Viceroy complained of the behavior of the Irish toward his countrymen before he left America. This, thinks the paper, deserves punishment. Li Hung Chang ought to know that Irishmen have raised America to her present high position among the nations, while his countrymen, to put it mildly, "are neither useful nor ornamental to American society."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CELEBRATED WAR-HORSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THERE is an interesting illustrated article in *The Outlook* (monthly magazine number, January 2) on "Famous American War-Horses," in which are descriptions of Gen. Zachary Taylor's "Old Whitey"; Col. Charles May's "Black Tom,"



GENERAL SHERIDAN'S "WINCHESTER,"
As he appeared at New Orleans in 1865.

that once jumped thirty-five feet, one foot farther than the greatest distance on record as covered by an English horse in a steeple-chase; Gen. Winfield Scott's "Rolla" and "Napoleon," each over seventeen hands high, and the latter "probably the largest and most powerful steed ever ridden by a soldier"; Phil Kearney's "Monmouth"; General Kilpatrick's "Beppo" and "Old Spot," the one a dark sorrel, the other a "calico" horse; General Johnston's thoroughbred "Fannie"; General Longstreet's "Hero"; General "Jeb" Stuart's "Virginia"; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's "Nellie Gray"; General Banks's "Shenandoah"; General Butler's superb stallion "Ebony"; and General Custer's "Don Juan" and "Jack Rucker," and "Comanche," the latter "the



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, OF VIRGINIA, AND HIS WAR-HORSE
"TRAVELER."

only living thing that escaped the massacre in the Little Big Horn."

Of all the horses in the Civil War, however, the writer, Gen. James Grant Wilson, D.C.L., thinks that "Cincinnati," "Traveler," and "Winchester," the favorite charges, respectively, of

Grant, Lee, and Sheridan, were the most celebrated, and he writes of these as follows:

"When the hero of Vicksburg visited Cincinnati a few months after the close of that brilliant campaign, he was requested to visit a dying man who was exceedingly desirous of seeing him. When they met, the invalid said: 'General Grant, I wish to give you a noble horse, who has no superior on the continent, as a testimony of my admiration for your character and past services to our country. There is condition attached to the gift: that you will always treat him kindly.' Grant accepted the magnificent bay, of course faithfully keeping his promise, and named him 'Cincinnati.' He was a son of 'Lexington,' with a single exception the fastest four-mile thoroughbred that ever ran on an American course. The General was offered ten thousand dollars for the horse, as he had a record of speed almost equal to that of his famous half-brother, 'Kentucky.' 'Cincinnati' was a superb and spirited steed of great endurance, Grant riding him almost constantly during the Wilderness campaign, and passing from end to end of our long lines. The noble horse was retired soon after the close of the war, enjoying 'an old age of dignified leisure' on



GRANT AND "CINCINNATI" AT COLD HARBOR.

a Maryland estate, where his master frequently saw him, and where he died and received honorable burial in September, 1874.

"Lee's favorite war-horse, 'Traveler,' described to the writer by Sheridan, who saw him on the day of the surrender at Appomattox, as a 'chunky gray horse,' was purchased by the great Virginian in 1861. He was over sixteen hands high, a little above half-breed, of great courage and kindness, not possessing speed, and carrying his head well up. 'Traveler' liked the excitement of battle, and at such times was a superb and typical war-steed. After the war Lee became president of Washington and Lee University, and for five years he daily rode or saw his favorite. At the General's funeral, 'Traveler,' fully equipped, was placed close to the hearse. When the flower-covered coffin was carried out from the church, the faithful horse put his nose on it and whinnied! He survived his attached master two years, and was buried near him in Lexington. The accompanying illustration is copied from a photograph taken after the war. Gen. Custis Lee writes: 'You will notice that my father's position in the picture is that of "to gather the horse," in order to keep him quiet. His legs are crossed behind the girths, and the hand slightly raised. 'Traveler' injured both of my father's hands at the second battle of Manassas, and General Lee could not thereafter hold the reins in the regulation manner.'

"In January, 1876, General Sheridan sent the following letter to a friend: 'In regard to "Winchester," I am glad to state that he is still living, and in my stable. He has been a pensioner for the last eight years, never being used save in the way of necessary exercise. He is of Black Hawk stock, was foaled at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was brought into the army by one of the officers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which regiment I be-

came colonel in 1862. Early in the spring of that year, while the regiment was stationed at Rienzi, Miss., this horse was presented to me by the officers of the regiment, and at that time was rising three years old. Consequently he must be nearly nineteen now. He is over seventeen hands in height, powerfully built, with a deep chest, strong shoulders, has a broad forehead, a clear eye, and is an animal of great intelligence. In his prime he was one of the strongest horses I have ever known, very active, and the fastest walker in the army, so far as my experience goes. [General Sherman's "Sam," a terror to staff officers, the writer thinks could have beaten "Winchester," for he frequently walked five and a half miles an hour.] I rode him constantly from 1862 to the close of the war, in all the actions and in all the raids, as well as campaigns, in which I took part. He was never ill, and his staying powers were superb. At the present he is a little rheumatic, fat, and lazy; and so long as I live he will be well taken care of.' After 'Winchester's' death in 1878 he was skilfully mounted by a taxidermist, and is to be seen among the many relics of the Mexican and Civil Wars included in the most interesting collections of the museum of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island. On every returning Memorial Day many survivors of Sheridan's Shenandoah troopers, who still remember the services of his

'Steed as black as the steeds of night,'

cross over to Governor's Island Museum and place floral memorials on the glass case that contains all that remains of the celebrated war-house 'Winchester.'"

General Wilson tells the following incident concerning another of Grant's horses, "Charlie." The incident occurred just after a review held in Grant's honor, in September, 1863, by the Thirteenth Corps, in New Orleans. After the review, General Grant and General Banks and their staffs were invited by a wealthy planter to a lunch party:

"Before the entertainment was concluded a trial of speed on the shell road was arranged by General [Lorenzo] Thomas between Grant, mounted on 'Charlie,' and a young cavalry officer, who was the owner of a Kentucky thoroughbred bay named 'Donna.' As they sped along, neck and neck, on the Carrollton road, the riders, in turning a sharp bend in the road, came suddenly on an approaching train, which, together with the shriek of the locomotive, caused the spirited 'Charlie' to swerve from his course and to throw the General straight over his head. This unfortunate accident confined Grant to his bed for several weeks, and possibly was responsible for the defeat of the Northern army at Chickamauga, when otherwise he would have arrived in season to avert the disaster that overtook the Union forces."

General Wilson tells also of what might have been a still more serious affair for the Union cause that happened to President Lincoln:

"In March, 1864 [Gen. Benjamin F.] Butler's command [Army of the James] was to be reviewed by the President, who rode 'Ebony,' while the General was mounted on his other favorite war-steed, 'Warren.' Whether Lincoln's horse was excited by the artillery, the inspiring notes of the military bands, or the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds of spectators, he bolted, and not even the great strength of the President could control the maddened charger, as faster and faster he dashed along the front of the army, Butler and the staff vainly attempting to overtake and stop the black steed in his wild course. At length an orderly, a private soldier, who was in the rear, discovered Lincoln's danger, and, being mounted on an old race-horse with a record, put spurs to him, and, lying almost flat upon the racer's neck, speedily came to the front. He soon distanced General Butler and the other officers who were in pursuit, and, amid the wildest cheering from the thousands present, quickly came up with the runaway, seized the bit, and the President was saved from a fate that might have been even more serious than that which befell Grant at New Orleans in the previous September. Lincoln's lost hat, trampled under foot by the horses of the pursuing cavalcade of generals with their staffs, was replaced by an army cap, and the review completed without further incident."

The illustrations are from photographs loaned by *The Outlook*.

GRANT AT WEST POINT.

PERHAPS the most striking feature brought to light in the second instalment of Hamlin Garland's luminous life of Grant (*McClure's*, January) is the singularly *unmilitary* character of his hero during the days of his cadetship. Another point worthy of comment is that the boy's personal habits—at variance somewhat with the popular notion of them—seem to have been



By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.
GRANT AFTER LEAVING WEST POINT.

almost fit for the hero of a conventional Sunday-school story, tho there are no evidences that the other essentials of "early piety" and mental brilliancy were also possessed by him.

When the news of Ulysses's appointment to West Point reached Georgetown, one of the citizens of the town expressed the feelings of many in regard to the military possibilities in the boy by asking the proud father this embarrassing question: "Why didn't they appoint a boy that would be a credit to the district?" He was, says his biographer, "the most unmilitary of boys in a military age."

"The story of his grandfather's battles, sieges, and marches had seemingly made little impression upon him. The 'trainings' and 'general muster' of the militia had interested him rather less than the infrequent circuses of the day. He had small love for guns, could not bear to see things killed, and was neither a hunter nor a fighter."

In addition to these disqualifications, his habits we are told were good, one of his classmates declaring that he could not remember of Ulysses's using either liquor or tobacco at that time. He was a "good student," tho not brilliant, and rather sluggish

both in body and mind. He was, moreover, "a great hand to ask questions," seemingly desirous "to get information and opinions from everybody."

When he went to West Point his name was H. Ulysses Grant. How it became changed is thus narrated:

"The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local 'genius,' was the man to make it. He did so, and, to finish it off, he traced on the cover, in big brass tacks, the initials H. U. G. James Marshall, Ulysses's cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ulysses looked at the big glaring letters. 'I won't have that so,' he said. 'It spells "hug"; the boys would plague me about it.' And he thereupon shifted his middle name, and became Ulysses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world. . . . His name as reported from Washington, however, was U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: The Hon. Thomas Hamer [the Congressman who procured the appointment to West Point] received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses faced the adjutant.

"He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the Secretary of War.

"'Very well,' he said; 'I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter.' He was known to the Government thereafter as U. S. Grant."

He went through the usual life at West Point without exciting any high expectations, but in a fairly creditable way. We quote again:

"His page of demerits shows scarcely a single mark for any real offense against good conduct. They are mainly 'lates' and negligences. He was 'late at church,' 'late at parade,' 'late at drill.' He was a growing boy, and a little sluggish of a morning, no doubt. Once he sat down on his post between five and six in the morning; for this he received eight demerits. Twice in his second year as squad-marcher he failed to report delinquencies in others, and received five demerits each time. His amiability led to this. Once he spoke disrespectfully to his superior officer on parade. The provocation must have been very great to have led to this. The probabilities are the officer was mistaken."

One of his classmates, Gen. D. M. Frost, is quoted as follows:

"'I remember Grant well,' says Gen. D. M. Frost. 'He was a small fellow, active and muscular. His hair was a reddish-brown, and his eyes gray-blue. We all liked him, and he took rank soon as a good mathematician and engineer, and as a capital horseman. He had no bad habits whatever, and was a great favorite, tho not a brilliant fellow.

"'He couldn't or wouldn't dance. He had no facility in conversation with the ladies—a total absence of elegance—and naturally showed off badly in contrast with the young Southern men, who prided themselves on being finished in the ways of the world. Socially the Southern men led. At the parties which were given occasionally in the dining-hall, Grant had small part. I never knew Grant to attend a party. I don't suppose in all his first year he entered a private house.'"

General Longstreet has also testified to Grant's good habits: "He was a lad without guile. I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. . . . So perfect was his sense of honor that, in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned, for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach."

Another classmate, who was for a year his roommate, says that Ulysses "had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even in jest." He was extremely courteous to women old as well as young. The only distinction he achieved, however, while at West Point, was as a daring horseman, and the leap which his horse made in the Academy, over a bar five feet six and one-half inches high, has, it is said, never been surpassed.

He graduated twenty-first in a roll of thirty-nine. Of his career at the Academy as a whole Mr. Garland writes:

"Apparently Grant remained markedly unmilitary throughout the four years' course. He served as a private throughout the first two years. During the third year he was made sergeant, but was dropped (promotions at that time were made for soldierly qualities, and had no exact relation to excellences in studies), and during the fourth year he served again as private. He had no real heart in the military side of the life. Its never-ending salutes, reprimands, drills, and parades wore upon him. . . .

"In general, it may be said that he left the academy with a good average record as a student and a very high record as a man. He was not a man of obvious powers. Certain things he knew to their very heart; and yet, as he left the gate of West Point, he seemed the last man to do great things. He was small, obscure, poor, and without political friends or influential relatives. No man then would have had the temerity to name Cadet Grant as other than a kind, obliging, clean-lipped, good-hearted country boy, who could ride a horse over a picket fence or across a tight-rope. In such ways do human judgments run. The brilliant, expressive, erratic men attract. Grant had repose, balance, inner powers not set lightly and easily to the surface."

As for his ambitions at the time of his graduation they "were not inordinate."

"He still held to the idea of getting permission to teach in some quiet place, with a salary sufficient to support a wife and babes. He had no corrupting desire for glory, for personal aggrandizement. He had no somber and lurid dreams of conquest. He did not look away to Mexico or Peru as a field for a sudden rise to sole and splendid command. He had in mind a little wooden cottage somewhere under the maples, with a small woman to care for the home and to meet him at the door as he returned from his daily duties as professor of mathematics in Blank College. In the least military of moods he finally took his way to his regiment in the Far West."

A DISEASE IN WHICH THE PATIENT TALKS BACKWARD.

A CURIOUS affection of the brain is described by *The Lancet* (London, December 19) under the heading "Mirror-Speech," by which name is signified the complete reversal of the order of syllables in a sentence, just as the order of a series of objects from right to left is reversed by reflection in a mirror. It says:

"Mirror-writing, whether as a pathological symptom or when practised for the purpose of rendering written communications illegible in the ordinary way, is a well-known abnormality, but it has been reserved for Dr. Doyen of Paris to discover the first case of 'mirror-speech.' A little girl twelve years old had been trepanned successfully for a cerebral abscess the result of otitis, but for some time after the operation aphasia remained persistent. Then by degrees, as the patient's general health improved, she began to utter sounds which, altho distinctly articulate, were nevertheless totally incomprehensible; such, for example, as 'tetan-ma; yen-do sieur-mon, chant-mé; le-quil-tran-ser-lais-mevous-lez-vou.' The young girl seemed to be quite unaware of her curious incoherency, and the inability of her friends and attendants to understand what she wanted consequently made her very angry. She evidently attributed their amazing lack of comprehension to stupidity and sought to stimulate their intelligence by repeating over and over again a number of apparently unconnected syllables, similar to the foregoing, with an ever-increasing volubility. At last one of the bystanders suggested that what she was saying should be taken down in writing; and no sooner was his idea carried out than at once the key to the enigma became manifest. The child was simply speaking her sentences backward, beginning at the last syllable to end with the first, and that without the slightest mistake even in a combination of a dozen or more words. The example given above will be found, when transposed, to resolve itself into the following elementary sentences: 'Ma tante; Monsieur Doyen, méchant; voulez-vous me laisser tranquille.' [My aunt; bad Mr. Doyen; will you leave me alone.] This remarkable aberration of speech continued during five weeks, when the recalcitrant syllables began once more to fall into their proper places. Since then several months have passed without any signs of a relapse, and when last seen the little patient was in a flourishing state of health with perfect articulation."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

A very large gain in bank clearings, a rush (by speculative buyers) for steel billets at \$15 and under, and a decline in the apprehensions growing out of bank failures marked the week ending January 9.

The Money-Market.—"While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by \$2,000,000 for the week. Heavy disbursements by the Treasury and by great corporations make money abundant, and banks and savings-banks are seeking good paper, taking some formerly sold at Chicago. Foreign exchange has risen a little, as large bills are about to mature. Merchandise exports were 11 per cent. over last year, while imports were 27 per cent. less than for the same week."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Bank Clearings.—"Total bank clearings for the week ending with January 7 (one day short) amount to \$1,145,000,000, an increase over the total in the preceding week, also one day short, of 29 per cent., an extraordinarily heavy gain. Clearings for the past week are also noteworthy for being only 7 per cent. less than the corresponding total in the first week of January, 1896, which included six full business days. As contrasted with the first week in January, 1895, this week's clearings show a gain of 10 per cent., and they are nearly 14 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period of 1894, while only 14 per cent. less than the very heavy total in the like week of 1893, five months before the panic in that year."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

Railway Receiverships.—"The railway receiverships noted by *The Railway Age* cover \$2,821,509,000 stocks and bonds in the years 1893-96, and \$2,094,535,000 in the previous nine years; foreclosure sales of the past three years cover \$2,231,157,000, against \$1,673,044,000 in the previous ten years."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Stock of Wheat.—"Total stocks of available wheat, both coasts United States and Canada, January 1, are the smallest for any like date for five years, and supplies of wheat afloat for and in Europe on the 1st instant are similarly the smallest (except for January 1, 1895), for five years. The past six months of the cereal year show a net increase of wheat stocks, United States and Canada, of less than 15,000,000 bushels, the smallest like increase since these records have been compiled, only one third of the total net decrease in this country and Canada during the first six months of 1896. Earlier wheat crop reports by Northwestern interests that the export surplus of American wheat would be exhausted by January 1, 1897, for the cereal year ending June 30, 1897, are met by the recent announcement that the export surplus, including reserves for July 1 next, amount to 100,000,000 bushels, and that wheat continues to go abroad weekly in spite of the calculations and estimates that we have no more to spare."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

The Week's Failures.—"The week's total of business failures throughout the United States is 488, one of the largest ever reported. This is contrasted with 329 in the last week of 1896, with 446 in the first week of 1896, 405 in the corresponding week of 1895, and with 484 in the like portion of 1894."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

Iron and Steel.—"Enormous purchases of billets came with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they required for months and even a year to come, and some of the largest con-

Are you "All Broken Up?"

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It steadies the nerves, clears the brain, and promotes digestion. Makes a pleasant and wholesome beverage.



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Is a little instrument the application of which enables the system to take on oxygen freely from the atmosphere. This addition of Nature's Own Tonic increases vitality, tones up the nervous system, purifies the blood, and by expelling the morbid matter and diseased tissues restores the body to its normal condition—health. Quite frequently the Electropoise has effected cures where other remedies were powerless.

A booklet containing a scientific explanation of the Electropoise's workings, together with reports of results in a number of cases, will be mailed to any address without charge.

NEURALGIA.

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DAVID G. WORTH, PRES. Sept. 16, 1896.
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Very truly yours, WM. L. DE ROSSET.

RHEUMATISM.

Law Offices of
FULLERTON & SCHARPS,

WM. FULLERTON, 45 Broadway
S. W. FULLERTON, New York, Nov. 18, '96.
BENJ. SCHARPS.

J. E. Du Bois, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have given a very thorough trial to your Electropoise for Rheumatism, and find it to be a very valuable remedy for that complaint. If thoroughly used, I believe it will give satisfactory relief to those who may be similarly affected.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM FULLERTON,
(Ex-Asso. Justice Court of Appeals.)

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tracts are said to have been at \$15 or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for structural work, bars are weak, nails have declined to \$1.40 for wire and \$1.30 for cut, and little is doing in rails, as possible buyers think \$25 is too high with billets at \$15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Business in Canada.—"General trade is quiet at Toronto, the merchants are hopeful of a fairly active spring trade. The mild weather and lack of snow are in part the causes of dull trade. Mild weather at Montreal has emphasized the dull season, and lumbering operations at the Northeast have been curtailed. Prospects for business during the next two months are not regarded as encouraging. General trade is quiet at Halifax, the fish-market being unusually depressed owing to lack of demand from the West Indies and the United States. Heavy exports of apples from the province have been without profit. There are 65 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week compared with 37 last week, 53 in the first week of January, 1896, and a like total in the corresponding total of 1895. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$22,967,000 this week, compared with \$16,751,000 in the preceding week and with 27,048,000 in the first week of January, 1895. They are only a trifle larger than the corresponding total in 1895. Clearings at the five Canadian cities during 1896 were 1.4 per cent. smaller than in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 178.

B—B 6 Q—Kt 8, mate
1. ——— 2. ———
P x B or P—Q 4

So very few were successful with this that we will let you work out the various variations from the start we have given you. Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. A. H., St. Louis; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.

We have received nearly as many wrong key-moves as for 177. B—Q B 5 is the favorite, and it caught some of our best solvers. They didn't see that little Pawn on Q 2, and so they worked a mate in this way:

B—B 5 Q x Kt mate
1. ——— 2. ———
Kt x B

Oh, no! P—Q 4 stops this. That's a good joke on several of our old friends.

M. W. H. sent the solution of 176.

What lamp-chimney is it that lasts like a teacup and gets the best light a lamp is capable of?

Macbeth's; but you want the Number made for your lamp. Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

No. 179.

This problem has two solutions.

FIRST SOLUTION.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kt-Q 4 | 2. Kt-B 5 | 3. Kt-K 6, mate |
| K x Kt | P-K 5 must | |
| ..... | B-Q 5 ch | Kt-B 6, mate |
| 1. P x Kt | 2. K x B must | 3. |

SECOND SOLUTION.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt x P | 2. Kt-B 5, dis. ch. | 3. Kt-Kt 6, mate |
| K-Q 4 must | K-Q 4 | |
| ..... | ..... | Kt-B 3, mate |
| 2. K-Q 5 | 3. | |

We have received both solutions from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

First solution from W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Second solution from T. J. Mathews, Merrill, Wis.; S. S. Hoover, Colorado Springs; the Rev. W. H. Sloan, Windom, Minn.; H. L. Schenck, Hightstown, N. J.; Dr. G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. N. Nyhart, Glen Lyon, Pa.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; C. E. Bassett and F. E. Sybole, Plainfield, Ohio; R. N. Rutgers, Washington; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.

Only one person has sent correct solution of 180.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

SEVENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	33 R x P	R x R
2 P-Q 4	P-K 3	34 Kt x R	Kt (Q2) x K P
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	35 B-B 3	K-B sq
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	36 Kt-Q 6 (h)	Kt x B ch
5 P-K 3	Castles	37 P x Kt	K-K 2
6 Q-Kt 3	P x P	38 K-B 2	B-Kt 6
7 B x P	P-Q B 4	39 Kt-K 4	B-B 7
8 P x P	Q-R 4	40 Kt-B 6	P-K R 4
9 Kt-B 3	Q x P	41 P-K 4	B-Q 8
10 Castles KR	Kt-B 3	42 K-K 3	K-K 3
11 B-K 2 (a)	Q-Kt 5	43 Kt-K 8	K-Q 2
12 Q-B 2	B-Q 2	44 Kt-Q 6	K-K 3
13 K R-Q sq	K R-Q sq	45 P-K R 4	Kt-R 2
14 P-Q R 3 (b)	Q-R 4	46 Kt-B 4	Kt-B 3
15 P-Q Kt 4	Q-B 2	47 Kt-Q 2	Kt-K 2
16 Q R-B sq	B-K sq	48 K-B 4	B-K 7
17 B-K B 4 (c)	P-K 4	49 Kt-Kt 3 (l)	Kt-B 3
18 B-Kt 3	P-Q R 3	50 Kt-B sq	B-B 5 (k)
19 Kt-Q R 4	R x R ch	51 K-Kt 5	Kt-K 4
20 R x R	R-B sq	52 B x Kt	K x B
21 Kt-B 5 (d)	B x Kt	53 P-B 6 (l)	K-Q 3
22 P x B (e)	Kt-Q 2	54 P-B 5	K-Q 3 (m)
23 Kt-Kt 5	Kt-B sq	55 P x P	P x P
24 Kt-K 4	R-Kt sq	56 K x P	K-K 4
25 Kt-Q 6	B-Q 2	57 K x P	B-B 2 ch (n)
26 Q-B 3 (f)	B-K 3	58 K x P	B-B 2 ch (n)
27 P-B 4	P-K Kt 3	59 K-Kt 5	K x P
28 P x P	Q-R 4 (g)	60 Kt-K 2 (o)	K-K 4
29 Q x Q	Kt x Q	61 Kf-B 4	B-K sq
30 B-B 3	K-Kt 2	62 Kt-Kt 6 ch	K-K 3
31 B-K sq	Kt-B 3	63 P-R 5	K-B 2
32 R-Kt sq	Kt-Q 2		Drawn.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The first ten moves were identically the same as adopted in the fifth game of the match. The text move is probably more conservative than B-Q 3 as played in the former game.

(b) B-K B 4 was probably better. White then could continue P-Q R 3 and P-Q Kt 4 with greater advantage.

(c) A tempting move, which, however, is not fully satisfactory. Black, of course, is obliged to answer P-K 4, for the Queen has no proper move.

(d) It would seem that White might have played Kt x K P, anticipating the following continuation: 21 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 22 Q x Q, R x Q; 23 B x Kt, B x Kt; 24 B x R, B x R; 25 B x B with a Pawn ahead. This, however, is wrong. Black in reply to Kt x P would play Kt-Q 5, winning a piece.

(e) The exchange somewhat weakened White's

Queen's wing, but it secured an entrance for the Kt at Q 6 as well as at Q Kt 6.

(f) Loss of an important move. White should have played P-B 4 at once. Black then could not well answer B-K 3, for P x P was threatening as well as P-B 5.

(g) This play forces the exchange of Queens, and Black will finally win the K P.

(h) B x Kt (K 4) was probably better, because White with B of the same color would still have some winning chances.

(i) Had White played K-Kt 5 Black might have answered P-B 4; if then P x P, Black moves Kt x P, drawing pretty easily.

(k) This move practically ends the battle. White's Kt has no move.

(l) The final effort. White sacrifices the Q B P in order to break through on the King's side.

(m) Of course he could not play P x P on account of White's reply, P x P, followed by K x R P, and Black could hardly stop the K R P.

(n) Necessary, for had Black played K x P, White would have answered K-Kt 6.

(o) P-R 5 would only draw the game.

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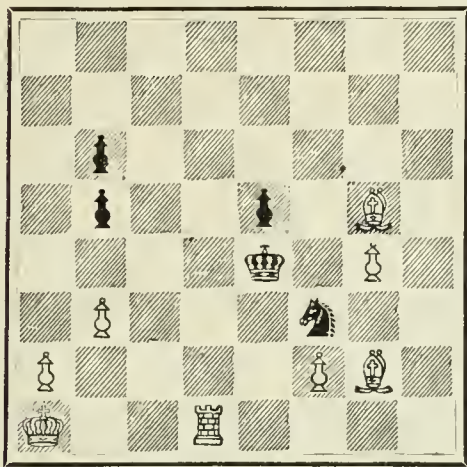
HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers,
156 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Problem 182.

THE CELEBRATED "INDIAN PROBLEM."

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K 5; Kt on K B 6; Ps on K 4, Q Kt 3 and 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R sq; Bs on K Kt 2 and 5; R on Q sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

White mates in four moves.

Current Events.

Monday, January 4.

The tobacco industry appears at the tariff hearings before the ways and means committee. . . . Broker Chapman secures a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court and is released under bail of \$1,000 and argument set for March 22. . . . The Supreme Court decides that local agents of express companies in Florida must pay the state license; the court affirms the constitutionality of Missouri law to recover damages from fire set by locomotives. . . . Three state banks at St. Paul, Minn., close. . . . Richard Cornelius, cashier, short \$60,000, National Farmers and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, commits suicide.

Emperor William orders his officers to submit their differences to a council of honor before engaging in duels. . . . Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, dies in Montreal.

Tuesday, January 5.

Both branches of Congress reassemble; the House discusses the Loud postal bill. . . . The agricultural schedule is considered at the tariff hearing. . . . State Senator Boies Penrose is nominated for United States Senator by the Republican legislative caucus in Pennsylvania. . . . In Delaware, Addicks Republicans organize a separate house of the legislature. . . . The Controller of the Currency declares a dividend of fifty per cent. to creditors of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. . . . A serious riot occurs at St. Stanislaus' Polish Roman Catholic church, Bay City, Mich. . . . General Francis A. Walker, economist and president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dies in Boston.

It is reported from Vienna that the Pope is seriously ill. . . . Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain and more recently Prime Minister of Canada, declared, at a banquet in London last night, that the United States desired to absorb Canada.

Wednesday, January 6.

In the Senate Mr. Call's resolution is adopted calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in the matter of Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, condemned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to life imprisonment in chains. . . . The Cameron resolutions are not pushed. . . . The House passes the Loud bill amending postal laws regarding second-class matter. . . . Wool-growers appear at the tariff hearings. . . . Legislatures assemble in New York, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, North Carolina, and other States. . . . The Missouri supreme court decides in favor of Jones against Pulitzer in controlling the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. . . . *Nolle prosequi* is entered in United States court, Chicago, in the case of President Reinhart of the Santa Fé Railroad, charged with giving rebates. . . . The Omaha (Neb.) Savings Bank gives bond to pay dollar for dollar within four years. . . . Attorney-General Moloney, of Illinois, asks for a receiver for the International Building, Loan and Investment Union. . . . W. J. Bryan addresses the Nebraska State Bimetallic Conference at Lincoln.

It is formally denied in Madrid that General Weyler will be recalled. . . . The Vatican sends a message to the Quebec Roman Catholic bishops telling them to suspend the issue of the mandament condemning the Manitoba school settlement. . . . An Ursuline convent was burned in Roberval, Quebec; seven nuns perished. . . . Cecil Rhodes sails from Capetown for England. . . . The Miners' Federation of Great Britain adopt a resolution favoring the nationalization of mines, land, and railways.

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The Standard Dictionary. Questions Answered.

C. J. F., Port Richmond, S. I.: "Will you kindly let me know, through the columns of THE VOICE, what is *passive commerce*? I came across the phrase in one of our dailies, but could not find it defined in my dictionary. Webster's 'International.' Does your new 'Standard' contain it?"

You are by no means the first to have found Webster's "International" wanting. By comparing its vocabulary with that of the "Standard," you will find that the "Standard" contains 175,000 more terms. The phrase to which you draw attention is one of these. *Passive commerce* comprises "the exports and imports of a nation when carried in foreign ships."

L. V., Detroit, Mich.: "I am the possessor of three dictionaries, the 'Century,' Webster's 'International,' and 'Worcester,' and yet none of these books affords me information on a word apparently common in Asiatic countries. I refer to *postin*. In J. Scott Keltie's description of 'Afghanistan,' recently published, I find several references to the word: 'The manufacture of felts, *postins*, carpets, etc.' 'The *postin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.' Hitherto I have prided myself on being well equipped with dictionaries, but now am very disappointed with my books. Does your 'Standard' throw any light on this word?"

High prices should not be taken as guarantees of excellence. The word you mention has been in common use many years, and should have been given place in the vocabularies of all the dictionaries you name. The "Standard Dictionary" is the most complete dictionary ever published; its price is moderate and within the reach of all; its vocabulary is richer by far (see note to C. J. F. above) than that of any other book of reference. It answers your question completely.

Postin, pos'tin, n. A sheepskin coat worn by the Afghans.

B. E. A., Newark, N. J.: "In connection with Mr. Eddy's recent experiments in kite photography, I noticed the word *parakite*, which is unfamiliar to me, and which I do not find recorded in the dictionaries—I use both Webster and the 'Century.' Please give me a definition of this word in THE VOICE column."

The trouble lies with your books, which are out of date, the most recent of them having been begun more than ten years ago. What you need is the "Standard"; this is the only up-to-date dictionary published. Reference to the "Standard" shows that a *parakite* is, "A device consisting of a number of kites of increasing area, connected in a series, and designed to raise a man for making military observations."

R. S. T., Deloraine, Manitoba: "Why did Fahrenheit select 32° and 212° as freezing and boiling points? What led him to those figures rather than, for instance, 30° and 200°? I hoped to find this explained in the 'Standard.'"

The province of a dictionary is to define words. The information you seek does not pertain to the definition of the word *thermometer*. Nevertheless, we take pleasure in stating that Fahrenheit took as the zero of his thermometric scale the lowest temperature observed by him at Danzig during the winter of 1709, which he found was that produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and sal-ammoniac. The space between this point and that to which the mercury rose at the temperature of boiling water he divided into 212 parts.

B. T., Columbus, Ohio: "I have found recently in THE VOICE a word which puzzles me, and which I can not find in any dictionary—*hawkshaw*. The use of the word is adjectival—the *hawkshaw* lawyer." I can understand the *hawk* prefix as being applicable to a pettifogger, but the suffix *shaw* does not, so far as I can see, seem to apply to the *shyster*. Please throw some light on this matter through THE VOICE."

The word you mention is the proper name of a character in Charles Reade's celebrated novel "It's Never Too Late to Mend." In the story, *Hawkshaw* is a shrewd detective who secures evidence which proves that Bob Brierly, a country lad, is innocent of a crime charged against him. The use in THE VOICE is merely attributive. No limit can be put on the formation of such words, and no dictionary records them.

Thursday, January 7.

In the Senate Mr. Mills introduces a resolution declaring that recognition of a foreign government belongs to Congress. . . . In the House debate begins on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; Committee on Indian affairs reports in favor of a board of Indian commissioners; wool manufacturers appear at the tariff hearing. . . . Legislatures convene in Indiana and Colorado; a number of new governors are inaugurated. . . . Bank failures: Commercial, Eau Claire, Wis.; Bank of Canton, and Citizens' Bank, Lanesboro, Minn.; American National, Denver, and Bankers Exchange, Minneapolis, reopen. . . . The United States Court of Appeals at Chicago decides that the leases (about \$1,500,000) made by the old whisky trust can not be enforced and are void. . . . Arguments in the suit brought by the Illinois attorney-general against the American Tobacco Company begins before Judge Gibbons, in Chicago.

Premier Canovas denies that there is any foundation for the reports of impending changes in the Spanish Ministry. . . . Premier Laurier of the Dominion of Canada makes an address on clerical non-interference in Quebec. . . . The claim of the Transvaal Government for the Jameson raid is under £2,000,000.

Friday, January 8.

Debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill continues in the House; a resolution by Mr. Turner is agreed to, directing the publication by the Attorney-General of Chicago strike correspondence. . . . Glass and pottery industries appear at the tariff hearing.

The trial of Luis Someillan, charged with conspiring against the Spanish Government, begins in Havana. . . . The Most Rev. Dr. Temple is enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury. . . . Lady Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott are each sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libeling Earl Russell. . . . Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, is nominated Bishop-Assistant at the Pontifical throne.

Saturday, January 9.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, closes debate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; the tariff hearings are devoted to iron and lead ores, metals and manufactures thereof. . . . General Buckner presides at a conference of National Democratic leaders in Chicago. . . . Bank failures: First National, Alma, Nebr.; Bank of North St. Paul, Minn. . . . Mrs. Cleveland receives Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States, at the White House.

Measures for relief of the starving people of India are being undertaken on a large scale in England. . . . Senator Wolcott arrives in London on his mission in behalf of international bimetallism. . . . The Czar is suffering from the effects of overwork, and is about to take a two months' vacation at Livadia.

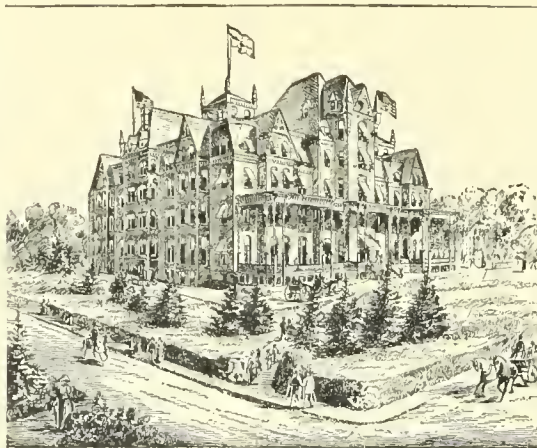
Sunday, January 10.

It is said that negotiations have been practically completed between this Government and Chile for a rehabilitation of the Chilian Claims Commission. . . . The award of a gold medal to Prof. E. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory, by the Royal Astronomical Society of London is announced.

Dissatisfaction with Weyler's procrastinating policy appears to grow in Spain.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.



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DR. HUNTER'S LECTURES.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis is one of the most common of lung diseases. It generally begins in a cold which goes down to the chest, or is an attack of *la grippe*, or is caused by dust in the air which irritates the lining of the lungs and sets up the bronchial inflammation. The patient does not entirely recover from the acute attack caused by cold or grippe or dust, but remains paler than formerly, is chilly at times and has a flush of fever toward evening; gets tired, is more short of breath than formerly on exertion, and often has a sense of oppression on his chest. Some raise a great deal of thick greenish yellow matter, have hectic fever, night sweats and rapid wasting of flesh and strength, and may die by exhaustion with symptoms closely resembling tuberculosis, and yet different from that disease in that there are neither tubercles in the lungs nor the bacilli of consumption in the sputum.

Winter cough is another form of bronchitis which grows worse as cold weather approaches and continues as long as it lasts. Once set up it is never gotten rid of without local treatment of the lungs. The mucous membrane becomes thickened and altered until it pours forth matter which has all the qualities of pus. Each succeeding winter finds the disease more firmly rooted. Ulceration of the lining of the lungs sooner or later takes place, and the tubercle bacilli enter and carry it on to consumption.

Humid bronchitis is a third form of the disease characterized by profuse expectorations of glairy mucus closely resembling gum water. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day, in the early morning and on retiring. Fits of coughing occur attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, which passes away as soon as the lungs are freed from viscid mucus. This is very common in old people and tends greatly to cut short the thread of life.

Dry bronchitis is a fourth form of the disease in which the expectoration is a glutinous stuff of a bluish-white or pearl-gray color. It gradually narrows the air-tubes through which we breathe and shortens our breath. Often tubes of considerable size become completely blocked up by this tough phlegm, causing great difficulty of breathing. This is the most insidious of lung complaints. The patient suffers very little beyond the shortness of breath, which is always relieved by coughing up the tough jelly-like mucus before described. Inquire of one so afflicted if he has any lung disease and he will almost

certainly strike his chest and answer "no," yet during your conversation will probably hack and raise this thickened mucus half a dozen times.

These four kinds of bronchitis are only different forms of lung disease, because the bronchial tubes, in which they have their seat, are in the lungs and form the chief part of that organ. They tend directly to consumption by causing abrasions of the epithelium, thus opening the door for the bacilli to enter. None of them are curable by taking medicines by the stomach in the usual way. They can be cured only by local treatment applied directly to the air-tubes and cells of the lungs. Nothing but antiseptic air inhalations will arrest the inflammation, and soothe and heal the mucous lining of the lungs, or can bring the diseased membrane back to a condition of health. By pneumatic antiseptics every form of bronchitis can be radically cured.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 12

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 353

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROPOSED CURRENCY COMMISSION: INDIANAPOLIS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from many city boards of trade and commerce, at Indianapolis January 12-14, decided to press upon Congress at the extra session the necessity for the appointment of a monetary commission by the President. Failing to secure legislation to this end the conference authorized its own executive committee to select a commission of eleven members to investigate thoroughly the monetary affairs and needs of the country and suggest remedies for existing evils.

Details of the Indianapolis conference assume importance in view of the estimate placed by a large portion of the press upon the results, considered as an expression of the overwhelming sentiment of the non-partizan business interests of the country.

A preliminary conference of representatives of commercial bodies in cities of the Central West called the larger conference, through the Indianapolis Board of Trade, urging that care be taken to select delegates of well-defined views on currency questions. About three hundred delegates from twenty-six States were enrolled; according to the report sent to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the representation from the South, and more particularly the West, was disappointing. Ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri, was made temporary chairman and C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, permanent chairman. C. S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Congressman Walker (Massachusetts), the chairman, and Congressman Fowler (New Jersey), a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, were among the principal speakers. Resolutions by the score were presented by delegates, many of them being read only by title and all of them being referred to the committee on resolutions, H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, chairman. This committee recommended the commission plan outlined above, to

secure (1) a monetary system based on maintenance of the "present gold standard," (2) the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes together with the separation of the revenue and note-issue departments of the Treasury, and (3) the extension of banking facilities to provide a safe and elastic circulation. All resolutions introduced at the conference were referred to the proposed commissions.

The conference authorized the appointment of an executive committee of 15, with power to increase its own number to 45, clothed with all powers of the conference, five members at all times to constitute a quorum.

Chairman Walker of the House banking and currency committee proved to be the principal opponent of the resolutions. He declared in substance that the proposed financial legislation could not be had in Congress, and the action of the convention would tie the hands of the banking and currency committee and damn the cause. The conference, however, adopted the resolutions with substantial unanimity.

"Congressional Insolence."—"That gentleman [Mr. Walker] is chairman of the House committee on banking and currency. He has a pet plan of alleged currency reform all his own. He explained it in part during the first day of the conference. He proposes that the greenback endless chain shall be perpetuated indefinitely, but that its operation shall be shifted from the Treasury reserve to the bank reserves.

"This preposterous scheme for forcing the banks to go on forever redeeming but never extinguishing a lot of government notes which the Government alone is bound to redeem, and which it promised to redeem and extinguish years and years ago, Chairman Walker wanted the conference to indorse. The gentlemen of the conference would not indorse any such thing. That was why Mr. Walker told them they had 'damned the whole reform.'

"Is it any wonder that the conference declined to send a committee before the banking and currency committee of the present Congress? Is it any wonder members of the resolutions committee who probably had heard similar language from Mr. Walker proposed to wait until the assembling of the new Congress? . . .

"No wonder that, incensed by the haughty threat to 'damn the whole reform,' Delegate J. H. Rhodes said that currency reforms had begged and pleaded in vain for ten years and had grown tired of dancing attendance upon a do-nothing committee. No wonder he demanded to know: 'Is it not true, at the close of the nineteenth century, that the people of this country can not get their rights from Congress unless they buy them with the promise of reelection?' And no wonder this indignant outburst was applauded vigorously by the representatives of business interests, and that after this rebuke of Congressional insolence the report was quickly adopted."—*The Chronicle (Palmer Dem.), Chicago.*

The Alleged Republican Program.—"The Indianapolis monetary conference will not accomplish much except in the way of arousing thought and discussion among the people. No plan that it is likely to recommend will stand any chance of securing immediate adoption in Congress. It is understood that the incoming Administration will be unalterably opposed to the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and as for the creation of a monetary commission, Congress regards itself as a good monetary commission and will never consent to surrender any of its functions or powers to any outside body, however constituted. The motto of the new Congress—at the extra session, at any rate—will be tariff revision first, and currency revision afterward. Those—and they are many—who believe that there will be no trouble about the currency if we had a proper tariff and adequate revenue, will insist that time be given to watch the effect of the new tariff legislation after it is enacted.

"The probable course of events is that the extra session will enact a tariff and revenue bill, and then adjourn. The body will meet again, in regular session, in December, 1897, and by that time some of the effect of the tariff legislation will be manifest, and in that light of experience whatever financial legislation may be needed will be discussed and shaped."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

"The Republican politicians do not share in the hesitancy and disagreements of these experts on finance. Their pledges are not causing them any anxiety. Their plan is already matured and may be considered already in operation. It is simply to raise the taxes with the double purpose of repaying contributions to their campaign fund and of piling up a large surplus in the Treasury.

"The effect of their operations upon the people is not considered worthy of their attention. The effect on the Treasury is carefully calculated. The present surplus of \$123,000,000, exclusive of the gold reserve, would have been considered dangerously large a few years ago. It is now, however, to be raised by some \$200,000,000. In this way the \$346,000,000 of legal-tender notes can be collected and stored away in the Treasury.

"The result will be a tremendous contraction of the currency. This is exactly what the Eastern capitalists want. Naturally they prefer this practical scheme to any reforms which involve the substitution of national bank-notes or anything else for the legal tenders. The latter are to be retired almost as absolutely as if they were called in and destroyed.

"The scheme, which is openly commended in the East, is the most audacious violation of pledges committed by a political party. It is a fitting accompaniment of the outrageous oppression of the people for the tariff trusts."—*The Times (Dem.)*, *Kansas City*.

The Wishes of the Money-Lending Classes.—"We have no doubt that this gathering of financiers will be pointed to with awe by a certain class of journals as comprehending the most successful and expert monetary scientists in the land, men who handle millions, men to whom widows and orphans confide their little savings for thrifty management. The commission of eleven which they will appoint to make recommendations to Congress will be eulogized as the very fountain-head of financial wisdom, and its creation will be hailed as a step toward taking the money question out of politics—a certain element in our society, by the way, seems to be trying to take every public question out of politics—that is, away from the people's management, and turning it over to those who can make a profit out of its management. . . .

"But this line of argument has never proved very convincing to the great masses of the people. They have felt that the line between democracy and oligarchy consists very largely in keeping these issues in politics. It has occurred to them that the taxpayer has some rights which tax-eaters must be forced to respect; that the shipper by a railroad has rights coequal with those of the stockholders. And, now that the clamor for putting the reform of the currency in the hands of a commission of 'experts' rises so loud, it will be urged that borrowers have rights as well as lenders, and that the great masses of the people for whom the currency is merely a tool of trade are not likely to consent that its management be left wholly to those to whom it is entirely a source of income.

"The Indianapolis program must be recognized for what it is—the formal expression of the wishes of the money-lending classes."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, *New York*.

Use of a Commission.—"Government by commission is theoretically objectionable, but nothing of that sort is proposed by the monetary conference. The commission is intended to ascertain facts for the information of Congress and to formulate the advice of experts for the guidance of the members, and tho the latter will quite naturally be expected to follow the advice given rather than act ignorantly, the final determination of the reforms to be introduced will remain with Congress. Parliament makes large use of commissions, and generally with good results. Our Congressmen have heretofore been disposed to resent advice, but in technical matters relating to the finances they ought to acknowledge, what is quite obvious to their constituents, that they greatly need such assistance as a commission of experts could give them. The monetary conference has more than answered expectations, for it has demonstrated that there is unanimity of sentiment in financial circles throughout the country as to the general faults

of our present monetary system or want of system and as to the measures to be taken to bring about an improvement."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, *Philadelphia*.

"Organized as it can be, on sound principles unitedly accepted, the opinion of the business men of the country, of all parties, of all sections, can unquestionably prevail. The outlook is very bright. There has never before in the history of our country been a movement so hopeful for good legislation."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.)*, *New York*.

Electoral Votes for President.—According to the constitutional arrangement the actual election of President and Vice-President of the United States took place Monday, January 11, when Presidential electors cast their votes in the various States. On the second Wednesday in February these votes will be counted and announced in the presence of both houses of Congress. "People commonly talk of 'the Electoral College' as tho all the electors met in one assemblage," says the *Philadelphia Times*. "In reality there are forty-five Electoral Colleges. They are appointed in each State in such manner as the legislature may direct, but they meet in their respective States at a time fixed by act of Congress, and cast their ballots. This simultaneous meeting is intended to secure the untrammelled action of each Electoral College and the independence of its members, each of whom was expected to cast his vote for the candidate whom he individually believed most worthy. This theory has long disappeared, but the form remains." The *New York Evening Post* says:

"Again, as more than once before in recent history, the electoral votes of a State have been divided between two candidates for the Presidency, not through any independence on the part of the electors, nor through any deliberate action to this end on the part of the voters, but because of personal prejudice against some candidate for elector, or because of blunders in marking the ballots under the Australian system. Indeed, this year two States are thus divided. On the 3d of November last it was clearly shown that a small plurality of the voters in both Kentucky and California preferred McKinley to Bryan, but in each State the highest vote for any candidate for elector on the Bryan ticket slightly exceeded the lowest vote for any nominee on the McKinley ticket. In the whole country, therefore, McKinley is credited with only 271 votes, while the 23 States which he carried are entitled to 273, and Bryan with 176, altho his 22 States have but 174. In 1896, as in 1892 and 1880, these slight variations do not affect the result, but if Tilden had thus secured one electoral vote in a Republican State twenty years ago, Southern returning boards could not have kept him out of the White House."

JOHN SHERMAN, McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, announced last week that he had accepted the portfolio of State in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet. In his long public service Senator Sherman has been identified with national finances rather than state affairs, altho at present he is chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sherman is seventy-three years of age and a brother of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman. He practised law at Mansfield, Ohio, but since he entered the House of Representatives in 1855 his official career has been unbroken. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker in 1859, and was chairman of the ways and means committee. In 1861 he entered the United States Senate. He was foremost in financial measures and for several years chairman of the finance committee. In 1877 he became Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, and his administration was marked by the resumption of specie payments, 1879. In 1881 he returned to the Senate. His name has been presented several times to Republican national conventions. In 1880 Garfield headed the Ohio delegation in Sherman's favor and was himself nominated. In the convention of 1888 Sherman led on the first few ballots, but Harrison was nominated. His name is popularly attached to the Silver Purchase act of 1890, repealed in 1893.

The selection of Mr. Sherman for Secretary of State, together with national chairman Marcus A. Hanna's announcement that

he is a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate caused by Senator Sherman's promotion (term expiring 1899), engenders comments of striking diversity.

The Best that Could be Made.—"The selection is the very best that could be made. John Sherman is one of the most experienced, one of the best equipped, and one of the broadest of our able men in public life. He has been so prominent for so many years, has been so intimately associated with the great events of the last thirty or forty years, has been so much depended on in great crises, and has carried himself so well through the great controversies of a history-making era, that his name has become in America and Europe a synonym for the best there is in statesmanship and the highest there is in character."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"John Sherman is cautious, sober-minded, and safe. He is deliberate, diplomatic, and strong. With a long life of training in great offices to develop his remarkable powers, he has an equipment for the duties of his new position in the public service such as few other Americans can boast."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

Scarcely the Ideal Statesman.—"Tho Mr. Sherman is scarcely the ideal statesman one would naturally think of to whom to entrust the conduct of international relations, he is now unquestionably the foremost public man in his party, and while his shifting opinions have greatly impaired his usefulness, it will be remembered that he has shown himself stronger and more consistent in executive responsibility than in parliamentary action. Thus he evaded the Cuban matter discreditably in committee, but would doubtless deal with it gravely in the Department of State."—*The Times (McKinley Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

"Mr. McKinley is a wobbler himself. But for that reason among many others, he ought to have a firmer man than Sherman as Secretary of State. The Ohio Senator is now a very old man, and age does not straighten and strengthen wobblers. The country ought to have a Secretary of State who can not only be depended upon to do the right thing when his party approves the right thing, but to lead or drive his party to do the right thing when it is inclined to do the wrong thing."—*The Courier-Journal (National Dem.)*, Louisville, Ky.

"There is reported from Washington a feeling among Mr. Sherman's fellow members of the Senate that he has lost mental strength and poise, of which, in sober truth, he had little to spare; that with the advance of age he is less able than formerly to consider matters carefully, to reach definite conclusions, and consistently to maintain them. When his name was first brought forward we pointed out his conspicuous lack of intelligent and stable convictions. If years have aggravated this defect, Mr. McKinley is taking on himself a burden of responsibility that will be hard to bear. Even the presence of Mr. Hanna in the Senate

will not make it tolerable."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.)*, New York.

Making Way for Hanna.—"It is a gratifying circumstance in connection with this wise selection that it opens the way whereby the country may secure the benefit of the services of Mr. Hanna in the capacity for which he is so eminently qualified by nature, experience, and attainment. In the conduct of the recent campaign Mr. Hanna evinced managerial tact and executive ability of a high order which would have made him a valuable man in the President's Cabinet. But Mr. Hanna's ripe judgment and wise counsel are even more needed in the halls of legislation."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

"It may be asked in this connection why Mark should prefer a Senatorial seat to a Cabinet position, for which latter he was frequently mentioned, and which there can hardly be a doubt he could have. A little reflection will elucidate this apparent mystery. A Senatorial seat would afford Mark far better opportunities than would a Cabinet position for discharging his obligations to the trusts, the monopolies, and the Wall-Street interests that 'stood by him so nobly,' save the mark—no pun intended—in the last campaign. Further, it would afford him wider scope for the exercise of his genius in scheming for the future of the Republican Party. No wonder, therefore, that Mark should have set to work to convince Old Man John that he (John) was still as 'peart' as a spring chicken."—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.

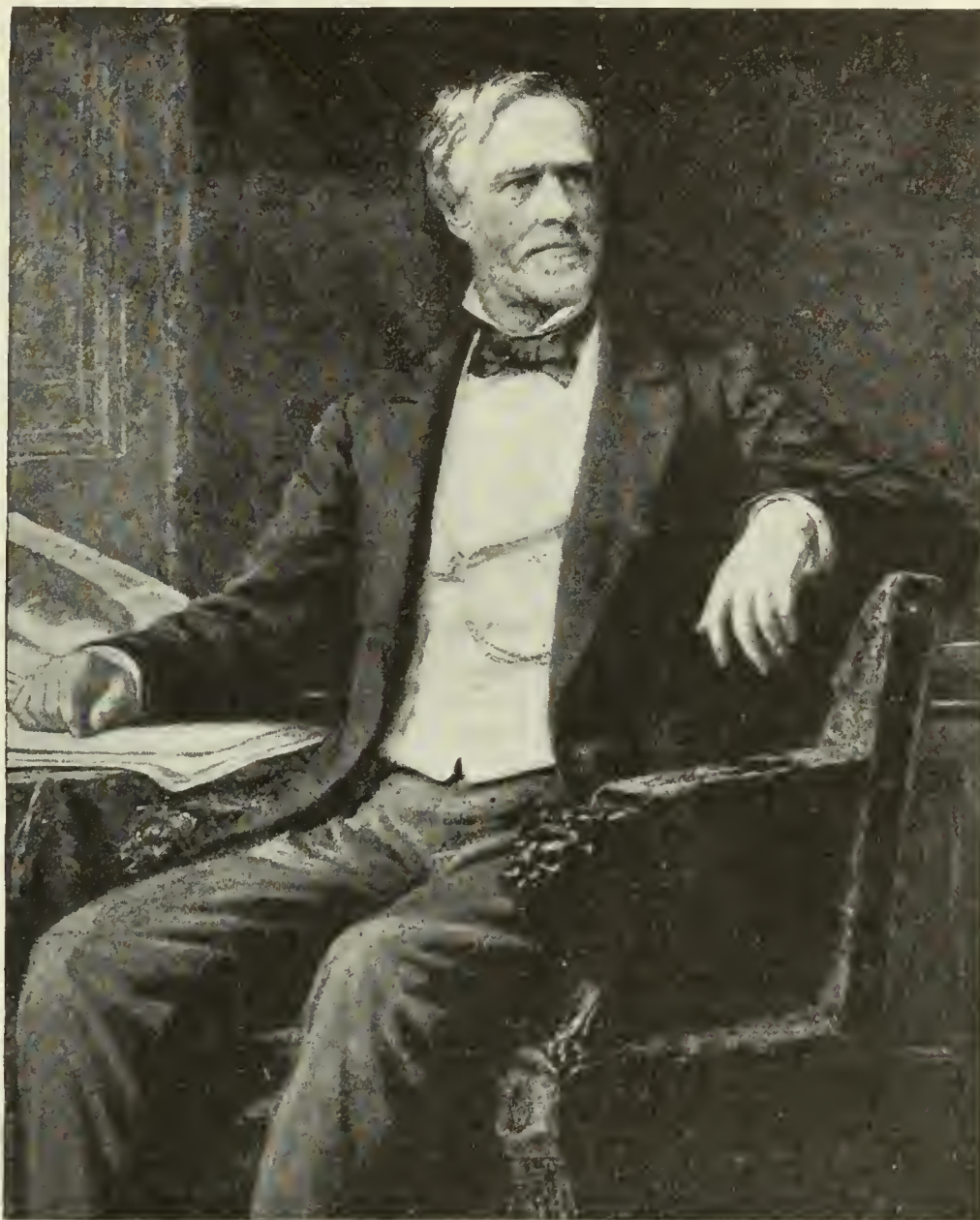
"Old John Sherman for premier of the new Republican régime!!! He has tangled up the financial system of the country to such an extent

that not a living man thus far has disentangled it. Give him time and opportunity as Secretary of State and he will leave to his successors such a mess of imbrolios with foreign countries that a Talleyrand would fail to solve and settle. How the wily old Buckeye succeeds in 'fooling' so many people pretty much all the time is beyond our ken."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"Sherman's appointment as Secretary of State will cause great rejoicing among those who feared he was to be Secretary of the Treasury."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Kansas City.

"There seems to be quite a general agreement among those best qualified to judge that Secretary of State Sherman will be the right man in the wrong place."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"The vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's retirement will be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell, pending the assembling of the Ohio legislature in January, 1898. It is understood that the old war in Ohio between the Sherman and Foraker factions has ceased, and that complete harmony has been restored among the leaders. This carries with it the strong implication that Governor Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the Senate when Mr. Sherman steps out to assume the grave responsibilities connected with the head of the Department of State."—*Associated Press Despatch*, Jan. 14.



JOHN SHERMAN.

ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE signing of a treaty (January 11) for the arbitration of disputes between England and the United States is hailed as an epoch-marking event by the press of both countries. Emphasis is placed first of all upon the moral effect of such a convention between leading nations of the world. Confidence is also generally expressed that the practical results of the experiment under the conditions prescribed will satisfy both parties sufficiently to insure permanence of arbitral relations. The treaty as signed by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, and Mr. Pauncefoot, British Ambassador to the United States, differs in some particulars from the forecasts which have been discussed in the press ever since President Cleveland's Venezuelan message renewed the agitation on both sides of the Atlantic for international arbitration. The early diplomatic suggestions regarding a general treaty on the lines embodied in the signed instrument were reviewed in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, July 25, 1896.

By the unofficial, but to all appearances complete text, of the new treaty appearing in the *London Chronicle*, *New York Herald*, and other papers, the two governments "agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations." After due ratification by the President and Senate and the Queen, the treaty shall remain in force for five years, "and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high-contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

The treaty contains fifteen articles, the subjects of arbitration being divided into three classes: pecuniary claims of less than \$500,000 (£100,000), pecuniary claims exceeding \$500,000, and territorial claims. The provisions for constituting an arbitration tribunal whenever a case shall arise correspond to the interests involved, the supreme test being first the submission of territorial claims to a tribunal, and, failing a final award, resort to the mediation of one or more friendly powers before recourse is had to hostile measures.

The importance of the treaty warrants full quotations:

Article I. contains the agreement to arbitrate quoted above.

PECUNIARY CLAIMS NOT EXCEEDING £100,000.—"Article II. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article. In this article and in Article IV. the words 'groups of pecuniary claims,' mean pecuniary claims by one or more persons arising out of the same transactions or involving the same issues of law and of fact.

"Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator, who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall within two months of the date of their nomination select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members for the time being of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final."

PECUNIARY CLAIMS EXCEEDING £100,000.—"Article IV. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims—shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

"Article V. Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV. shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for by Article III., the award of which tribunal, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either of the contracting parties may within six

months from date of the award demand a review thereof. In such case the matter in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom shall have been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected as follows, viz.: Two by each of the high contracting parties and one, to act as umpire, by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three months after the date of their nomination. In case they fail to choose an umpire within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designated in Article III., acting in the manner therein provided. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final."

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.—Article VI. provides for the territorial claims tribunal:

"A controversy which shall involve the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, or justices of the circuit courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and the other three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be judges of the British Supreme Court of Judicature, or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by her Britannic Majesty, whose award by majority of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final, unless either power shall within three months after the award has been reported protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity.

"In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties."

Article VII. covers the contingency of a case when the claim is made that national rights are involved beyond the jurisdiction of the first two classes of tribunals; Article VIII. provides for the representation on tribunals of a state or colony involved, and Article IX. defines territorial claims:

"Article VII. Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article. If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal, constituted under Article III. or Article V., either of the high contracting parties shall move such tribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration, under Article VI.

"Article VIII. In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI. In like manner, in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI.

"Article IX. Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties."

UMPIRE FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.—Article X. provides for the selection or appointment of an umpire on a pecuniary claims tribunal:

"If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Articles III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said article, the umpire shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is of the opinion that a substitute for His Majesty should be chosen, either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the high contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act either in all cases to arise

under the treaty or in the particular case specified, as may be indicated in said notice; provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitral tribunal under Article III. The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for His Majesty in the event that His Majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen."

Article XI. provides for filling vacancies on tribunals after the manner of the original appointment. Article XII. provides that each Government pay expenses of its agent, counsel, and arbitrators, all other expenses to be divided equally, except "that if in any case the essential matter of difference submitted to arbitration is the right of one of the high contracting parties to receive disavowals of, or apologies for, acts or defaults of the other not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the arbitral tribunal finally disposing of the said matter shall direct whether any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party, and, if so, to what extent." Article XIII. requires the tribunal to fix its meetings and procedure, keep correct records, and sign decisions, decisions to be made, if possible, within three months from the close of the arguments. Article XIV. states the time limit of the treaty, and Article XV. provides for its ratification.

President Cleveland sent the treaty to the Senate with a brief commendatory message, saying, in part:

"The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation, and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme.

"Tho the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited, and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty can not fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine. In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character, looking to a further advance; and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war, which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue, and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions, and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force, as the means of settling international questions of right, will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization."

The treaty is the subject of a remarkable amount of praise from noted men in different countries. Congratulatory cablegrams received by a single newspaper, the *New York Journal*, are thus summarized:

"Two of the three grand old men of European statesmanship, Gladstone and Crispi, inform *The Journal* that they find the treaty a great step in the right direction, 'indicating,' adds the sage of Hawarden, 'a sound conviction worthy of Christians.' Justin McCarthy thinks it is 'the highest point civilization has yet reached.' Henri Rochefort applauds it as 'doing away with physical force and accomplishing good work for civilization.' James Bryce, the great historian and constitutional authority, says: 'There can be no more potent influence for peace and goodwill between the two great kindred nations and no better example to the world.' 'It is a blow struck for humanity,' exclaims the French statesman, M. Clemenceau. All other famous men [including Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin; Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome; Alfred Austin, England's poet-laureate; Albert Rollit, president Associated Chambers of Commerce, John Burns, Sir John Lubbock, and Rev. Joseph Parker, of London] who communicated their views to *The Journal* wrote in the same strain, with not one dissenting view."

Probably the most notable exception to the rule of praise among

Americans is the language of Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, quoted in the press: "My experience in international law matters will not warrant me in approving a treaty of this kind, because I do not think such a treaty can accomplish the results hoped for."

Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, voices the fear that the treaty would bind the United States to submit to the arbitration of a European monarch the whole question of the Monroe doctrine and our right to enforce it:

"Secretary Olney is reported in the press as declaring that by this treaty England has recognized and affirmed the Monroe doctrine. I fail to find any language in this treaty which justifies any such inference; on the contrary, it seems clear that if this treaty is ratified the United States binds itself to submit to arbitration its rights to enforce the Monroe doctrine as against England.

"If Spain in her distress should sell Cuba to England, I am unable to see why Article IX. does not expressly provide that our right to exclude her from 'the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed' under such purchase is not to be submitted to arbitration. The language of Article IX., whether so intended or not, would seem to fit and provide for the exact situation that would exist under those circumstances. Certainly, if England should purchase either Cuba or St. Thomas, her right to have access to control and enjoy the territory thus purchased would constitute a 'territorial claim' within the meaning of the language used in Article IX. That would seem to be exactly the case which this article provides for and covers.

"Under the language of this treaty, how could the United States refuse to arbitrate the dispute which would arise between the two nations? We could not, so it seems to me, refuse to arbitrate England's right to occupy the territory thus acquired by purchase without being guilty of a breach of this treaty. Nor could we resist the forcible occupation of the territory of any of the numerous South American states made by England under a claim of right. All such questions must under this treaty be submitted to arbitration. Is this the purpose and object of the treaty? Of course, the United States will never consent to the ownership and control of Cuba by England, nor will it ever consent to submit its rights to resist such occupation by armed force if necessary to the arbitration and decision of a European power."

Scope of the Treaty.—"The treaty covers all cases of dispute which could arise directly between the governments of the two countries touching their rights and claims or those of their citizens as against each other, and, while it can not preclude all possibility of war springing from such disputes, it makes the chance of it very remote. The mere delay and deliberation required by the agreement would be the greatest safeguard. The treaty has no application to troubles caused by the meddling of either power with some third party, not affecting 'claims' pecuniary or territorial of the other power. It has no relation, for instance, to any dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela or any trouble between the United States and Spain. It has no concern with the 'Monroe doctrine' unless that should affect some question of territorial possession between the 'high contracting parties' themselves."—*The Times, New York*.

"If the treaty be carefully read it will be found that while Article I. states that 'all questions in difference' shall be submitted to arbitration, such questions are quite closely specified in the following articles. Thus Article II. provides only for the arbitration of pecuniary claims not exceeding £100,000; Article VI. provides only for territorial claims; and Article IV. provides for all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000, 'and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims.' Clearly, if the scope of this treaty is unlimited in every respect, it is so in practise by virtue of the clause of Article IV., quoted above. This, we admit, is broad language, yet it is not so elastic as the language of the tentative counter proposition of Secretary Olney, above referred to [in preliminary correspondence], when he wrote:

"Article 4. Arbitration under this treaty shall also be obligatory in respect of all questions now pending, or hereafter arising, involving territorial rights, boundaries, sovereignty or jurisdiction, or any pecuniary claim or

group of claims aggregating a sum larger than £100,000, and in respect of all controversies not in this treaty specifically described; provided,' etc.

"As language much less sweeping was finally used in Article IV., we are inclined to think that the treaty is not meant to include those questions of national honor and integrity upon which, at the outset, Lord Salisbury said that 'neither Government is willing to accept arbitration.' But the point should be cleared up and the full scope of the treaty made known."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

No Great Cause for Jubilation.—"A careful reading of the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain does not disclose to us any great cause for jubilation. It may be conceded, perhaps, that a species of litigation between nations in matters involving merely pecuniary considerations is better than blustering and swaggering, and, perchance, hard knocks. It may be admitted also that, within certain limits, arbitration is more civilized than war. But as the United States has run along pretty successfully for more than eighty years without blustering or swaggering or war so far as concerns any European power, we see no special cause for rejoicing over a proposition to continue, with foreign aid, a practise we have thus far been able to maintain without it. . . .

"When it comes to really serious questions, however—questions of territory and, incidentally of national prestige, sovereignty, and honor, the value of the proposed arrangement is not so apparent. . . . Here, it will be seen, a final verdict is provided for—but how? By 'an award by a majority of not less than five to one!' The tribunal is to be composed of six members—three chosen by the United States and three chosen by Great Britain—and it requires a majority of five to one to declare a judgment which either party to the controversy is bound to respect. Does any rational human being imagine that two Englishmen out of three selected to represent their country in a case involving its territorial possessions and, therefore, its national dignity and honor, will ever vote with the opposition? Does any one suppose a similar absurdity on the part of any two of our representatives? Of course, the treaty provides that in case of disagreement there shall be no resort to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers shall have been invited; but is it not as clear as day that, humanly speaking, the protocol fails in things of real importance?"—*The Post (Ind.) Washington*.

Alliance Not Desired.—"An arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain is more likely to be successfully executed than a similar agreement between any other of great nations of the earth, for the reason that the people of both nations, through a long career of freedom and close commercial intercourse with each other, have learned the value of a peaceful settlement of international controversies. But it must not be forgotten that Great Britain has shown no disposition whatever to abandon war, either for the settlement of disputes or for aggressive purposes. She engages in more wars than all of the other European nations combined, and is rarely without one on her hands in some direction or other. Her willingness to make an arrangement with this country is, therefore, an exception, and may conceal an ulterior purpose. It has been reported as coming from the State Department that there is to be a sort of alliance hereafter between England and the United States. If such is the understanding or any hint to that effect has been given, the treaty will not be acceptable. The United States desires to be on the best terms with every European government, but it does not wish an alliance with any of them. The traditional policy of this country is to attend to its own business in its own sphere, and leave the affairs of foreign governments severely alone."—*The American, Baltimore*.

Peace with Honor, the Achievement of the Century.—"We are not disposed to comment adversely or favorably upon the plan of general arbitration laid down in this treaty. We should be willing to accept any plan not obviously self-contradictory, for we realize that in a new departure such as this is all methods of execution are tentative methods, to be expanded or diminished, held to or changed, as shall be warranted by subsequent experience. What is needed at the present time is the making of a beginning, the acknowledgment of a principle, and the honor—and, in our mind, the greatest honor—of President Cleveland's Administration will be that he and his advisers have had the foresight and determination to work this problem out so that it

could be definitely put into the terms of a treaty."—*The Herald, Boston*.

"Yet, if the question were submitted to the American people, they would decide by an overwhelming vote that the treaty should be adopted. Suppose it does improve England's position. A government can not be expected to act from purely altruistic motives. Doubtless Lord Salisbury reckoned that a permanent treaty of peace with the United States would leave him free to concentrate his attention upon his European rivals without fear of an attack on the flank by the United States. The only question that concerns us is whether the treaty is to the advantage of this country, and not whether we are the principal gainers."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

"No offensive and defensive alliance for the mastery of the civilized world would be so creditable to England and America as this peace compact. It makes the English-speaking nations the bearer of the standard of peace and of the torch of reason. An absurdity in the European press comments on the event is the suggestion that the Senate may not agree to the treaty. The Senate occasionally does a foolish thing, but it will not make itself a blot on the most conspicuous page of history. The century's work will be well rounded out with this memorial of progress."—*The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.*

"Regarded from the viewpoints of Christianity, humanity, civilization, common sense, reason, and justice, the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is the most important and profoundly interesting international incident of the century now drawing to its close. It is impossible to magnify the influence of this convention not only upon the destinies of the two puissant nations directly concerned, but upon the cause of peace and international concord and comity throughout the civilized and, we may hope, the semi-civilized world."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

"If the treaty now under consideration in the Senate committee on foreign relations should fail of ratification, public opinion in this country would demand that the incoming Administration provide another embodying the same vital principle. Tho partizan or factional animosity to the Cleveland Administration may bring the first fruits of the arbitration idea to naught, it can not defeat the substitution of justice and reason for physical force in the settlement of Anglo-American disputes."—*The Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The treaty marks a change in the application of international law, as it is the first treaty between great powers providing a general rule for the settlement of difficulties without war and by the peaceable methods of the courts. Some eighty single cases have been so referred, but this treaty provides in advance for such a tribunal. It proposes to settle the question whether it is practicable to do away with war for the arbitrament of disputes, or make it so remote a contingency as to be no longer feared."—*The Journal, Milwaukee*.

"It is, therefore, the first step toward the adoption of a policy which will revolutionize the conditions under which the nations of the world exist. It would disband the standing armies of the world and relieve the people of Europe of their heaviest burdens. It substitutes the orderly and inexpensive methods of a higher civilization in the adjustment of disputes for the destructive, inhuman, and senseless arbitrament of war."—*The Journal, Indianapolis*.

"The actual operation of the treaty will be the best test of its usefulness. The country hails it—the world hails it—as a new departure in the history of international relations, a new pledge of peace on earth and good-will among men."—*The Herald, New York*.

"It may not be entirely satisfactory in its terms, but that the spirit which it embodies ought to be encouraged by the Senate and by the people of this country ought not to be disputed by anybody."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

"This great republic, with all its faults, which look large to small men, has done more than all the rest of the world put together to bring peace through law."—*The Press, Philadelphia*.

"For the second time it has been left to the Anglo-Saxon race to set the example of peaceful arbitration among the nations."—*The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr.*

HERBERT SPENCER'S MATURED VIEWS ON SOCIALISM.

HERBERT SPENCER has lived to finish, at the age of seventy-six, the work begun by him thirty-six years ago of presenting a comprehensive system of philosophy to the world. The last volume of his voluminous "Synthetic Philosophy," being the third volume devoted to the "Principles of Sociology," has been published in this country this month, and the fact that it treats of Socialism as the imminent phase in social evolution will whet both popular and academic interest in the work.

This last volume of his series of ten volumes consists of three parts, relating respectively to ecclesiastical institutions, professional institutions, and industrial institutions. The first two portions have appeared more or less fully in the magazines, but the third has not appeared elsewhere. With the publication of these three parts in a united form, we are told, "the issue of 'Synthetic Philosophy' comes to a close." He adds, in his preface, the following words of explanation:

"The series of works included under that title is complete and yet incomplete. There were to be ten volumes, and there are ten. According to the program, besides a volume of 'First Principles,' there were to be two volumes of 'Biology,' two of 'Psychology,' three of 'Sociology,' and two of 'Ethics'; and to each of these subjects the specified number of volumes has been appropriated. Still in one respect there is a falling-short. The interpretation of the paradox is that the first two volumes of the 'Principles of Sociology' have expanded into three, and the third (which, if written, would now be the fourth) remains unwritten. It was to have treated of progress—linguistic, intellectual, moral, esthetic. But obviously, for an invalid of seventy-six to deal adequately with topics so extensive and complex is impossible. . . .

"On looking back over the six-and-thirty years which have passed since the 'Synthetic Philosophy' was commenced, I am surprised at my audacity in undertaking it and still more surprised by its completion. In 1860 my small resources had been nearly all frittered away in writing and publishing books which did not repay their expenses; and I was suffering under a chronic disorder, caused by over-tax of brain in 1855, which, wholly disabling me for eighteen months, thereafter limited me to three hours a day and usually to less. How insane my project must have seemed to onlookers may be judged from the fact that before the first chapter of the first volume was finished, one of my nervous breakdowns obliged me to desist. But imprudent causes do not always fail. Sometimes a forlorn hope is justified by the event. Tho, along with other deterrents, many relapses, now lasting for weeks, now for months, and once for years, often made me despair of reaching the end, yet at length the end is reached. Doubtless in earlier days some exultation would have resulted; but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is my emancipation. Still there is a satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements, and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

In the development of "Industrial Institutions" Mr. Spencer discovers that "while the power of the evolving influences augments in a duplicate ratio, the power of the opposing influences diminishes in a duplicate ratio; and hence the fact that at the outset it took a thousand years to achieve a degree of improvement which is now achieved in one year." The whole range of

development from the beginnings of specialization of functions and division of labor, distribution, exchange, regulation, slavery, serfdom, free labor and contract, to organized labor and organized capital is covered by the philosopher. At the present stage cooperation and socialistic tendencies are the phenomena to be accounted for. Mr. Spencer considers the former a small check on the latter. He distinguishes between conscious cooperation (conscious acting together to achieve a given end) and unconscious cooperation (pursuing private ends yet acting together to achieve a public end unthought of by the workers). Despite

failures of industrial cooperation, as ordinarily understood, Mr. Spencer thinks that cooperation of workers contracting for piece-work "would achieve the desideratum that the manual worker shall have for his product all which remains after due remuneration of the brain-worker," tho "it must be admitted that the practicability of such a system depends on character."

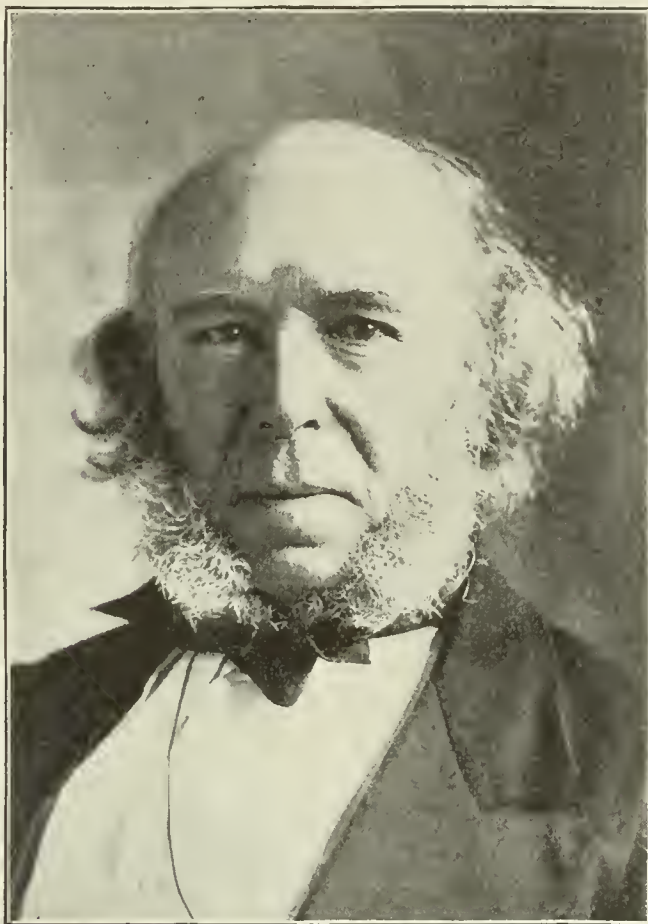
"He handles Socialism as an ideal, 'biologically fatal' and 'psychologically absurd.' In the chapter on 'Compound Free Labor' he says:

"It seems that in the course of social progress, parts, more or less large, of each society are sacrificed for the benefit of the society as a whole. In the earlier stages the sacrifice takes the form of mortality in the wars perpetually carried on during the struggle for existence between tribes and nations; and in later stages the sacrifice takes the form of mortality entailed by the commercial struggle, and the keen competition entailed by it. In either case men are used up for the benefit of posterity; and so long as they go on multiplying in excess of the means

of subsistence, there appears no remedy."

In the chapter entitled "Socialism," he further says: "The socialist does not ask what must happen if generation after generation the material well-being of the inferior is raised at the cost of lowering that of the superior. 'People who, in their corporate capacity, abolish the natural relation between merits and benefits, will presently be abolished themselves. Either they will have to go through the miseries of a slow decay, consequent on the increase of those unfit for the business of life, or they will be overrun by some people who have not pursued the foolish policy of fostering the worst at the expense of the best.' Socialism, in the second place, he claims, implies an impossible mental structure. 'The intensity of fellow feeling is to be such as to cause life-long self-sacrifice.' 'The character of all is to be so noble that it causes continuous sacrifice of self to others, and so ignoble that it continuously lets others sacrifice to self.' One not only is to love his neighbor as himself, but to love his neighbor's children as his own."

Mr. Spencer maintains that the socialist theory and practise are normal in the militant type of society, but cease to be normal as fast as the society becomes industrial in type. Socialism means to him a return from *contract* to *status*, the structure of an army, not under individual masters, but under the community as master. Socialism is fundamentally a question of the regulation of labor. The convert to socialism is not told that "if he is to be fed he must also be driven." "An entire loss of freedom will thus be the fate of those who do not deserve the freedom they possess. . . . Only a nature which will sacrifice everything to



From photograph by Elliott & Fry.
HERBERT SPENCER.

defend personal liberty of action, and is eager to defend the like liberties of action of others can permanently maintain free institutions."

Of the impending socialistic change he finds plenty of special evidence the world over: Militarism in Europe, public-school taxes, coercive legislation, etc. His opinion is strengthened by contemplating "the law of rhythm." "In the changes now toward increase of restraints on men and now toward decrease of them, one of the slowest and widest of rhythms is exhibited." How long this phase will last, and how it will come to an end, Mr. Spencer says can not be answered. But he anticipates that adaptation of human nature to the social state, amid all changes of society, will go on until complete:

"On the one hand by continual repression of aggressive instincts and exercise of feelings which prompt ministrations to public welfare, and on the other hand by the lapse of restraints, gradually becoming less necessary, there must be produced a kind of man so constituted that while fulfilling his own desires he fulfills also the social needs."

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

RECENT bank failures have given an impetus to agitation for the establishment of savings-banks in connection with the post-office department of the Government. The subject comes up in some form before nearly every session of Congress. The *Chicago Record*, one of the leading advocates of the system, has recently published a remarkable number of indorsements of the scheme as outlined in pending bills. But the most notable contribution to the bibliography of the subject is a monolog by Edward T. Heyn, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November. Main points of the work are thus summarized (*American Journal of Sociology*):

"Faith in the absolute solvency of the general Government has created a demand for a postal-savings department. Since there is about \$700,000,000 hoarded, its deposit and circulation would be of general advantage. Within two years at least \$1,000,000,000 would be deposited, enabling the Government to bring the national debt within the control of citizens. Government would be made more stable by the number of citizens who would make deposits in its own banks. Postal savings-banks have been introduced in all the leading countries except the United States, Ger-

many, and Switzerland, and in Germany there are many municipal savings-banks. The proposition to establish postal savings-banks in Great Britain was first introduced into Parliament in 1807, but the measure was not passed until 1861, when Gladstone carried it through Parliament. At the end of the first year, 2,535 persons had deposited nearly £2,000,000. There are now 11,000 offices. One out of every seven persons in England is a depositor. The total amount due depositors December 31, 1893, was £80,597,641. The interest for that year was £1,860,104. Before 1894 deposits were limited to £30 per year; since then £50 may be deposited. Investments may be made in government stock equal to the amount deposited. No interest is allowed on deposits exceeding £200, and the accumulations, after that amount is reached, are invested in government stock. Annuities of not less than £1 nor more than £100 may be purchased on the life of any person over five years of age. Postal banks were introduced into Canada in 1868. The system is similar to the English. June 30, 1896, there were 755 postal banks, 126,442 accounts remaining open, \$29,932,929 standing to credit of open accounts, \$944,524 allowed in interest for the year. Austria introduced the system in 1868. Interest is paid at 3 per cent. on one gulden and upward. Bonds are bought for depositors at market price. A clearing and check system has been established. In 1895, 1,917,784 deposits were made, aggregating 37,160,508 gulden. France introduced the system in 1881. There are 7,000 offices in France and Algiers. Three-per-cent. interest is paid. September 1, 1894, there were 2,224,813 depositors, of whom more than two thirds held less than 200 francs each. The amount due depositors December 31, 1893, was 610,793,920 francs. Belgium established postal banks in 1865. In 1886 the maximum sum upon which interest was paid was reduced from 12,000 to 5,000 francs, and further reduced to 3,000 francs in 1891, with interest at 3 per cent. Sweden established banks in 1883. Coupon receipts are there given for deposits. There are 369,000 depositors, and the bank controls an invested capital of 28,000,000 crowns. Russia adopted the system in 1889, Holland in 1886, and Italy in 1875. The English colonies have systems modeled after that of the mother country. In New Zealand the deposits number 202,276 and amount to 2,368,089. Hawaii introduced the system in 1886. Seventeen different bills have been introduced in the United States Congress. The Postmaster-General first recommended the establishment of the banks in 1871."

LESSONS OF THE SHERRY RAID.

THE sensational newspapers of the country have made the most of the facts that have come to light through hearings before the New York Police Commissioners regarding a "stag" banquet at "Sherry's" (a fashionable restaurant on Fifth Avenue), which Police Captain Chapman interrupted. At the hearings to determine whether the officer's conduct was justified, some testimony was given concerning the antics of several scantily clad female dancers and variety performers, which could not be printed in the newspapers, altho it appeared that the entire program reported to the police captain in advance was not carried out. The editors of the secular press find a number of important lessons in the affair.

Police Raids and Liberty.—"If the police can raid a private supper-party because the host entertains his guests with dancing and a variety show afterward, then are our homes and clubs in the same danger that Sherry's stood in, and, again, if the police are to be judges of what is permissible in entertainments it will be a sore trial to the belief and the dignity of the people to have to submit the plans of their pleasurable to the bluecoats. There is a suspicion that the police have about as much power as it is safe to give to them already, and as to their esthetic qualifications in such judgments there is at least room for debate. Up to the present in the trial of this case, nothing has indicated that the show given to a few of his friends by Mr. Seeley in a private room was different from the customary variety business of the cheaper theaters. The actors and singers were people employed in those theaters, and they did what the public expected of them in those theaters. Not one of them appears to have made so free an exhibition as they have made at certain clubs.

"It is by no means the purpose of this paper to uphold anything that is gross or offensive to morals; yet, as between the oppression that dictates what shall be done or said or sung in a home, a family, a club, or private gathering, and the coarseness that may be indulged in the absence of such oppression, we unhesitatingly



BACK IN CHICAGO AND EVERYBODY GLAD TO SEE HIM.

—The Record, Chicago.

declare for liberty. When police or other officers arrogate to themselves what shall be done in a theater or other place to which the general public has admission they have a large measure of public support and public respect, providing they show themselves capable of intelligent discrimination; but their right to invade a private gathering, not on information, but on allegation, and treat all present as if they were habitual offenders against the law is most roundly disputed."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Wealth Gives No License to Sensualism.—"A man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses. Wealth does not release him from his obligation to be useful in the world, and does not give him the license to spend his life in riotous living. On the contrary, the greater the wealth the greater the obligation to use it in such a way as to produce the greatest benefits. The wealthy man who does his duty is always a busy man, and keeps his money employed in such a way as that others may receive benefits therefrom. Such a man is a public benefactor and his wealth is a public blessing. But when a man of means conceives the idea that the great and only aim in life is to spend his money in gratifying his own appetites and pleasures, he is almost sure to fall into epicurianism and debauchery. When a man pursues pleasure as a business, he defeats his own aim, and all things soon become stale, flat, and unprofitable. His mind is always at work to invent some new pleasure and pastime, and the man whose tastes and aspirations go no higher than his appetites will necessarily fall into the worst form of sensualism.

"That's what's the matter with Mr. Seeley and those of his set. They have nothing to do but to amuse themselves, and they make no other use of their money than to spend it in pursuit of their own lascivious pleasures. Idleness and money are a dangerous combination, and such men and their wealth are a curse rather than a blessing to the community in which they live."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

Social System Dying at the Top?—"Whether looked upon as an inspired, a poetic, a literary or a historic passage, the biblical episode of Belshazzar's feast and Daniel's judgment establish a principle that age has only helped to confirm; the orgies of the ruling class are an unerring symptom of approaching social upheavals. The recent 'Seeley dinner' in New York city, taken in connection with numerous other similar instances, points the finger upon what the near future has in store.

"Clinton Burton Seeley, a rich manufacturer, gave a banquet in which his brother, about to be married, was to bid good-by to bachelorhood. Some twenty-five other guests were invited. These were picked from the cream of our 'élite'; they were the pillars of 'morality,' 'law and order,' 'civic virtue'. . . . The police broke in upon information that the banquet was an immoral affair. The matter is now undergoing examination. The testimony is of such nature that even our most indecent papers dare not reproduce it. Amid flowing champagne our 'pillars of morality,' conspicuous in 'reform movements,' and on 'reform' platforms, were the disgraceful audience to sights and songs, frequently participated in by them, that would have been considered revolting even by those who make it a virtue of being 'tough.'

"When a social system is about to go down, it dies out at its top. Morally gangrened by its capitalist functions, the capitalist class has become a public nuisance, whose mephitic exhalations strike the nostrils of the proletariat, urging them on to put an end to plague."—*The People (Socialist-Labor), New York.*

New Laws Against Lynching.—In a valuable review of "Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1896," W. B. Shaw gives (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, January) the following data concerning legislative movements to suppress lynching and other forms of mob violence:

"In 1893 Georgia and North Carolina made lynching a felony, and required sheriffs to summon a posse whenever there was reason to believe that a lynching would be attempted. In December, 1895, the Georgia law was amended so as to require the sheriff or other officer to report the names of persons engaged in attempts to interfere with the execution of justice. Failure to make such report, or the rendering of a false report in any case, was made a sufficient cause for removal from office by the governor on presentment of the grand jury. In North Carolina, in case the county commissioners failed to furnish a guard for protection against a lynching-party, after the sheriff had called on them for such a guard, the county was made liable for damages resulting from the lynching. In South Carolina this principle of liability has now been still further extended, so that the county is compelled to pay \$2,000 in case of any death from lynching, regardless of the conduct of the officers, and may recover damages in turn from individual offenders. On proof of connivance with lynchers, an officer charged with the custody of a prisoner is disqualified thereby for any public office. In Ohio, also, where mob violence had begun to be more prevalent, perhaps, than in most Northern States, the legislature has provided that the person injured thereby, or his heirs, shall have a right of action against the county. The limit of damages thus recoverable is placed at \$5,000, and the county, in turn, may recover from the participants in the outrage."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

STORMY PETREL ECKELS says it wasn't much of a blow out West anyway.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

WHEN Yale College gave to Mr. Platt an honorary degree in 1876, it very fittingly made him a master of arts.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

EVEN if it were not Congress, it would probably be cyclones or cloudbursts, or grasshoppers. It's only a matter of form.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

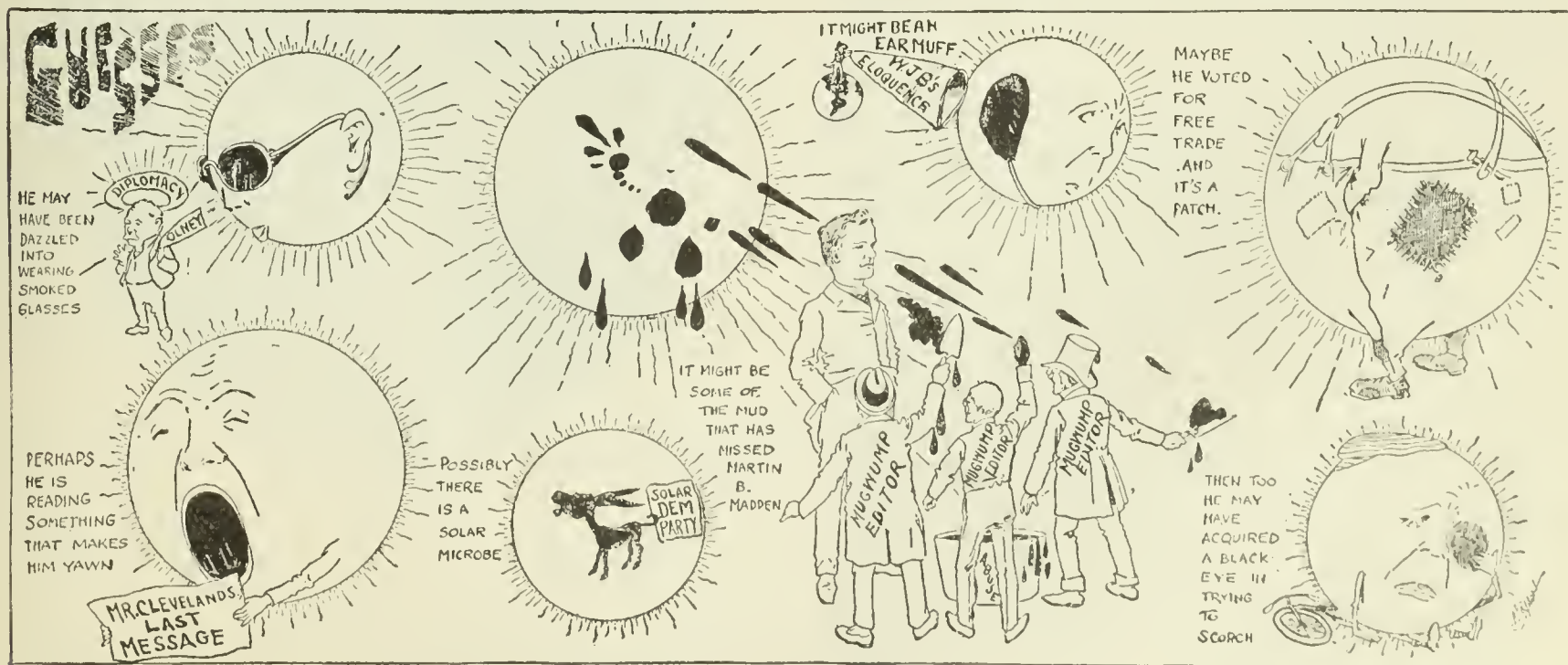
THE United States and Great Britain have arranged an agreement that they will quarrel in the future only in a perfectly peaceful manner.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IN addition to the several interesting senatorial contests now on, Corbett and Fitzsimmons have signed for their annual filibustering expedition.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE recent experience of Mr. Wanamaker shows that the Republican politicians have very little use for the business man in politics after the campaign subscriptions are made.—*The Journal, New York.*

WITH the outcropping of suggestions of a currency commission, a tariff commission, a census commission, and what not, there is just the trace of a likelihood that the commission business may be overdone. This is one of the infant industries that should not be developed hastily.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

THE news from Chicago that Abraham Lincoln's son is managing balls and other social "functions" for the Four Hundred of that aristocratic city has something almost sad about it. If Abraham Lincoln's son's father could only know of it, he would smile his most serious smile and then put his feet upon the mantel and think.—*The World, New York.*



THAT SPOT ON THE SUN, WHAT IS IT?

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY MALADIES OF FRANCE.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE was on Christmas eve received into the French Academy, François Coppée and Ludovic Halévy acting as his "godfathers." He took the seat made vacant by the pathetic death of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and his speech was, of course, a eulogy of that great Frenchman. It is not to that, however, but to M. Gréard's address of reception, that we direct attention just now. Portions of M. Gréard's ad-



M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

dress are translated in the London *Academy*, and we give below a passage relating to what he calls the "temporary maladies of he wits of France"—Naturalism, or Realism, and Symbolism—and M. Anatole France's relations thereto. Said M. Gréard (vice-rector of the Academy):

"The art of the seventeenth century believed in virtue; the art of the eighteenth believed in reason; our own century for a time believed in passion. But it would seem that in this present day there is no faith but in one thing—instinct, the base and brutal instinct of which naturalism has declared itself the apostle. . . . Caught at its real origin, at the moment of its primal inspiration, naturalism is found to have been the legitimate reaction of the spirit of observation, justified by reason and knowledge, against the abuses of sentiment. And, indeed, how shall we ignore the riches of those elements with which this fruitful alluvial action endowed the exhausted soil of our literature? Are you [M. France] not, even you too, a realist? Your descriptions, your analyses, all your marvelous pictures of the physical world and of the moral, do they not proceed from the principles of that very school, if by naturalism we are to understand, as Balzac and Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve and Taine understood, a direct intuition, a frank expression of the things of life? That which offends you is the systematic exaggeration of these principles which has followed the first impulse of happy innovation; what offends you is the error encouraged by a far too easy success, which has produced triviality of observation, impoverishment of ideas, and the triumph of workmanship or process. Your Attic moderation has never been

able to reconcile itself with this encumbered style of writing, in which every phrase is somewhat like a storehouse for household furniture; neither this have you suffered, nor the vaporous phrasing of the Symbolists, across which attentive eyes perceive a something, as in the lantern of the fabulist, but fail to distinguish what. Who will prescribe a remedy for these temporary maladies of the wits of France? To-day, from every point of the compass, men are summoning the ideal; these climb towers, and those cry, 'Sister Anne, do you see nothing coming?' It is now many years since you, the first, gave vent to a cry of distress, and to a call for the reaction of good sense and good taste. 'It is asserted,' you wrote, 'that the naturalistic novel is part of a literature founded upon science. But, in truth, it is denied by science, which knows only truth, and by art, which knows only beauty. The naturalistic novel drags in vain from one to the other its flat deformity. The one and the other reject it. It is of no use, and it is ugly. . . . Would art be worth what it costs us if it had not the use of sowing our lives with charming images?'

We quote also the following portion of the same address, relating to the new Academician's views of fiction:

"Your novels, monsieur, your stories, are full of those images of delight; and I am sure it is by no means this part of your work that seems to you least happy. A friend once asked you what form of literary invention was most to be recommended to those fain to wield the pen. 'That of a story,' you replied, 'a story no longer than your finger.' The very nature of the story is to be rapid and brief; it suits thereby a society like our own, which is busy and counts its hours. In a few phrases it encloses much reason, and bestows more thoughts than it puts into words. It is a dish for the epicure, and a dainty for men of wit. You have an infinite admiration for Balzac in his power; he is in your eyes the greatest historian of modern society. But why did he not practise further the graceful and lucid story—the story of French literature—which can be read in a breath and flies across centuries, such as 'Daphnis and Chloe,' the 'Princesse de Clèves,' 'Paul et Virginie,' or 'Manon Lescaut'? As for yourself, you have done better than to draw up the laws of this literature, you have also bestowed upon us its models. The pleasantly deceptive titles of your books promise us a single story; we open them, and a flock flies forth."

MADAME NORDICA'S REVENGE.

IT will be recalled that Mme. Nordica's reason for drawing out of the Metropolitan Opera Company this year was because the part of *Brunhilde* had been promised to Melba. Upon the advice of Jean de Reszke, Melba determined to essay a Wagnerian rôle this year and Mme. Nordica, who had assumed the rôle of *Brunhilde* heretofore, felt that her toes were being unwarrantedly tramped upon. She has had her revenge, however, in the quick abandonment of the rôle which Melba has been compelled to make in order to save her voice. Here is Melba's statement:

"Boston, Jan. 5: As strong as I find the rôle of *Brunhilde*, I do not intend singing it again, at least for some years. My last reason for this decision is my belief that in singing it often there would be danger of injuring my voice. My opinion is confirmed by the advice of those whom I consider good authority.

"I wish it to be understood that I say this only in reference to my individual case, and that I do not assume to give advice to other artists on this subject. NELLIE MELBA."

Taking this for an occasion, *The Journal* (New York) has been obtaining expressions of opinion from various musical experts on the question whether Wagnerian rôles injure the voice. Among those solicited for an opinion was Mme. Nordica, who improved her opportunity by wiring from Canton, Ohio, under date of January 8, the following:

"To sing Wagner without injury to the voice requires only that one be properly and peculiarly equipped for the enterprise, not solely in the matter of instruction and training, but also as regards physique and certain other accidental attributes. The ath-

lete would not attempt a feat of skill and prowess without scrupulous preparation, unless he resigned himself in advance to defeat. And certain achievements are beyond the reach of all except a few peculiarly endowed, even if the preparation and training be never so thorough. A Sandow, for instance, makes light of a task under which a rival not so well fitted by merely natural advantages bends and falls.

"Indeed, it is a source of wonder to me that this question should have attracted such serious consideration and plausible contention in view of the perfectly obvious facts close at hand that would seem to forbid discussion. Did not the Messrs. de Reszke and myself sing Wagner musically last season? And have either they or I suffered any ill in consequence? Does not the long and arduous and unfailingly successful careers of such Wagnerian singers as Materna, Lehman, Klahfsky, and Brandt overthrow the notion that some persons seem so determined to establish that the peerless master's music means sure and speedy hurt to the vocal organization? In truth, I can not recall any great singer who has suffered from repeated appearances in Wagnerian rôles.

"Wagner's music never injured any one who could sing it and who knew how. To know how—that means much thought, much study, much work. The effort involved I would not for a moment seem to depreciate; but that the effort is too severe, if the conditions be proper, that I gainsay insistently. I have known many beautiful voices, on the other hand, ruined by trying to master Donizetti, Bellini, and Gounod.

"As to the virtue and import of Wagner's work—surely we have got beyond discussing that. LILLIAN NORDICA."

As for the general discussion that has been elicited we give here some additional utterances, among them one by Mme. Litvinne, who has been asked to assume the Wagnerian rôles abandoned by Melba:

"In all the range of operatic music there is nothing which compares in greatness of effect with the works of Wagner. He stands alone—the master whom many have striven to imitate, but who never once permitted himself to borrow an idea from another.

depends on the artist. To interpret the master's music demands training the most perfect and severe. It demands that the singer shall be as perfect in his or her art as the limitations imposed by nature will admit of. That means that the artist must have absolute command of his or her voice. Given such conditions,



MME. MELBA.

there need be no fear of injuring the voice or of suffering more fatigue than should be expected after hours of hard physical and intellectual work, to say nothing of the emotional strain incidental to any artistic effort. At this moment, for example, I have just returned from singing the most trying part I know—that of *Siegfried*. And I certainly do not feel sufficient fatigue to interfere with my enjoyment of affairs outside the Metropolitan Opera House.

"But this is a proposition which hardly needs demonstration. If the singing of Wagner produced injurious physical effects, artists would not rush to their doom quite so eagerly. And what operatic artist is there who is not anxious to sing in Wagner opera? JEAN DE RESZKE."

"In America more than in any other country, except Germany, is the kingship of Wagner established beyond question. For evidence of this let one observe the audiences that gather at every Wagnerian presentation. It is amazing! And in honoring Wagner New York honors itself, and places itself on a superior musical plane to almost any other capital in the world.

"In order to sing Wagner in German, my brother and I devoted much time and labor to studying the language in which the great master wrote and thought—the language which he himself welded indissolubly with music the most marvelous. We knew that only by learning that language could we qualify ourselves to interpret the master's works. Even in France and Italy now they insist upon having Wagner's operas presented in the German.

"The amount of study demanded by Wagner is prodigious. Jean and I, for example, devoted a year and a half to the close and laborious study of *Siegfried* before we ventured to appear in that opera. And it was very much the same with *Tristan*.

"Of course, it is no holiday pastime to interpret Wagner. But the strain on the voice and the physique which it involves has been absurdly exaggerated. No great artistic achievement is possible without fatigue, but with the training and experience



MME. NORDICA.

Wagner's music stands above considerations of country and period. It is the music not alone of the future but of the present, and not alone of the present but of all time. It is universal and all-embracing. It interprets all human emotion, all passion.

"It is true that the singing of some Wagner parts involves a physical tax on the singer, but it is true only in a measure. All

that are necessary to make a man or a woman an artist such fatigue is reduced to a minimum, and will produce no ill effects.

"EDOUARD DE RESZKE."

"It is humanly impossible for one singer to say what music will or will not fatigue another singer. One can only speak from the standpoint of one's own personal experience. Wagner's music is a great strain upon one's emotional and nervous temperament. That is why one must go slowly in taking up Wagnerian rôles for study or interpretation.

"As one gets older in one's career, and more experienced, one can progressively essay heavier and heavier and heavier rôles, provided one has the volume and quality of voice appropriate to these parts.

"It has been my plan and my hope to do so. It is only, I think, when a woman shall have arrived at the highest stage of artistic



FELIA LITVINNE.

and physical development of which she is capable that she should try such parts as the *Brunhilde* and *Isolde*. Tho I can hardly contain my impatience to attempt them, I feel that I am still too young to stand the nervous and physical strain, altho I am convinced, from the study I have already given them, that they would in no way fatigue my voice. When one has before one such inspiring work to do, one's ambition can never flag; but I wish to approach these heavier rôles slowly and with all reverence.

EMMA EAMES STORY."

"I do not believe that Wagner's music is calculated to fatigue the voice to a greater degree than any other music. But it must be remembered that the only Wagner rôles which I have sung are the *King* in 'Lohengrin'; the *Landgrave*, in 'Tannhauser,' and *Pogner*, in the 'Meistersinger'—none of them being arduous parts. In my humble opinion this soothing music should not fatigue any artist except one who is in ill health or whose voice is naturally feeble. For artists who are sure of themselves—like Jean and Edouard de Reszke, for example—such parts would be nothing but beneficial vocally.

"Never has Jean been so sublime as in 'Siegfried,' nor has the beautiful organ of Edouard ever sounded better than in 'King Marke' and in the 'Wanderer.'

"As for me, yes, I am certainly a Wagner fanatic. I admire him more than any other composer; but that does not prevent me from continuing as of old to admire Meyerbeer, Gounod, and Verdi. To my thinking Wagner ought to be placed above all others, almost, perhaps, as one would place a divinity. His orchestration is incomparable, and ravishes all who hear it.

"POL PLANCON."

"It is the ambition of every artiste to interpret Wagner's works, and this would not be the case if the effort were so great a strain as to be injurious. It is certain that I do not feel a bit tired after my performances this afternoon, which was unusually trying, because it was so unexpected. It was not until this morning that the management informed me that Mme. Melba was too ill to appear as *Brunhilde*, and asked me to take her place. I had never rehearsed the part, altho, of course, I was familiar with the music, and had gone through it in private with M. Jean de Reszke. Nevertheless I suffered from nothing beyond the nervousness natural at such a time. I am now studying the part of *Orthruda*, which I will sing when 'Lohengrin' is presented, later in the season.

FELIA LITVINNE."

A STORY OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

IT is a stupid editor who accepts as true all the stories told about noted literary persons or any other noted persons, that appear in the daily papers; but when a well-known newspaper man puts his own name to an article, the presumption is in favor of its correctness. An article signed by Frank Pixley appears in the *Chicago Times-Herald* telling how Lafcadio Hearn made a newspaper reputation in a single night on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"It was a red-hot night for news. One after another all the star members of the staff had been sent out on assignments until the city room was practically vacant. A rough, uncouth, queer-looking tramp sauntered in and asked for a job. The city editor told him there was nothing for him and turned to answer the telephone. Over the wire came the information that evidences of a murder had been discovered at the city gas-works. The caller was just shuffling out of the room when the city editor hung up the receiver and called out: 'Wait a minute! Go out to the city gas-works and see what's the matter there. Come back as soon as you can.'

"The stranger was back again within an hour. 'It's a murder,' he said, and went into the reporters' room. A half-hour later, when the city editor entered the room, he found the new reporter lying full length upon the top of a long table, while the blank paper was held close to his face because of an affection of the eyes which prevented the eyeballs from turning in their sockets. Picking up a few pages of the manuscript, which was beautifully written and had the fineness of copper-plate, the editor read it carefully and then laid his hand gently upon the writer's head. This instantly elicited a snarl like that of a wild beast. 'It's all right,' remarked the editor. 'Keep your temper. You may give us all of that stuff you can write.'

"The stranger continued to write until long after midnight, and his matter filled three columns. It gave all the details of one of the most horrible murders in the history of modern crime—the killing of an official of the gas company by an employee, who dismembered his victim's body and cremated the fragments in a coke-furnace.

"The description of this crime had all the fascination of Edgar Allan Poe's gruesome tales, and the story of the 'gashouse murder' became a reportorial classic. The unknown who wrote it never had been heard from before that time, tho his name afterward became well known to lovers of American literature. It was the initial appearance in newspaper work of Lafcadio Hearn."

TIME was when the authorities of Russia were after Count Lyof Tolstoi as they are now after his brother Nicholas, for conduct meriting excommunication from the church and confiscation of his estates. The complaints were carried to the late Czar, Alexander III., and he sent for the Count and requested him to cease writing, or change his style.

"Will your Majesty," answered Tolstoi, "doff for an instant your imperial mantle, and judge my works not as an autocrat, but as a mere ordinary man? If a single word of my writing offends your human sense, I will cut off my right hand."

Alexander, says a writer in *The Tribune*, became thoughtful, did not reply, and took cordial leave of the novelist, who, no matter what he wrote, was ever afterward treated with remarkable indulgence. In spite of the late Czar's deep respect, regard, and affection for his old tutor, Pobiedonotsoff, he sternly bade the Procurator of the Holy Synod to be silent on one memorable occasion, when the question was raised by that functionary as to whether the writings and the teachings of the great apostle of Christian socialism were not of a character to deserve the ban of the church.

GLADSTONE AS A BOOK-COLLECTOR.

IT is only the odds and ends of his time, Mr. Gladstone says apologetically, that could be given to the collecting of books; but he seems to have done pretty well, inasmuch as his collection amounts to about 35,000 volumes. We quote below the greater portion of a letter written by him to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who is getting up a "Dictionary of English Book Collections." The letter is published in *The Academy*, and, we are told, is "written in a firm and bold hand, with hardly a correction." It is dated at Hawarden, September 9, 1896:

"DEAR MR. QUARITCH—The regiment of book-collectors stands in no need of recruits; and, even if its ranks were thin, I doubt if I am qualified to enlist. I have in my time been a purchaser to the extent of about thirty-five thousand volumes, and I might therefore abide a quantitative test; but, as I fear, no other. A book-collector ought, as I conceive, to possess the following six qualifications: appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination, and perseverance. Of these I have only had two, the first and the last, and these are not the most important. Restricted visual power now imposes upon me a serious amount of disability; and, speaking generally, I have retired from the list of purchasers. I am gradually transferring the bulk of my library to the Institution of St. Deiniol's at this place, which I hope to succeed in founding; but I retain certain branches for use, and a few of what are to me treasures, tho you would, I apprehend, refuse to most of them a place on your shelves.

"The oldest book I have, that is to say the one longest in my possession, was presented to me personally by Mrs. Hannah More. It is a copy of her 'Sacred Dramas,' printed and given to me in 1815, eighty-one years ago; and was accompanied with a pretty introductory sentence, of which I remember only the first words. They were these: 'As you have just come into this world, and I am just going out of it, allow me,' and so forth.

"My purchases commenced a few years after that time, and I have a variety of books acquired at Eton. Among them is a copy of Mr. Hallam's 'Constitutional History,' in quarto, presented to me by his son Arthur, the subject of 'In Memoriam,' and at that period my dearest friend.

"Book-buyers of the present day have immense advantages in the extended accessibility and cheapness of books which, whether in the ancient or modern languages, ought to be considered classical. . . . In one respect only they have lost ground, and that is in regard to bookbinding. It is (as a general rule; I am not complaining in my own case) much dearer than it was seventy and eighty years back, and, notwithstanding abolitions of duty and enlarged use of machinery, it is generally worse in that vitally important particular, the easy opening of a book. Our case contrasts very unfavorably with cases such as those of France and Italy. . . .

"Tho, as I have said, a beggarly collector, I have had a few specialties. One I will mention. I accumulated more than thirty distinct *rifacimenti* of the 'Book of Common Prayer.' Many of these had prefaces which commonly ran to this effect: 'The Prayer-book is excellent. But it has some blemishes. Let them be removed, and it will find universal acceptance. Accordingly I have performed this operation; and I now give "the Reformed Prayer-book" to the world.' But I have never obtained, and have never seen, a second edition of any one of these productions. I greatly doubt whether they have usually paid their printer's bills."

The London *Spectator* takes some exceptions to Mr. Gladstone's letter, which, it confesses at the outset it can hardly understand. It objects to his use of "a barbaric word like vitalizing," and especially objects to his "over-kindly" view of book collectors in general. It says:

"Why should book-collecting 'vitalize' anybody any more than collecting stamps, or shaving-dishes, or buttons, or any other of the thousand things in collecting which idle men with money and a false kind of diligence have made for themselves an appearance of occupation? . . . What is there in a book apart from the thoughts in it to 'vitalize' any mind? Mr. Gladstone himself would not seek for able men among the curators or clerks of the Bibliothèque Nationale or of the library of the British Museum, tho many in both establishments are doubtless adepts in bibliog-

raphy. He himself is one of the best-instructed men in Europe, but it is not because he has purchased thirty thousand volumes in his lifetime, but because he has the secret of so reading as to pluck the vitality out of a book in an amazingly short space of time, and with the aid of a magnificent memory has used that power persistently throughout an unusually long life. We have great respect for the man who, caring about some special subject, say the historic relation of Europe to Asia, buys every book he can which will enlighten him upon that topic, and then, widening his interests, gradually accumulates a formidable library; but the book-collector merely as such stands no higher in our judgment than the philatelist, or the man who once passed his leisure in collecting walking-sticks."

NEW DEPARTURE BY WHISTLER.

THE *Art Journal* (January) reproduces two remarkable works by Mr. Whistler, who, it says, has exhibited a notable artistic activity during the past year or two: "By far the most important is 'The Master-Smith of Lyme Regis' . . . and altho the reproduction can not carry all the power of the original, a fair idea is rendered of this extraordinary masterpiece. Painted, in all its preliminary stages, at the Dorset watering-place last year,



JAMES A. M. WHISTLER.

the picture-portrait of a worthy man in the village deserves to rank with the 'Tailor' of Moroni in the National Gallery, with Franz Hals in Holland, and Velasquez in Madrid. The strength of the painter was never more thoroughly revealed, and if it be permissible to compare it with his own previous achievements, it is a very remarkable advance on the daintiness of the 'Little White Girl,' or the wonderfulness of the portrait of the Comte de Montesquieu. In Mr. Whistler's art the picture stands, so far, entirely alone. The manly vigor of the smith, black-avised and strong in the power of real labor, looking the whole world in the face with the calm dignity of the honest man, displays a character such as even the most ardent admirer of the artist could perhaps scarcely believe possible from his brush." In complete contrast is the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis"—a "little girl—a little delicate, a trifle sad, having her hair carelessly over one shoulder." Judging from the reproduction this in its own exquisite way is as much a new departure as the "Smith." Both pictures, it is said, are likely to find a home in America. Mr. Whistler is busy, besides, with several full-length portraits and other works—pastel, etching, and lithographing being for the moment laid aside.

A CHARMING BOOK OF MEMORIES.

MRS. MARY COWDEN-CLARKE is in her eighty-seventh year. She is a daughter of Vincent Novello, the able musician and still abler editor of music, to whom the world owes a larger debt than it is conscious of for rescuing some of the finest compositions of the past from oblivion. Clara Novello, the once famous singer, was her sister, and her brother founded the famous London publishing-house that still bears the name, and is the greatest music-publishing concern in the world. Thus, through her family (and her friends the Littletons, who succeeded to the business) she was in touch with the best of music and musicians throughout the most interesting period of this most musical century. But at seventeen she married Charles Cowden-Clarke, a man of letters and a lecturer of taste and ability, the friend and journalistic assistant of Leigh Hunt, a friend of Charles Lamb, and writer of some pleasant but forgotten books which did much to educate middle-class England at a time when it wanted educating very badly indeed. And she herself took to the pen, and earned for herself the notable distinction of being the first (and so far the only) woman who has edited Shakespeare; and (what perhaps is her most useful and lasting achievement) she compiled the well-known "Concordance to Shakespeare." Thus to music and musicians she adds a long and notable intimacy with the literature and the men of letters of her time.

Here is a glimpse of herself as a girl, and of Hunt, and Keats and Shelley:

"Besides the guests above named, there were often present Charles and Mary Lamb, Leigh Hunt, John Keats, and ever-welcome, ever young-hearted Charles Cowden-Clarke. My enthusiasm—child as I was—for these distinguished visitors was curiously strong. I can remember once creeping round to where Leigh Hunt's hand rested on the back of the sofa upon which he sat and giving it a quiet kiss—because I heard he was a *poet*. And I have even now full recollection of the reverent look with which I regarded John Keats, as he leaned against the side of the organ, listening with rapt attention to my father's music. Keats's favorite position—one foot raised on his other knee—still remains imprinted on my memory; as also does the last time I saw him, half-reclining on some chairs that formed a couch for him when he was staying at Leigh Hunt's house, just before leaving England for Italy. Another poet reminiscence I have—of jumping up to peer over the parlor window-blind to have a peep at Shelley, who I had heard was leaving, after a visit he had just paid to my father upstairs. Well was I rewarded, for, as he passed before our house, he gave a glance up at it, and I beheld his seraph-like face, with its blue eyes, and aureoled by its golden hair."

"He was as fond of long walks as we were, and had equal admiration for Enfield and its environs as we had. He showed us the very spot where a dog had been pertinacious in following him, and whom he sought to get rid of by *tiring him out* (!), had given up the contest of perseverance, and had dropped down under a hedge dead-beat.

"Another time during this visit to the Lambs, he had given his arm to me and left my husband to escort Miss Lamb, who walked at rather more slow a pace than her brother, while we were going to spend the evening at the house of a somewhat prim lady-school-mistress. On entering the room, Charles Lamb introduced me to this rather formal hostess with the words, 'Mrs. ———, I've brought you the wife of the man who mortally hates your husband,' and when the lady replied by a polite inquiry after Miss Lamb, hoping she was quite well, Charles Lamb said, 'She has a terrible fit of toothache this evening, so Mr. Cowden-Clarke remained to keep her company.' Soon after this, the two appearing, Lamb went on to say, 'Mrs. Cowden-Clarke has been telling me, as we came along, that she hopes that you have sprats for 'supper.' The lady's puzzled look, contrasted by the smiling calmness with which we stood by listening to him, were precisely the effects that amused Lamb to produce. I have heard him say that he never stammered when he told a lie. This was in humorous reference to the slight hesitation in his speech which he often had when talking.

"On the last evening of this delightful visit, Charles Lamb

(who was fond of whist and had asked us whether we were good hands at the game, we disclaiming any such excellence; this had brought his rejoinder of 'Oh, then, I'll not ask you to play; I hate playing with bad players') said, 'Let's have a game of whist, just to see what you are like'; and at the end of the trial he burst out with, 'If I had known you could play as well as this, we would have had whist every evening.' He was the cordiallest of hosts—playful, genial, hospitably promotive of pleasurable things, walks, cheerful meals, and the very best of talk. It had been said of him that he always said the best thing of the evening, when even the finest spirits of the time met together. His hospitality while we were visiting him that memorable week, the incidents of which I have been recording, was characteristically manifested one day, in his own peculiarly whimsical way, by his starting up from dinner, hastening to the front garden-gate, and opening it for a donkey that he saw standing there, and looking, as Lamb said, as if it wanted to come in and munch some of the grass growing so plentifully behind the railing."

The musical recollections, of course, are many. Here is one of the best—of Malibran and Mendelssohn:

"We had not yet left Frith Street when a most memorable musical evening took place there. It was just after Malibran's marriage with De Beriot, and they both came to a party at our house. De Beriot played in a string quartet by Haydn, his tone being one of the loveliest I ever heard on the violin, not excepting that of Paganini, who certainly was a marvelous executant. Then Malibran gave, in generously lavish succession, Mozart's 'Non piu di fiori,' with Willman's obligato accompaniment on the corno di bassetto; a 'Sancta Maria' of her host's composition (which she sang at sight with consummate effect and expression); a tenderly graceful air, 'Ah, rien n'est doux comme la voix qui dit je t'aime,' and lastly a spirited mariner's song, with a sailorly burden, chiming with their rope-hauling. In these two latter she accompanied herself; and when she had concluded, amid a rave of admiring plaudits from all present, she ran up to one of the heartiest among the applauding guests, Felix Mendelssohn, and said, in her own winning, playfully imperious manner (which a touch of foreign speech and accent made only the more fascinating), 'Now, Mr. Mendelssohn, I never do nothing for nothing; you must play for me, now I have sung for you.' He, 'nothing loath,' let her lead him to the pianoforte, where he dashed into a wonderfully impulsive extempore, masterly, musician-like, full of gusto. In this marvelous improvisation he introduced the several pieces Malibran had just sung, working them with admirable skill one after the other, and finally in combination, the four subjects blended together in elaborate counterpoint. When Mendelssohn had finished playing, my father turned to a friend near him and said, 'He has done some things that seem to me to be impossible, even after I have heard them done.'"

NOTES.

"THE best reader in New York," said Alfred Ayres at a recent meeting of the Werner Society, as reported in *The Home Journal*, "is a man past middle age, who never was a strong man, is now not in good health, has not voice enough to be heard by a roomful of people such as this, and yet, so far as my knowledge goes, he is the best reader in New York. That is William Winter, the poet and dramatic critic. He reads his own poems admirably. It is worth going a long way to hear William Winter read one of his own poems. Nothing have I heard in New York from any of the professionals that is at all to be compared with him; and he does it with very little voice; you have to get near to hear him; but, when you do get near, the more you know about the art of reading the more you enjoy him."

THE American correspondent of the London *Academy* thinks there is a total lack of judicial temper and sense of proportion in American critics, that there is "a tacit league of appreciation" among certain authors who are "good fellows" and have secured "a great publisher's imprint," and that there are no bounds to the tenderness and good-will with which they handle each other. As an instance in point, the "extravagant praise" heaped upon H. C. Bunner since his death a few months ago is cited.

MRS. MEYNELL, of London, says of literary qualifications: "The one thing needful is capacity. All the rest is a mere matter of course. There is always plenty of competition, but in this respect our profession is like any other, and, as to the difficulties people talk about, I believe they are mostly from within rather than from without." She lays emphasis on the importance of physical strength and advises authors to avoid the stooping shoulders by writing, as she does, sitting in a low chair at the writing-table.

SCIENCE.

CLEVER IDIOTS.

SPECIALISTS in mental disease are well acquainted with the fact that special aptitudes, out of all proportion to normal mental development, are often exhibited by a certain type of idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons. These persons, who are exceptionally clever in just one line and idiotic in all others, are called by the French *idiots savants* (learned idiots). They are described in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Dr. Frederick Peterson, in an interesting article from which we make several extracts below. Says Dr. Peterson:

"There are many cases of the kind recorded in literature, and it is not at all uncommon to hear of idiots in our newspapers and museums who are exhibited as musical prodigies, 'calculating boys,' and the like. Beyond the fact of the existence of such curiosities, and the record of their deeds, there has been little or nothing written in explanation of these phenomena. The psychology of the condition is exceedingly obscure, and even were the physiological processes which underlie special aptitudes understood, there would still remain the mystery of the manifestation of particular talents or faculties in minds otherwise blank or defective. . . .

"The aptitudes may be summarized as follows:

"Arithmetical faculty, musical faculty, special memories, imitative faculty, modeling faculty, delineative faculty, faculty for painting, aptitude for games (draughts, etc.), aptitude for buffoonery.

"This is not a classification, but merely an arrangement for examination of the instances cited under each heading. Some of these captions really include others. Thus, special memories would cover usually the musical faculty. The imitative faculty should include possibly the repetition of musical airs and compositions, drawings and paintings from objects, as well as imitations of gestures and actions. Arithmetical faculty is a qualification which perhaps encompasses too much, since this aptitude in the mentally defective is generally restricted to calculation only. The term 'musical faculty' also is to be understood in a limited sense, since the musical prodigies of this description rarely exhibit more than a phenomenal memory for musical compositions. Under the heading of aptitude for buffoonery, I have thought proper to place such defectives as evince a talent for wit and humor of a low order, as is instanced in some of the historical court fools and buffoons."

As arithmetical idiots, Dr. Peterson quotes a large number of cases, including that of an idiot described by Dr. Howe, who had little use of language, yet possessed astonishing powers of reckoning, and, if one's age were told him, would give the number of minutes one had lived in a very short time. Other similar cases were that of an imbecile at Salzburg who would solve the most difficult problems in mental arithmetic with incredible rapidity, and that of Dase, a German, extremely stupid and dull in other directions, never able to master a word of any language but his own, but a mathematical genius. Of thirteen mathematical prodigies described by Dr. E. W. Scripture in a recent article, seven were "learned idiots." Concerning the arithmetical idiot, Dr. Peterson concludes as follows:

"First, the mathematical aptitude in idiocy is never of a high order. The faculty consists entirely of excessive powers in mental arithmetic—in simple calculation, which is a better term to apply to it. Secondly, it is instinctive and congenital. It is observed only in the congenital variety of idiots, imbeciles, and degenerates; and on careful examination we shall find anatomical and physiological as well as psychological stigmata of degeneration in such cases. Thirdly, much of the faculty is due to the increased power of visualization—to great development of certain parts of the sight centers. Most of us in mental arithmetic compute by means of visual images. We, who have been educated to cipher, see the figures before us in computation. Individuals who have been made to employ objects—such as the fingers,

grain, pebbles, or the abacus—visualize these objects in their mental arithmetic."

Among the musical idiots, Dr. Peterson enumerates Blind Tom and others of the same grade, remarking that among these too the musical power is not creative, but consists largely of an over-developed auditory memory. Among those whose memories were developed in some other special direction he notes a man who was quite devoid of mental faculties yet "remembered the day of burial of every person who had died in the parish for thirty-five years, and who could repeat with perfect accuracy the names and ages of the deceased and of the mourners at the funeral," and one "who was unable to count twenty, yet could name all the saints of the calendar and the days of their respective *fêtes*." Some of the *idiots savants* have wonderful imitative powers, others model, draw, or paint with skill, still others play checkers or other games, and finally others have great talent for a certain coarse kind of wit. These last were the court fools and jesters of old days; at least they were so originally, altho of course they had plenty of imitators among normal persons. The latter were known as "artificial fools" in opposition to the real idiots or "natural" fools. In conclusion Dr. Peterson notes that all these aptitudes are of an equally low grade. He says:

"They consist chiefly of great powers of memory, visual or auditory, and of facility in imitation. There is no spontaneous invention. The *idiots savants* are mere copyists in music, modeling, designing, or painting; yet at the same time their talents stand out in strong contrast to their general feeble-mindedness. As a rule, the aptitudes are precociously developed, and are frequently lost before reaching adult life. The physical basis of such talents must be a precocious perfection of the cerebral organization in certain areas, together with . . . a tendency to early degeneration."

A BEE THAT STOWS ITS HONEY AWAY IN BAGS.

THE following description of the leaf-cutting bee, which packs its honey away in underground burrows, in tiny bags made of bits of leaves, is given in *Knowledge* (November 2) by Francis M. Duncan:

"The leaf-cutting bee (*Megachile centuncularis*) is by no means a remarkable-looking insect, and from its humble exterior no one would imagine it to be gifted with a high sense of intelligence; it does, however, display a surprising amount of ingenuity in the construction of the cells in which it places its eggs.

"These bees are black in color, with reddish hairs on the thorax and white down upon the head. They are somewhat smaller than the hive-bee, and are to be seen in most gardens during the summer months busily engaged cutting rose-leaves with their strong four-toothed mandibles.

"The bee burrows a hole in the ground or in decaying wood, forming a tunnel in which to place the cells; it then flies away to the neighboring rose-bushes, and, selecting a leaf, cuts a portion from it, which it carefully rolls up and flies off with to the burrow. This maneuver is repeated several times until ten or twelve pieces have been cut; the bee then enters the tunnel, and begins to twist and fold the leaves, making them fit together into a sort of funnel-shaped cone, something like a thimble. So perfectly are these cells constructed that they may be removed from the burrow without falling to pieces, altho the leaves of which they are made are neither sewn nor gummed together.

"As soon as the cell is finished, the bee proceeds to make a cake of honey and pollen, on which the future inhabitant will live. It then lays an egg beside the cake, and flies off to find another leaf wherewith to close the entrance of the cell.

"A circular piece is cut from a leaf, and the bee flies home with it, and so nicely has this little circle been cut that it exactly fits the opening, into which the bee pushes it, closing the cell completely. So that there may be no fear of any honey leaking out, the bee flies off again and cuts two more circular pieces from the rose-bush, which it fixes securely over the first one. When this

cell is finished a second is constructed which joins the first, so that eight or ten cells are usually to be found together in one burrow. When all is finished the leaf-cutter closes the perpendicular shaft leading to the burrow and flies away.

"The larva, when full grown, spins a silken cocoon within and united to the sides of the cell."

HAVE WE ANYTHING TO FEAR FROM THE PLAGUE?

WE are apt to look complacently on the plague as a terrible Oriental disease that is not likely to get nearer to us than China or India, forgetting that not so very long ago it raged with great fury in just those parts of Europe that most nearly resemble our own country in climatic conditions. *The Hospital*, which examines the question editorially, concludes reluctantly that there is no absolute certainty that the disease will not invade England again. It has never died out since the great and disastrous epidemics of two, three, and four centuries ago, and seems now to be starting on a fresh raid. Says *The Hospital*:

"During the earlier outbreaks the destruction was something frightful to contemplate. It has been calculated by Hecker that no less than twenty-five million persons, or one fourth of the whole population of Europe, died in the epidemics which swept across the land in the middle of the fourteenth century, and in certain parts of England it would appear that the whole population was carried off. In the fifteenth, in the sixteenth, and in the seventeenth centuries successive epidemics recurred; but since then England has been free. The disease receded eastward, most of the countries in Europe becoming clear of it toward the end of the seventeenth century; Poland, Russia, and the Danubian countries, however, remained affected till considerably later. But the disease seems always to have persisted in one part or another of that vague geographical expression, the East, and has again and again stretched out its tentacles to gather victims in Turkey, in Russia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean."

Of the possibility of another European outbreak the editorial speaks as follows:

"No doubt the sanitary conditions in which many of the people live have been vastly improved since the time of the Black Death of the fourteenth century. But both then and in the time of the Great Plague many smug and comfortable citizens were carried off, so that it was not altogether a matter of poverty; and, as to sanitation, it would, we think, be idle to contend that toward the end of the seventeenth century the sanitary surroundings became so much better, the poverty so much less, and the food so much more ample throughout Europe than they had been during the three preceding centuries, that the plague, which up to then had occurred so frequently, could no longer find a foothold among the people.

"With sadness we have to accept the fact that we do not know on what depends the periodical development of epidemic virulence in plague. We know that plague remains endemic in certain districts in a minor form for long periods, and then breaks bounds, spreading far and wide as an intensely fatal epidemic, but why this happens we do not know. We know that, whether in regard to endemic prevalence or epidemic spread, the presence of filth, and especially of pollution of the soil, seems to be a determining agent in regard to the localities to be attacked. But in view of the fact that plague vanished of its own accord from Europe during the seventh century, it would be presumptuous to say that the improvement which has taken place in such conditions will prevent its recurrence. So far as our sanitation helps to protect us from other zymotic diseases, so it will do from plague, for plague is essentially a filth disease. But sanitation is a wide term. We are told that overcrowding of dwelling-houses is a powerful contributory cause of plague; but have we no overcrowding? We are told that 'of all social conditions, poverty and general social misery seem to be the most influential in its production' (Allbutt's "System of Medicine"). But have we no poverty and social misery? And as for dirt and pollution of the soil, altho our well-drained towns may probably assume that they are safe from a disease so peculiarly allied with filth as plague is, we

would ask: Are there no midden towns in England? Are there no villages yet undrained? Are there no hamlets yet unprovided with water except such as soaks into the wells from neighboring cesspools? . . . We do not wish to be alarmist, but to those who boast that England is immune to such diseases, and that by her cleanliness she is saved, we say: Do not boast too soon."

All these considerations apply with equal force to our own country, and they are certainly worthy of our most earnest attention.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY AND ITS POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

FOR years the dwellers on the coasts of northwestern Europe have recognized certain strange and unaccountable sounds, like the booming of distant guns to be heard off shore, especially during certain weather conditions. Lately the attention of scientific men has been called to them and they have received searching investigation. Now Mr. Ernest van den Broeck (*Revue Scientifique*, Paris) announces that he thinks he has solved the mystery. We translate portions of his article below, especially those that give a general description of the phenomena in question. He says:

"The phenomena of 'sonorous exhalations' that I wish to describe is characterized by detonations, heard rarely singly but generally in series variously grouped, and having usually the same tonality, low and booming, and the same intensity whatever may be the point from which they are heard. They are short and of equal pitch, and have no echo or rolling effect. At first impression, and when one is not familiar with them, they appear quite like far-off detonations of heavy artillery, altho they have not generally the initial shock of great intensity that characterizes these, nor the irregular rolling that sometimes follows them. They are heard oftenest in summer, in warm weather, in a calm, heavy atmosphere, and one that is slightly misty, at least in its lower layers, under a clear or slightly cloudy sky.

"The hours when the phenomenon is heard oftenest are generally, on the seacoast, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and inland from 10 A.M. till noon, but the detonations can be heard sometimes from 7 or 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and even as late as sunset. They seem not to occur at night. The intervals of the detonations are very irregular and variable. After the occurrence in summer of the greatest numbers, which sometimes, with different phases of intermittance, continue for whole days, there are observed between the noises of the same series intervals varying from one to four minutes on the average, but sometimes much greater. The phenomenon is heard oftenest in the sunny days of summer, especially from June to August. It is heard, however, at all seasons, even in winter, but more rarely, and only when the heat is relatively great, on fine, sunny days.

"The meteorological conditions requisite for the audition, if not for the production, of the phenomenon, are, besides the heat and the presence of the sun, the extreme calmness of the air, and of the surface of the sea, and also the presence of a light mist not hiding the sky. . . .

"These curious phenomena are well known along our seacoasts. . . . They are called by the Belgian and Dutch sailors *mist-poeffers* [mist-puffers] and *zee-poeffers* [sea-puffers]. . . . As variants the phenomenon is called also *water-poeff* and *zee-doeffers*."

Mr. Van den Broeck here gives a catalog of many other less used names, including the French names *bombes de mer* [sea-bombs] and *exhalaisons de mer* [sea-exhalations]. He remarks on these:

"The multiplicity of these names shows that the auditive phenomenon is better known among the seacoast population than is generally thought, and the dominant note of the words employed seems clearly to indicate that the observers think of the cause as an action exerted from below upward, rather than one descending from the upper atmosphere. These popular names give us, or at least they give me, the impression that the maritime peoples who know the 'mist-puffers' or 'dissipators of fogs' would

be disposed to assert that they consist of a sort of exhalation and the throwing-off of a fluid that, coming from the earth and being forced into the sea, suddenly expands in great volume at the surface of the latter, in the lower and mist-laden layers of the atmosphere. . . .

"According to certain observers there seem to be relations between the phenomenon that produces these manifestations and certain changes in meteorologic conditions, but the exact nature of these relations, and whether they follow or precede the auditory phenomena, remains to be observed.

"Numbers of persons in our neighborhood (Belgium, north-western France, the Low Countries, the coast of the North Sea, and the Channel) have heard the phenomenon clearly, and already an appeal for facts published in *Ciel et Terre* has met with numerous responses, . . . so that now we are able, with greater method and precision, to set about investigating whether there really exists, beyond the domain—yet little explored—of atmospheric acoustics, a yet unexplained natural phenomenon, where every one, except a few observers and a part of the seacoast population, thinks that it has to do simply with far-off detonations of artillery or with distant accidental explosions—mining blasts, for instance—in the interior of the earth.

"It has seemed to me that the study of the auditive range, in different climatic and topographical conditions, of detonations due to human action, should constitute the first article of the program of our investigations. If it could be established—as is not impossible—that the physical laws that regulate the auditive range of such noises, and their acoustic variations and transformations, suffice to explain the curious phenomena of the mist-puffers, we shall have obtained a result, perhaps slightly less mysterious than the beginnings of this study led us to hope, but we shall have thus contributed to the enrichment of interesting domain of atmospheric acoustics with new data, having great value in the advancement of scientific knowledge.

"Along this line I have, therefore, begun my first systematic studies on the question."

The common occurrence of artillery practise near the region indicated gave Mr. Van den Broeck many opportunities for observation, and the results were as follows:

"These experiments, which are very conclusive, have given to persons familiar with the mist-puffers the opportunity to verify the peculiar character of each of these noises and at the same time to prove the astonishing auditive range of some of them, especially of some kinds of infantry fire, such, for example, as volleys."

The full account of these observations is yet to appear, but it is to be gathered from what Mr. Van den Broeck has written here, that he considers it very probable, at least, that the mysterious noises of the sea are simply the echoes of very distant sounds, modified by peculiar atmospheric conditions. If he can fully establish his point, he will certainly deserve a place on the high scientific pinnacle occupied by those who have succeeded in clearing up mysteries of nature.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Effect of Tobacco on the Heart.—Experiments by Dr. Schall, of New York, on the effects of cigarettes upon the nervous system, are described in *The Medical Times* (January). The subject of the experiments, a well-known New York actress, was chosen on account of her robust health, which might be supposed to resist the effects of nicotine, if anything could do so. The results are thus described: "In the presence of two or three physicians, the sphygmograph [pulse-indicator] was attached to the wrist and a tracing taken of the heart-beats. The tracing showed not one particle of variation from perfect health. The whole venous and arterial circulation was perfectly normal. At the end of fifteen minutes, after having smoked the half of two cigarettes, the tracings showed a manifest disturbance of the heart's action, and at the end of forty-five minutes, after parts of six cigarettes had been smoked, the tracing showed the beat of the heart to be unequal; at times rapid, at times in jumps, evidently under the effect of some powerful drug agent. From this fact alone may we not conclude that much of the neurasthenia, including a general disturbance of the digestive organs, now so

common in that portion of the female sex who have ample means and leisure to indulge in any luxury agreeable to their taste, or which, for the time being, may contribute to their enjoyment, is due to narcotics, which should only be used medicinally?"

PREDICTING THE WEATHER SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

IT has come to be almost a maxim in meteorology that the man who comes forward with methods for foretelling weather more than a day or two in advance is likely to be a quack and worthy of no serious attention. The character of such methods as have been brought forward for the purpose has usually confirmed this opinion, and their results have usually been such as to make their promoters a laughing-stock, except when, once in a while, a fortunate guess has brought some one of them into brief newspaper notoriety. But all this is largely because of the character of the events predicted. Brief events, controlled and modified by conditions that are themselves of brief duration and leave no lasting mark, can of necessity be foreseen only a very short distance ahead. The greater and more lasting the event the longer ahead it can be foretold. Thus we find that in British India the government meteorologists are now trying their hands, and with much success, at predicting the character of the two great monsoons which form such special features of Indian weather. Success in such a venture means much, for on the character of the monsoons depends the crop and hence often the occurrence or non-occurrence of one of those terrible famines that so often sweep over India. How the government scientists have gone about their work is told (*Knowledge*, December 1) by Douglas Archibald, from whose article we extract a few paragraphs. Says Mr. Archibald:

"So far, in England, and in most European countries, weather prediction has never advanced beyond the twenty-four-hour limit, and is based almost entirely on an examination of contemporaneous data and empirical relations founded on past experience, together with a modicum of rational law. In America, owing to the wide area traversed by ephemeral weather changes, the time limit is extending to thirty-six hours; and in Australia, disturbances reaching Western Australia are forecasted to arrive in Victoria about three or four days after, but this is the extreme limit. . . .

"When we extend the time limit to several months instead of hours, and, ignoring the minor fluctuations, take note merely of the general average prevalent character of the weather during the whole period, a marked departure has to be made in the system employed.

"Monthly averages take the place of hourly means; contrasts and analogies between the conditions for six-monthly periods preceding and embracing the monsoon periods have to be studied. The area of observation also has to be extended beyond the limits of the district dealt with, in order to determine the subsequent effects of ascertained general conditions prevailing in surrounding areas.

"On such principles the Indian six-monthly forecast has been founded, and its success has been sufficient to induce the Indian Government not merely to grant the funds necessary to establish fresh observations in the Persian area, but also to arrange for the transmissions of cablegrams from Mauritius."

The principles on which the forecasts are made may be understood from the following paragraphs:

"The method of long-period prediction began some years back under the late Mr. Blanford, F.R.S., by the recognition of certain sequences which were observed to occur in the summer monsoon rains, according as the snowfall of the preceding winter on the Himalayan slopes was heavy or otherwise. A heavy winter snowfall was usually found to be followed by a light summer monsoon rainfall, and *vice versa*.

"Altho this factor has latterly been found to be liable to some uncertainty and modification, owing to variations in the absolute strength, quality, and duration of the monsoon current itself, it

still forms one of the leading principles by which the extension of the current to its full northerly limits is predicted.

"Heavy and untimely snowfall, especially in April or May, exercises a powerful influence in preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon over Upper India.

"Another factor is afforded by the local peculiarities which are manifest in the hot-weather period immediately preceding the arrival of the monsoon, and which are best estimated by means of the synoptic variations of the current barometric pressure from the normal.

"The last factor is the condition of the southeast trade-wind of the south Indian Ocean, which is now found to be nothing else than the direct parent of the monsoon."

Mr. Archibald goes on to tell how, by ascertaining the character of this trade-wind in April and May, the probable strength of the great vapor current of the monsoon may be predicted, and how the necessary information, at first derived from the logs of incoming vessels or from letters, is now transmitted by cable from the Seychelles Islands and their vicinity. In addition, the development of the monsoon current has been found to be closely connected with great waves of atmospheric pressure, of which twelve have passed over India during the past twenty years. If such a wave of pressure is rising in the months preceding the spring monsoon, the rainfall will be scanty; if falling, the reverse. For the winter monsoon the rule is precisely the opposite. In conclusion, Mr. Archibald thus briefly indicates what yet remains to be done, and speaks a few hopeful words of the future of long-period weather forecasting:

"Up to the present time the probability of a break in the middle of the rains or their early termination in any year are admitted to be difficult to determine with accuracy. The latter is, perhaps, one of the most important relations to be able to forecast, since the present disastrous scarcity is directly traceable to an unusual scorching in September, when the monsoon ought still to have been exercising its moist and sheltering influence.

"At the existing rate of progress, however, there is little doubt that the possibility of predicting an early stoppage as well as a diminished strength in the monsoon will be shortly within the power of the Indian meteorologist-in-chief; and it is to be hoped that the successful example of the bold experiment of predicting weather conditions half a year ahead in India will stimulate European weather bureaus to advance beyond their present unsatisfactory position."

The Work of the Lungs.—The following paragraphs occur in a brief account of the functions of the lungs, contributed to *Popular Science News* (January) by Dr. J. H. Hanaford: "These industrious lungs, having only a rest of about one second between each respiration, have six hundred millions of air-cells, with an average of five very minute blood-vessels on their outer surface, or a total of three billions, to receive the inspired air and to renovate the blood. . . . At each inspiration these air-cells are more or less filled with air, the oxygen being of more special importance in this purification of the blood. A part of these minute blood-vessels are arteries and a part veins, the one bringing impure blood for purification and the other carrying back the oxygenated blood into the heart, again to go the rounds of the system in its work of renovation and practical creation. The oxygen is drawn through the covering of the air-cells, and is taken up by its carriers, the red corpuscles. This action of the blood serves the important purposes of keeping the system in 'running order.' The lungs and heart seem to be two very active partners, doing more day and night than all beside to promote the general welfare, securing health, strength, and vigor. The purified blood is carried back to the heart, again to go the rounds of the system, while another class of vessels gathers up the waste of the body, the decayed particles of every part of this ever-decaying body, with all putrefying matters, while other forces are busy in throwing off such impurities through seven millions of pores (some claim that there are thirty-seven millions), very important service in preserving the system in its natural order and healthful activity. That this escape through the pores may not become impeded, it is of great importance that the surface may

be kept clean by a daily wash or brushing, and that the pores may not become inactive, this being as essential as the washing of the face and hands."

New Kind of Electric Light.—What the discoverer, Herr Schutt, of Jena, calls the "electrocapillary light" is described by him in a recent number of *Wiedemann's Annalen*. It is a new discharge phenomenon that may possibly be of commercial value and is certainly of much scientific interest. The following description is from *The Electrical World*: "When the discharge of an induction-coil is sent through a narrow capillary tube of about 0.05 millimeter [$\frac{1}{500}$ inch] in diameter, provided with aluminum or copper electrodes and filled with air under ordinary pressures, an intense luminosity of the thread of air is obtained—a luminosity which is intrinsically far superior to that of the arc, and would form an exceedingly powerful source of light if it could be made continuous. The narrow capillaries deteriorated rapidly, roughening inside, and were blown into a series of spherical enlargements. Wider tubes gave less light, but were much more permanent. At the same time the bright lines in the continuous spectrum in the original light became more prominent. At pressures above one atmosphere the phenomena were nearly the same, but the sparks passed with greater difficulty. At low pressures the light became less intense, the continuous spectrum faded, and the bright lines shone out more distinctly. The kind of glass is immaterial. It is stated that the tubes may be made 20 centimeters [8 inches] long."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN observer points out," says *The Medical Times*, "that by the use of the X-ray brick-dust can be traced in Cayenne pepper, sand in spices, and chalk in flour."

PROF. EMIL DU BOIS-REYMOND, the distinguished physiologist, died in Berlin, Germany, on December 28, 1896. He was born in that city in 1818, and studied theology, which, however, was abandoned later for natural science. He afterward undertook researches in animal electricity, on which subject he has published several works. In 1867 he became perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 he was made professor of physiology at the University of Berlin.

AMERICAN PAPER IN ENGLAND.—Speaking of the rumor that American paper mills on a large scale are to be established near London, *Industries and Iron* remarks that there is no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed. "English paper-makers," it says, "have for years striven in vain to manufacture a paper possessing the qualities of an American printing-paper, and which are so highly prized by the printer and bookbinder; while it is notorious that during the past few years a very large and increasing trade has been developed in the export of American newspaper to this country."

SPEAKING of the Jacques carbo-electric generator, recently described in these columns, *Industries and Iron*, London, says: "The efficiency of this particular generator, it is declared, is twelve times greater than that of the average electric light and power-plant in use in America, and forty times greater than plants of corresponding size. If, as we have already stated, Dr. Jacques's figures are genuine—and up to the present at least there does not seem to be much disposition, in the United States at least, to question their entire good faith—then we are on the verge of a mechanical revolution."

ST. ELMO'S FIRE.—Observations on this curious phenomenon, which is due to a so-called "brush discharge" of electricity into the air, generally at sea, but sometimes, tho more rarely, on land, have been published by the *Deutsche Seewarte*. In about 77,000 ship-days of observation it was noted 164 times. "The greater frequency of the phenomenon at sea is explained by the fact that on land there are almost always a large quantity of points capable of determining a discharge, and therefore it seldom attains a sufficient density to give a noticeable glow." A curious story is told by the *Zeitschrift für Elektrotechnik* of an agricultural laborer, who, when traveling with horse and cart between wire fences, was followed by a ball of fire and frightened by a blue light and crackling sound from the wires.

"A PROVISION merchant of Rio Janeiro," according to the Boston *Transcript*, "applies the method of 'cataphoresis,' or the forcing of foreign substances into animal tissue by electricity, to the preservation of meat. He immerses the meat to be preserved in a thirty-per-cent. solution of common salt and passes through the whole a continuous current of electricity. In from ten to twelve hours the salting is said to be complete and the meat is taken out of the bath and hung up to dry. For the guidance of those who might be disposed to try the method, it may be added that in working a bath of 3,000 litres [750 gallons] of brine, in which 1,000 kilos. [2,200 pounds] of meat may be immersed, the current may be of 100 amperes, with an electromotive force of eight volts. The electrodes must be of platinum, since if other materials, such as zinc or iron, were used, the metal salts formed would be injurious."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"RATIONALISM ENTHRONED AT CANTERBURY."

THE appointment of Dr. Frederick Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury is taken by a writer in *The Catholic World* (January) as a total surrender by the Anglican Church to the spirit of rationalism. This writer, Jesse Albert Locke, reviews Dr. Temple's views as expressed years ago in his writings, and makes from them quotations that will just now be of much interest to those who have had no opportunity to examine the writings for themselves. Mr. Locke concedes that the new archbishop is "a man conspicuous for ability and force of character," that "there are many things about him which we must all admire"—naming especially his consistent advocacy of temperance and total abstinence, and his assault upon the possession by private persons as private property of the presentation to livings in the Church of England. But Mr. Locke has no words of approval for the archbishop's theology. We quote from his article as follows:

"What sort of theology has been enthroned at Canterbury? What idea of religion does he hold and teach who now occupies what Anglicans like to call 'the chair of St. Augustine'? Fortunately for our inquiry Dr. Temple's views on religion are easily accessible. He was the first essayist in a volume published in 1861 and entitled 'Essays and Reviews.' This book was the signal for a blaze of controversy. Its authors were clergymen of the Church of England, and its teaching was the frankest, boldest rationalism, which emasculated religion of the supernatural and reduced it to a purely humanitarian basis. Orthodox, evangelical Protestants—pious but illogical—were deeply shocked. A few quotations will give an idea of what the essayists taught on some important subjects.

"Dr. Temple, in his opening essay, 'The Education of the World,' plants himself squarely on that fundamental Protestant principle of which rationalism is the necessary and legitimate fruit. The ultimate basis for religion, he claims, is to be found only in that 'inner voice' which should guide every man. There is nothing external which can be an authority over him. The Bible is not such an authority; neither is the church. 'The Bible,' he says, 'in fact is hindered by its form from exercising a despotism over the human spirit. . . . This it does by the principle of private judgment which puts conscience between us and the Bible, making conscience the supreme interpreter, whom it may be a duty to enlighten, but whom it can never be a duty to disobey' ('Essays and Reviews,' p. 53). Again: 'When conscience and the Bible appear to differ, the pious Christian immediately concludes that he has not really understood the Bible.' That is, his private judgment is certainly right and the Bible must be made to conform to it! This reduces religion to the purest individualism; makes as many different religions as there are individuals to hold them. And all are equally right! Suppose this principle applied to the law of the land, each man assuming that the law had no other interpreter than his own 'inner voice'!"

Mr. Locke then gives us a number of quotations from the essays of other writers in the same volume of "Essays and Reviews," and tho the "usual statement" was found in the preface, to the effect that each essayist was responsible for his own essay alone, Dr. Temple has, in the writer's judgment, made himself responsible for the views of these other writers by his failure to repudiate them. Some of these other essayists spoke of the doctrine of inspiration as "absurd," explained away the Messianic prophecies, characterizing as "distortion" the application of Isaiah's prophecies to the Messiah, and upheld the idea of a true national church as one that should include all the people of the nation, who should be born into membership in the church as they are born into civil rights. "These are the views," *The Catholic World* writer assumes, "for which the new archbishop stands." He then proceeds to quote further from the archbishop's

later writings. Referring to his Bampton lectures, 1884, Mr. Locke writes:

"As to miracles, those of the Old Testament, he tells us, could never be proved. 'The times are remote; the date and authorship of the books are not established with certainty; the mixture of poetry with history is no longer capable of any sure separation into its parts' (p. 206). In the New Testament, he adds, we must admit that some unusual occurrences took place which struck the disciples and other observers as miracles, tho they need not necessarily have been miracles 'in the scientific sense.' 'For instance, the miraculous healing of the sick may be no miracle in the strictest sense at all. It may be but an instance of the power of mind over body, a power which is undeniably not yet brought within the range of science, and which nevertheless may be really within its domain' (p. 195). Our Lord's miracles of healing may have been simply the result of this power and 'due to a superiority in his mental power to the similar power possessed by other men. Men seem to possess this power over their own bodies and over the bodies of others in different degrees' (p. 201). Even our Lord's resurrection from the dead is reached by this destructive criticism. 'Thus, for instance, it is quite possible that our Lord's resurrection may be found hereafter to be no miracle at all in the scientific sense. It foreshadows and begins the general resurrection; when that general resurrection comes we may find that it is, after all, the natural issue of physical laws always at work' (p. 196).

"If we ask, What, then, can be the object of miracles? Dr. Temple has his answer ready. If these events, tho not really miraculous, have 'served their purpose, if they have arrested attention which would not otherwise have been arrested, if they have compelled belief,' then they have accomplished their true end. In other words, they were 'pious frauds' impressing a people naturally credulous and easily deceived, as the best way of conveying ethical truth to them. The Protestant tradition persists in giving to the Society of Jesus the possession of 'The end justifies the means' as a principle of conduct, but Dr. Temple goes farther still and carries the charge back from His faithful servants to the great Master Himself!"

For these views of the new archbishop, says Mr. Locke, the Anglican Church must be held responsible, since it has twice passed in review of them and refused to condemn either him or them, and has now received him as its head.

THE JEWS AND CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.

CAN the Jews consistently observe such festivals as Christmas and other days of the Christian Year? is a question which has been discussed recently in prominent Jewish circles and answered in various ways. Dr. Emil Hirsch, a rabbi of Chicago, is quoted in *The Times-Herald* of that city as in favor of the observance of Christmas, not because it commemorates the birth of Christ, but because it has become a "universal holiday, and is neither Jewish nor Christian." But Dr. Hirsch says further: "Suppose this is the birthday of Jesus; there never lived a better Jew than Jesus. . . . So we may celebrate His birthday." In a sermon published in *The American Hebrew* on "The Attitude of the Jew toward the Festivals of Christendom," the Rev. Maurice A. Harris, of New York, takes a different view. Dr. Harris regards Christmas as practically commemorative of the birth of Christianity itself, and, therefore, concludes that the Jews can not recognize the day "without surrendering our most cherished principles." Referring to the argument that Christmas is nothing more than a continuation of the old pagan festival of Yule and that its observance is not therefore necessarily a recognition of Christianity, Dr. Harris says:

"To this sort of reasoning we would reply: This argument of origin proves too much. Little is observed to-day but may have originated in something else. Customs grow and are idealized with our advancing needs. Whatever might have been the origin of Christmas, it is not Yule to-day, but a distinctly relig-

ious festival, as testified by the Christmas carols, the Christmas services, and the three masses in the Catholic Church. The second syllable of the word—'mas'—shows its distinct association with the mass—the sacrifice of the Eucharist in the Sacrament."

After some further consideration of the subject, Dr. Harris concludes as follows:

"What, then, should be our attitude toward the Christian on this, his festive day? An attitude certainly of hearty and of cordial congratulation. In this land where the Christmas bells no longer ring out 'Hep! Hep!' across the snows on Christmas morn, but are beginning to hail in reality their official message of 'peace and good-will to all mankind,' gladly can the Jew grasp the hand of the Christian on this day of his celebration and not only wish him cheer, but also wish lasting sway and growth in truth, in sweetness, and in light to the Christian faith. For its success is ours. The Jew will never wish to forget that Christianity has prepared the pagan world for the message of the Hebrew prophets. May our Gentile neighbors, our Christian friends, learn on each returning Christmas to draw new inspiration from the sweet and pure teacher, whom they rightly reverence. May the life of this great man, like the lives of all great men, teach them and us to make our lives sublime."

In an editorial in the same issue in which Dr. Harris's sermon appears, *The American Hebrew* gives its own view of the matter. After speaking of the importance of maintaining relations of peace and good-will toward members of the Christian faith, it says:

"But in our enthusiasm to strengthen the good feeling between ourselves and our neighbors, we must beware that we do not compromise our convictions. All festivals are, as their name indicates, seasons of joy; but the Christian Christmas, like the Jewish Purim, is particularly a time of good cheer. Both are chosen as opportunities for sending presents to friends and gifts to the poor. Tho similar in their observance, their respective commemorations are as distinct as the Queen's Birthday and the Fourth of July, equally famous for pyrotechnic displays. Shall the Jew make merry with the Christian on Christmas because it is a particularly jolly season! What degree of jollity justifies participation?"

"The pleasant features of the day are only the *means* of celebration, not the *cause*. All nations use pretty much the same means of commemorating the great days of their past.

"'There is no harm in a Christmas-tree, surely,' one will say? That depends. There is no 'harm' in a crucifix for that matter—it is one of the symbols of a faith. A creed is only a formula of words, have argued those who lacked the courage to be martyrs and so soiled their souls to save their skin. So argue apostates from Judaism who are Christians 'for revenue only.'"

The Time Limit in Methodism.—Discussing "Some Alarming Tendencies in Methodism," Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson (in *The Christian Advocate*) refers first to the recent extension of the pastoral term to five years, and says of it thus:

"It is now being acknowledged that the most serious mistake the Methodist Episcopal Church ever made was to lengthen its pastorate from three to five years. The records of all our conferences since the change was made give conclusive proof that more pastoral changes are now demanded than ever before, and that the work of the bishop and his cabinet in the adjustment of the appointments grows in embarrassment with each succeeding year. It is simply awful to note the changes which are now demanded at the end of the first year of service. If there be the least complaint against a pastor, be it never so insignificant, the people say, 'We must have a change, and at once; we can not stand it five years.' Under the old system three years did not seem so long, and the people bore with the failings of the pastor, realizing that the time was near at hand when the economy of the church would remove the pastor without any special interference on their part. In our judgment the time is almost at hand—if not now, it soon will be—when the Methodist Episcopal Church shall, by its vote, return to the three-years' limit. If the time comes when the time limit shall be entirely removed, as is now

seriously proposed in some quarters, good-by to Methodism in the country districts and in the smaller towns. It might do admirably with the city churches, filled for the most part with competent preachers who receive splendid salaries, but it would be the death-knell to the work in rural communities."

IS THE WORLD SO BAD?

THERE are not a few earnest and devout men who think they see many signs just now betokening a decline of spirituality, a decay of faith, and a general breaking-up of the moral and religious forces of our modern civilization. Some very dark pictures are drawn of the results certain to ensue in a brief space of time unless some prompt and radical measures are taken to arrest the downward trend of things. It was a feeling of this kind which prompted Mr. Moody to issue his recent appeal to the ministers and Christian people of the country, summoning them to renewed endeavor in bringing "the truths of a pure Gospel to the minds and hearts of men." It was also a feeling of this kind which found expression in a recent circular announcement of a series of meetings in New York city sent out by Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson and others. One paragraph from this circular letter reads as follows:

"It is but too sadly obvious that never in the history of these nineteen centuries has the world more encroached upon the church or the church been more assimilated in the world. The amazing decline in doctrinal soundness, the decay of vital piety and spirituality, the godless extravagance prevailing even among disciples, the abounding conformity to the world, the practical denial of Christian stewardship, the neglect of private prayer, the growing indifference to public worship, the vastness of the unoccupied field of missions, and the utter inadequacy of present means and methods to overtake this destitution—these, and many other evils and perils now confronting us, demand such a new standard of holy living and giving, praying and preaching, denying of self, and serving of God, as can never become actual without a new Pentecost from above."

There are equally earnest and devout men who do not agree with Mr. Moody, Dr. Pierson, and the others who have given expression to such views. The editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* is one of these. After quoting the paragraph given above, this editor says:

"Are we indeed so bad as that? Is it true that, having emerged from the dark ages, we have been plunged into a darker age about which it can be said that 'never before in the history of these nineteen centuries has the world more encroached upon the church or the church been more assimilated in the world'? Have Dr. Pierson, the acknowledged and properly honored Boanerges of Christian missions, and his colleagues in this call, Torrey, Mabie, Simpson, *et al.*, all great leaders—have these found that this is an amazing period of doctrinal unsoundness, and of other unprecedented evils? Seriously, what good can come from such gloomy views, and, as seriously still, are they correct views? It will be appalling news to many a prayerful pastor, many a devout Christian worker, many a congregation of consecrated worshipers, that there is in the churches an 'abounding conformity to the world, a practical denial of stewardship'; and to the church-loving Christian it will be cause of infinite discouragement and distress to learn of 'the utter inadequacy of present means and methods' to claim the world for Christ, and that one object of this proposed conference was to raise, wholly outside of church channels, 'a fund to be distributed according to the choice of the individual contributors, so far as designated; the remainder to be used as may be determined by a committee appointed by the conference,' church boards of missions having of course demonstrated their 'utter inadequacy'!"

"What the religious world needs above all things is more confidence in God; but next to that it needs a revival of confidence in the church of God, His divinely appointed instrumentality for world-winning; and all such sentiments as those quoted above tend to destroy confidence, not to restore it."

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

FACTS somewhat out of the ordinary line concerning the interesting problem of the progress of Christianity in the Chinese Empire are found in the *Missionsblatt* of the German "Christian Woman's Association for the Education of the Female Sex in China." From this source we glean the following statements:

Christianity found an entrance into China at a much earlier period than is currently considered to be the case. In 1625 a number of Chinese laborers found a marble tablet, which had been erected in the year 781 A.D., and had then been buried under dirt and rubbish to be discovered fully eight hundred years later. This tablet was then embedded in the walls of the city of Singanfu, and is understood to be there yet. In this tablet is recorded the statement that the Nestorian Christians from Asia Minor in the year 505 A.D. sent missionaries to China, who found many adherents there and continued their work until the fourteenth century. It is shown by this old inscription that high officials of the Empire were at that time confessors of Christianity, and that these men made special provisions for the preservation of the Christian churches, and that the Emperor of that period was favorably disposed toward Christianity. It is here reported that on the birthday of Christ the Emperor sent them fine incense for public services and also food from the imperial tables. These data form the contents of this old tablet, which is written in the Syriac dialect of the Nestorian missionaries.

Roman Catholic missionaries built their first church in China at Peking in the year 1299. At first these men managed to secure a good deal of influence, which, however, after some seventy years, they again lost, and their mission work went to pieces. After two hundred years the Jesuits renewed this enterprise, and by becoming useful to the Emperor in showing him how to make cannon, etc., they won the ruler on the throne between 1662-1723, who officially made the public declaration that the Christian religion was "good." But his successor in 1723 feared the power of the Pope as a rival ruler, and published severe edicts against Christianity, reducing their number by persecutions to 130,000. Only through the treaties of modern times between the Christian nations of the West and China have Roman Catholic missionaries again been permitted to enter the Celestial Empire. This church now claims there 510,501 adherents, together with 31 bishops, 555 European and 312 Chinese priests. It is the custom of these men to baptize thousands of sick children in danger of their lives, and often, too, without the knowledge or consent of their parents.

The first Protestant missionary in China was Robert Morrison, of London, who in 1807 began his work amidst phenomenal difficulties. In 1823 he had completed his herculean task, namely, the Chinese translation of the Scriptures. He baptized but few converts. At that time the hatred of the "foreign devils" was so pronounced in China that Morrison's teacher in the language was accustomed constantly to carry poison with him, in order to escape the torture which the authorities and the mob were ever ready to inflict for his crime of teaching the Chinese language to a foreigner. In 1831 the German missionary Gützlaff came to China and devoted his life to the gospel work there. The inner portions of the country were closed entirely to all missionaries until the middle of the present century. The mighty empire is divided into eighteen provinces, each one of which alone, with the exception of three, is as large as England, and most of the provinces are even larger than England. The latter country has now about 25,000,000 inhabitants. More than one Chinese province has alone as many people as all England has. Not one has less than 3,000,000. When China was first opened to foreigners in 1842 they were permitted at first to settle only in the seacoast towns. These too confined gospel work to these coast districts. It was chiefly the enterprise of the physically weak but intellectually and spiritually mighty Hudson Taylor that opened the inner provinces of the Middle Kingdom to Christian preaching. His labors extended from 1854 to 1860. When Taylor returned to England in search of health, eleven of the Chinese provinces had not yet been visited by a representative of the Gospel. Taylor asked for two missionaries for each province, and in a few weeks the twenty-two men were ready. They were all volunteers. This was the beginning of the Chinese Inland Mission, which has labored with great success since 1865. Now

this association has in its employ 634 missionaries and 366 native helpers, who are serving 4,500 communicant members in 134 organized congregations. Since the establishment of this mission more than 6,000 converts have been won. At present about 50 missionary societies, representing the Christians of all lands and climes, are engaged in China with a force of nearly 2,000 evangelists, male and female, chiefly from Europe. In addition to these some 2,000 native helpers cooperate, as also do ten educational and tract societies.

The Christians constitute the best and most reliable element in the Chinese population. This was particularly seen in the recent Japanese war. This same dire calamity became the means for propagating the Christian faith. During the year 1895 the American Bible Society alone sold 383,000 copies of the Bible and the New Testament in China. The prisoners and wounded in the hands of the Japanese received the kindest of attention under the "Red Cross," and were visited by Japanese representatives of Christianity and of the Bible societies. In many cases Japanese and Chinese Christians held services together. The opponents of Christianity in China are not resting, but this does not hinder the work. In 1895 the Inland Mission alone baptized 400 converts. It is now computed that there are about 100,000 Christians in China and that perhaps the same number are in an attitude of friendliness toward the gospel propaganda. These are scattered over all the provinces. The work of spreading the Bible has been particularly successful in recent years. The Book of Books has even found its way into the Imperial palace and has been read by the Emperor himself. The aristocratic, literary classes are incensed against Christianity because they see its steady advance and progress. But even among the officials there are many well wishers of Christianity, who in troublous times have protected and aided the Christians. The status of Christianity in China is exceedingly promising.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "SCHOOL-BIBLE" QUESTION IN GERMANY.

THE church and school of Germany have a discussion on hand that can not be duplicated elsewhere. It is the question as to the wisdom of introducing the so-called "school-Bible" into the public schools of the country. In Germany state and church are united, and as a result religious instruction constitutes a fixed part of the curriculum in the public schools. For generations the Bible has been used as a reading-book. In recent years a large class of educators have demanded that not the entire Bible but only suitable selections from the Bible should be used as readers by the children. Such selections in the shape of readers are called "school-Bibles," some editions of which have become very popular. Thus of "Bremer Schulbibel" no fewer than 26,000 copies were sold in the last twelve months; while another selection, published by an author and teacher named Völker, has reached its fourth edition. The controversy has called forth a literature of its own. The latest advocate of the school-Bible is Oppermann, in his brochure entitled "Die Schulbibelfrage," 1896; while the latest opponent is Müller, also in a pamphlet, entitled "Bibel oder Schulbibel?" These two publications cover the case from both sides.

In general it may be said that the advocates of the school-Bible are the liberally inclined theologians and pedagogs, while the opponents are recruited from the ranks of the conservatives in church and school. The question, while nominally one of education, is really more of a theological character, involving a discussion of the character of the Scriptures as such. There is no special objection raised to the use of extracts from the Scriptures as such in the schools, as so-called "biblical histories" have been used in Germany for centuries in the education of the children. Such selections as those of Hübner have been sold by the tens of thousands of copies. The bone of contention is rather in the reasons urged for the compilation of such a school-Bible, namely, that there are portions of Holy Writ, such as those that refer to the relation of the sexes, that can not with decency be read in a school or be explained to children; that there are portions, such as the imprecatory Psalms, that might teach a dangerous morality; that there are portions, such as the list of names in Chronicles and elsewhere, which are perfectly profitless to read. Especially has the first of these three reasons been bitterly antagonized,

as this reason would imply that there are portions in God's Word that are not profitable and that may even be harmful.

Prominent theologians and educators in the Fatherland have in recent months warmly indorsed the movement. Conventions and conferences of teachers and pastors in a score of places have discussed the question, and in the majority of cases decided to favor the project. The cause of the school-Bible is manifestly progressing. As a characteristic utterance we quote the words of the famous prelate von Lechler, who says:

"The sore needs of our Christian people have forced me to demand a special Bible for the schools, yet one of such a character that it will take the place of the complete Bible in the schoolroom and incite the appetite for the entire book." In defense of the project the words of Luther are constantly quoted, who considered the catechism as the "layman's Bible," and stated that the church indeed must have the entire Bible, but the people as such needed only those portions which they could understand.

Not all the advocates of this school reform are agreed as to what should be included and what should be excluded in the preparation of such a book. One of the latest writers on the subject is Mischke, who states that the following books of the Old Testament should be entirely omitted in making the selections, namely, Genesis, Leviticus, Judges, Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and the minor prophets, while the New-Testament selections should be taken from the Sermon on the Mount, the parables of Christ, the high-priestly prayer of Christ, and portions of the Acts and from the epistles.

A FEDERATION OF CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.

AN organization has been formed under the title of the "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City," having for its prime object the gathering of statistics relating to the religious and social conditions of the city, and the formation of a bond of union between the churches in the promotion of social work among the non-churchgoing masses. The Federation was the outgrowth chiefly of the efforts of Rev. Dr. J. W. Hegeman, rector of the Episcopal church at Riverdale. Dr. Hegeman had made a special study of the social conditions of the masses in the large cities of this country and England, and had become deeply impressed with the conviction that one great need of the times was the formation of some plan whereby the churches of all denominations might cooperate in social work and utilize their forces in a way impossible under the existing system, to the end of uplifting and enlightening the masses. It was argued that in all our cities there are enough churches and religious organizations existing to supply the religious needs of the whole population and to do a vast amount of effective service in the way of making life brighter and happier for the poorest and lowliest, if their efforts and energies were only united and concentrated and their work done according to a systematic, thorough plan. It was on ideas like these and with such ends in view, that the "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City" was formed. About one hundred churches have joined the Federation. The first business to which the Federation set itself was toward securing a careful and accurate canvass of some district of the city where the social conditions were such as to make it a fair subject for study and service. The area selected was the Fifteenth Assembly District, containing a population of 40,000, lying between 43d and 53d streets, and running from Eighth Avenue to the Hudson River. The services of Rev. Walter Laidlaw were engaged by the Federation to draw up the schedules, superintend the staff of enumerators, and prepare a full report based on the returns. The work and the results have been published in pamphlet form.

In a review of the facts and figures contained in this pamphlet, *Leslie's Weekly* says:

"New York city as a whole has fewer churches in proportion to its population than any other city in the United States. The proportion here is one church for every 2,837 people; in Chicago

it is one for every 2,199; in Brooklyn, one for every 2,105; in Philadelphia, one for every 1,576.

"In the statistics relating to church attendance and the religious affiliations of the people, some interesting facts appear. It is shown, for example, that the Jews have a larger church-membership in New York city than any Protestant denomination, except the Episcopal, and that over sixty-eight per cent. of the Irish are church-members and only fifty-one per cent. of the Americans. The Irish, in fact, lead every other nationality in the percentage of church-members. The Scotch come next. In New York city, according to the last census, one in every 3.92 persons is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church; in Brooklyn the proportion is one in every 4.01; in Chicago one in 4.19; whereas in Philadelphia there is but one Roman Catholic church-member in every 6.39 of the population. Eliminating the Jewish congregations, Philadelphia, in 1890, had ninety-two more church societies than New York city. But in church property the metropolis owns over one twelfth of the entire amount owned in the United States.

'As the result of its investigations and the conditions which they disclose, the Federation has a number of important recommendations and suggestions to make. For meeting the religious needs of the people of the tenement regions, it is recommended that each church in these localities charge itself perpetually with the oversight of a block or more; knowing the condition of every home, and inviting the people out of church, in the name of all the churches of the district, to connect themselves with the church, her sympathies and services. As one means for improving the social status of the people it is urged that some class of institutions be provided to take the place of the saloon as a social resort. The ideal here, as suggested by the Federation, is an institution whose rooms could be used for kindergartens during the morning; for a day-nursery; for local headquarters for the various charities of the city; directly cooperant with neighboring churches and with libraries of the city; with class-rooms for music, domestic economy, with smoking-rooms, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, etc.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Golden Rule tells of a party of Americans who visited the Pope recently and took with them an American flag. The Pope reverently blessed the flag, declaring that America had done more for the Catholic Church than any other country.

It is announced that General Booth is to visit this country again in the coming fall. The purpose of the visit is said to be to conduct an aggressive campaign from New York and Chicago, and to endeavor to heal the breach and bring Ballington Booth back to the parent organization.

It is reported that a remarkable revival work is going on in Northern Wisconsin. The work is conducted by a Miss Sangstaed, who avoids towns and churches and holds her meetings in country schoolhouses. She is pronounced "a veritable John the Baptist."

THE Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of Chicago, arrived at Bombay, Tuesday, December 15, and was received on landing by representatives of several of the religious communities in India. He will remain three months to give a course of lectures on "The Harmony of Religions," endowed by Mrs. Haskell, of Chicago.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate contains a census of attendance at morning and evening services in the Methodist churches of thirteen chief cities. The largest attendance was reported from Philadelphia, 75 churches out of 108 reporting 17,107 persons at the morning service. Chicago follows with 16,234 (134 churches, 34 not reporting), and New York comes next with 8,365 (64 churches, 14 not reporting).

SOME changes have taken place with the new year among the religious weeklies. *The Mid-Continent*, a Northern Presbyterian paper, St. Louis, is merged into *The Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. Williams of *The Mid-Continent* becomes a member of the editorial staff of *The Herald and Presbyter*. The St. Louis *Presbyterian*, Columbia, Mo., is merged into *The Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette announces that the learned regius professor of divinity of Dublin University, Dr. Gwynn, is about to publish "The Apocalypse of St. John in a Syriac Version Hitherto Unknown." The manuscript from which the text is taken is in the possession of the Earl of Crawford, and it is believed to have in addition a portion of the Muldoonian New Testament. Great importance is attached to this forthcoming work, which will be enriched by Dr. Gwynn's thorough and exact scholarship and his intimate acquaintance with Syriac MSS.

IN an editorial on the recent Moody meetings in New York city *The Catholic Review* says: "When one reflects how many Catholics there are in all our large cities who are to all intents and purposes as much unattached as the Protestants who make up the most part of Mr. Moody's audiences, there arises a feeling of regret that we Catholics have not some sort of agency at work corresponding to Mr. Moody and his work. If these Catholics, for one reason or other, will not go to the church, it may be well asked might not some one on behalf of the church go to them?"

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

PROMPTED possibly by a momentary fit of jealousy, the British authorities were at first disposed to underrate the importance of the Indian famine, and to declare that the Russians wished to pour grain into the suffering districts only to alienate the population. But the press in England is now loudly calling for energetic measures, for the increase of the number of applicants for relief work shows that India has entered upon a very unhappy year indeed. The Continental press seizes the opportunity to cast reproaches upon England. We are told that the only Asiatic possession where famine reigns with undiminished rigor is India, while the only European country where people have died of hunger by thousands within the memory of man is Ireland. But it is certainly not the fault of the English press if adequate relief is not provided for the millions of India.

The St. James's Gazette, referring to the Government's refusal to accept aid, fears that the British public may be less ready to respond to a future call on their sympathy if it is thus waved aside. *The Globe*, in an article headed "Christians in India," expresses itself to the following effect:

Tho the Viceroy of India, after mature consideration, decided that the time has not yet come to open subscriptions in England, we must sympathize with the Indians in their trouble. For the natives of India submit to the will of Providence with a fortitude that appeals with the force of silent reproach to those who can witness without relieving their distress. The whole life of the native of India is a course of training for starvation. Even in good years he is soon deep in debt to the money-lender, and when in debt he hardly knows what it is to eat his fill. All that is over and above the barest allowance for life must go to pay the increasing interest on the debt. His children grow up half-fed, and are inured from infancy to the repression of healthy appetite. When, therefore, the crops fail over large tracts of country, the people at large only suffer that distress collectively with which they are individually well acquainted. In the native of India hunger seizes a trained wrestler. Charity of kith and kin is a virtue which the native of India carries almost to a fault; and when a family falls upon hard times, the outer circle of poor relatives suffer soon and suffer silently. If, therefore, the authorities in India wait to provide relief until help is asked for, many starving funerals will wind their way to the riverside.

The Speaker, London, does not deny that the masses of India are very poor, and perhaps poorer than ever they were before, but does not see how the evil is to be remedied. It advises, however, the suspension of the collection of small debts. It says:

"It is hard to say whether the people have become poorer, tho travelers notice a decline of local industries. Viewing the available facts impartially it would seem that tho the total wealth of India may have increased, it has not increased in proportion to population, and that the average native of India is poorer to-day than he was when Sir Richard Temple had to face the famine in Behar in 1877.

"The foreign secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society points out that the rise in prices is of no advantage to the cultivators. They have usually mortgaged their crops before they were harvested, and the money-lender has managed to reap the profit. This is to our mind one of the worst features of the situation. It is aggravated by the fluctuations of the rupee. A diagram in the last report of Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, shows in a forcible way that, as he expresses it, 'during the last fourteen months—while silver has been relatively very steady, fluctuating only three points—the value of the rupee has ascended and descended with much fluctuation, and the range of fluctuation has been as much as eleven points.' These rapid fluctuations are, we fear, a necessary consequence of the closing of the mints to silver without adopting a gold standard. . . . Whatever be the value of the rupee in gold,

with which the Indian cultivator is at present very remotely concerned, he must be aware of the varying value of the rupee in silver. He will find his silver ornaments, if he is fortunate enough to have any, of less value to save him from the money-lender than they used to be, and he will learn that this is the result of British policy. We can not help wondering whether, if the Government is suspending the collection of land revenue in the famine-stricken districts, it would not be wise to also suspend the collection of small debts."

OUR CUBAN RESOLUTIONS AS VIEWED ABROAD.

ALMOST without exception the foreign press sympathize with President Cleveland and his Cabinet in his differences with Congress. Europe is somewhat puzzled over the matter. That the Executive should be forced to exert its authority in the interest of peace, while the representatives of the people shout for war, is shocking to the partisans of democratic government, who point to the United States as proof of their assertion that it is unnecessary to consolidate power in the hands of a few. The most accepted explanation is that the people of the United States, utterly ignorant of the condition of foreign countries and educated to exaggerate their own importance, believe that all governments of the earth preserve their freedom of action solely because the United States is good enough not to interfere. The *London Spectator*, which also believes this to be the popular American view, adds that the dearth of educated and cultured men in Congress is a source of danger. "The plain truth is," says the paper, "the American people are very impulsive, as are also the English, and the representatives in both Houses of Congress are nearer in culture to the mass of voters than our representatives are here. Hence, while English impulsiveness seldom affects foreign relations, American impulsiveness almost invariably takes that direction."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Let us suppose that the worst—short of open war—has happened, that the joint resolution has been passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, and that the independence of Cuba is recognized by the United States. The recognition binds nobody except the power which makes it. Spain need not even protest, but can go on as if nothing had happened. The mere breath of the Administration of Washington will not give a mob of disorganized *guerrilleros* in the jungles and hills of Cuba a regular government, or give it any security on which it can raise money. . . . Mr. Cleveland would probably do nothing, leaving Congress to vote for war with Spain if it liked. This, no doubt, it could do by the same machinery as that which had secured the recognition; but time would be required, and every week is something gained—it is a space in which the non-jingo part of the population of the States can find an opportunity to exercise control on the fire-eaters. It is, too, something to be able to throw the odium of aggression on the other side—to say nothing of the fact that, if a crisis can be staved off till the end of the wet season, the rebels may be crushed, and then there will be no pretense even of a Cuban 'republic' to help."

The same paper doubts that the American people really wish to undertake the work which Spain finds so difficult, and concludes as follows:

"Peace would not follow even if Spain were meekly to withdraw her officials. There is a large white element of Spanish immigrants who would not allow themselves to be swallowed up by Creoles and blacks—to say nothing of the fact that these two elements are not without quarrels of their own. A welter of anarchy, lasting for at least a generation, would certainly ensue; and in this the interests of the United States would suffer as severely as they do now. There would be no possible alternative except the occupation of the island by the United States. We do not believe that the mass of Americans care to assume any such burden; and yet they must do it, unless they are prepared

to be the direct cause of reducing Cuba to the condition of San Domingo. Spain can not do better than leave them in the dilemma; and in the mean time see to it that Cuba does not become a San Domingo on her own hands."

The Newcastle Chronicle supposes that Congress would be less violent if it did not know that it is practically out of the power of its members to do much harm. *The Speaker* hopes that Spain will assist in clearing the situation by granting an acceptable measure of home rule to Cuba, and continues:

"President Cleveland evidently believes that some such half-way house may yet be found if the Senate will not insist on forcing his hand. But can the Senate force his hand? The situation in the United States is most strangely complex. The Executive is in the hands of gold Democrats, who are mainly Eastern capitalists. The Senate is controlled by silver men, representing South and West. The majority in the House of Representatives is Republican, but is probably less inclined than Mr. McKinley himself to support the moderate capitalistic view of foreign affairs which commends itself to Mr. Cleveland in his normal mood. Mr. Reed, for instance, has ideas and ambitions of his own. Thus there is a certainty that one House, and a possibility that both Houses, will enter readily into a conflict with a President who, tho personally a strong man, is weak because he has no large organized party left to back him, and because in a few months he must retire finally into private life. Thus politically the action of the Senate is neither unnatural nor hopeless, and we are not surprised to find that the silver Senators are seeking an occasion for conflict on which their conduct is not so plainly interested as it may be when they come to fight Mr. McKinley later on."

The Saturday Review makes use of the occasion to inform its readers that freedom rules in name only in the United States, the only difference between our great republic and monarchies being that the men who rule here are more objectionable. It describes the "Cameron dynasty" as follows:

"Simon Cameron, a journalist who had grown to be a banker and railway owner, became one of the Senators from Pennsylvania in 1845, and within a year or two made himself recognized as the master of the State. Nobody could be elected to any office in Pennsylvania without his favor, and no combination of malcontents could possibly shake off his rule. He had to be expelled from Lincoln's first Cabinet for corrupt practises; he was no orator; he possessed no personal charms, and he was even niggardly in the expenditure of money, yet he held the second largest State in the Union in a relentless and irresistible grip for nearly thirty years. When he retired from the Senate in 1872, his only son Don took the vacant seat, and has kept it ever since. Still less of an orator or statesman than his father, his rule has been even more despotic. The Cameron 'machine' has plundered, disgraced, and humiliated Pennsylvania at its will, under Don even more impudently than it did under Simon. Once or twice the yoke has been thrown off by a popular uprising, only to be fastened on again the next year more securely than ever. No feudal baron ever held a province of serfs in more effectual subjection than this dull, indolent, commonplace man manages to keep more than a million free and enlightened voters, year after year. It is one of the most striking mysteries of modern government."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, de Blowitz, is authority for the rumor that the European powers intend to protect Spain against the United States by combined action. This rumor has in some cases been regarded worthy of an official denial. But while the Continental press regards the necessity of intervention as very remote, there is no lack of unflattering comment on the attitude of Congress. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"If we had to point out an institution of which the great republic may be justly proud, we would certainly not hit upon the Senate. Want of space prevents us from filling a few columns with an account of all the childish, unripe resolutions of the Senators, who do not seem to appreciate the responsibility of their position in the least. Again and again the Senate roars about

something or other—and that is all. The Senate ought to be reformed. It is dangerous to the welfare of the republic.

"Luckily Spain remains calm. The Spanish Government, satisfied with Secretary Olney's declaration, will not even regard it as a *casus belli* if Congress, and Congress alone, recognizes the rebels as belligerents. To deprive the American jingoes of all chances, the Spanish authorities have placed an extra guard around the American embassy in Madrid. Everywhere in Spain the people are enjoined to be calm. The attitude of the Spanish press is exemplary, and in keeping with the wishes of the Premier, who has the organs of all parties on his side in this matter."

Politiken, Copenhagen, says:

"We do not believe that there is much danger of a war between Spain and the United States. There is much more likelihood of a constitutional conflict in the States. If both Houses were to be converted to Mr. Cameron's views, trouble would surely follow, for the highest authorities in the land will battle for the mastery. The only way out of the difficulty is to prevail upon Spain to admit the necessity of Cuban independence."

Outside of the United States the prevailing opinion seems to be that Spain has no right to abandon the loyalists of Cuba, who are regarded as the most civilized element. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, fears that this will prevent President Cleveland from mediating successfully between the contending parties, even if asked to do so, and adds:

"It is not certain that he could accept a mission which did not give him power to offer any degree of self-government, and if he did accept, the party of autonomists, many of whom are loyal subjects of Spain, would not be satisfied, tho they might smother their objections, for the time, to secure peace. The autonomists have long been strong enough, in the city of Havana, to have important organs of their own in the press, in which their opinions and reasonable aims have for years been advocated. At the same time, the difficulties which the granting of autonomy would raise are not, perhaps, far short of those which its refusal would occasion. In any system of autonomy for Cuba, the suffrage would have to be strictly limited, so as to exclude the ignorant negroes, who form the large majority of the population, not a few of whom were born in Africa."

Comments on this trouble with Spain are not wanting in humor. *The Westminster Gazette*, for instance, suggests that Venezuela, in the interest of the United States, should warn Spain that the Venezuelan people will regard an "unfriendly attitude" toward the United States as a violation of the Monroe doctrine.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Tricks of Hungarian Politicians.—It has been said that the American politician stands at the head of his profession, and that any trick he does not know is hardly worth learning. Of late, however, European judges assert that the Hungarian "professionals" can give points to their American peers. The following humorous examples of Hungarian "smartness" will, perhaps, assist competent persons to judge between the rivals. We quote the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"In a certain district the contest was pretty close. Hour after hour passed, yet neither of the two candidates obtained an advantage. Suddenly the *Kortesch* (boodle politician) of the one party takes the candidate of the other party aside. 'I've thirty votes left. Do you want them?' 'How much?' 'Five hundred gulden [\$100] apiece.' 'Why, you're crazy! That's \$3,000 besides the money I've spent already.' 'Yes, but if our side wins you've wasted your money.' 'Oh, say, make it cheaper!' 'Not a cent!' '—!!—!!' Well, all right! Here's your check. Bring your voters.' The thirty voters came, yet they did not win the contest for this liberal candidate. The *Kortesch* knew that he had a majority for his own candidate of a hundred votes, and so he could afford to sell thirty ballots for cash without being the loser.

"Another candidate thought he had a dead-sure thing. He handed his voters checks of \$15 apiece, payable *after* the election.

His opponent got wind of the affair, and cashed the checks at once, on the promise of the holders that they would vote for him. He won the election and—presented six hundred checks to the defeated candidate for payment. Thus his own election cost him nothing!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELATIONS BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE POWERS.

A LARGE number of reputable papers on the Continent of Europe hold a privilege which arouses much envy in their less fortunate contemporaries, and is often made the subject of sneering remarks in the English and American press. The privileged papers receive direct information from authentic sources of the intentions of the Government. Others, such as the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, are the mouthpieces of retired statesmen. The privilege has one serious drawback. The paper thus honored can not well increase its capital by the judicious edition of "extras," for the least inclination to become sensational results in the withdrawal of the confidence of the officials. Papers which have no official connection often trust to luck, and pretend to have official information when really the penetration of the editor alone enabled the paper to hit at the truth. Often, however, as in the case of *The Pall Mall Gazette's* story of a secret alliance between Russia and Denmark, the pretended official information is utterly without foundation, and the paper loses the confidence of the educated public. All Denmark has been aroused by the story, and a most unqualified denial has been given to it by the people and the Government. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, says:

"The Folkething passed unanimously the following resolution:

"The Government should allow no opportunity to pass to convince the world in general that Denmark has no other aim than to preserve her neutrality in case of war between other powers."

"The discussions which preceded this left not a shadow of doubt that the House was thoroughly in earnest. The foreign press has been anxious to get at our position in the approaching general conflict. As a matter of fact we are only anxious that our place should be *outside* of the conflict. We would wish for nothing better than that our neutrality should be guaranteed by the great powers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Reedts-Thoff, lost no time in informing the House that the above resolution embodied the views of the Government on this subject. The Government, he said, immediately denied the truth of the rumor set afloat by the London *Pall Mall Gazette* that Denmark has a secret treaty with Russia, by which the Russians were enabled to attack Germany from the North. Even the Socialists could not refuse to vote for such a resolution."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, acknowledged by Prince Bismarck as his mouth-piece, declares that it would be very easy for Denmark to obtain the privileges of neutralization. But the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, receives a communication from a Danish statesman who holds somewhat different views. He says:

"Nobody in Denmark wants a war against Germany, and the German Government doubtlessly knows this. The difficulty is not in our relations with Germany, but in the question how we should keep out the enemies of Germany! The attempt to violate our neutrality will be made by Germany's opponents, by France and Russia. France will do her best to make the Baltic the scene of a fierce naval struggle. Naturally Copenhagen, a rich depot filled with everything necessary, and especially coals, would be a desirable basis for the action of the French and Russian fleets. That is why we have fortified Copenhagen. Might is right in times of war, and the fortifications of Copenhagen are a much better guaranty for our neutrality than all the paper treaties in the world. All other ports of Denmark are too unimportant to warrant a *coup de main* on the part of France or Russia, and they are not large enough to receive ships of war. An enemy who would possess himself of the Danish fleet and Danish supplies must attack Copenhagen, the key of the Baltic. But Copenhagen can not be taken unless an army of 50,000 men is

detailed for the purpose, and even then the port will hold out at least two months, tho the besiegers may not be disturbed. A written treaty of neutrality can do no harm. But France and Russia would not have respected it if Copenhagen were defenseless."

The Norwegian poet and politician Björnstjerne Björnson believes that international arbitration should be fostered by the smaller states as preliminaries to their inviolable neutrality.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CECIL RHODES AND THE COMING SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

MORE than two years ago a few warning voices were heard with regard to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. His rapid rise to power, his unbounded ambition, and the skilful manner in which he bought over every man that could be bought in South Africa



CECIL RHODES.

caused observant Englishmen to warn the Government against him. As is often the case, those most removed from the scene saw most clearly, and the *Calcutta Statesman* (now *The Friend of India*), in an evidently inspired article, sought to convince the people of Greater Britain that Mr. Rhodes's policy was more Rhodesian than Imperial. The warning was not heeded, and 'Baby Rhodes' has now grown so important that many people in England fear to arouse his wrath by a searching inquiry into his doings. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks it is very unwise to appoint a Parliamentary committee for this purpose. It says:

"An inquiry, if it is to serve a good purpose, must be into unknown facts. But all the facts connected with the Jameson raid and the Chartered Company are perfectly well known to the most ignorant man or woman in the street. What, then, is the object of the inquiry? Is it to collect material for the prosecution of Mr. Rhodes? The hour is past for that, as the Government must be well aware. If that step was to be taken, it should have been taken six months ago. Mr. Chamberlain should instruct his new

agent at Pretoria to come to an understanding with President Krüger about the indemnity and other matters. Mr. Chamberlain should then tell the House of Commons that the Government did not intend to proceed with the inquiry, in the interests of the Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain is strong enough to do this. Whether he will do it is another matter."

But Mr. Rhodes has left South Africa to answer any questions that may be asked of him. His adherents in South Africa have received him as a conqueror everywhere, and Judge Jarrissen, in his New Year's address to President Krüger, complained that "the English, unmindful of the peaceful attitude of the Boers, receive Rhodes not only as the hero of the hour, but as the hero of to-morrow." "But we trust to your wisdom," he added. The people of the Transvaal view the future through any but rose-colored glasses. The Pretoria correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The increased immigration of British subjects, in spite of the business stagnation, is regarded as an indication that another plot is forming. But the Government is wide awake. The people have been warned by their officers to hold themselves in readiness. There is now no lack of ammunition, and artillery has been sent to points of strategical importance.* Altho a few thousands of British troops stand ready in Natal, and others have been ordered to South Africa, the Transvaalers are ready to try whether they or the English are masters in South Africa. The Boers have no wish and no intention to become the attacking party, but they will not allow another attempt to rob them of their independence. . . . The English element try hard to obtain command of the railroads, but the Jameson raid has proved to the Boers the value of this means of communication, and they are not likely to hand it over to their enemies."

Ons Land, the Capetown organ of the Afrikaner Party, declares that peace will not reign in South Africa until Cecil Rhodes has been removed for good. Since Rhodes has not even conquered the natives in Matabeleland, but only obtained their momentary submission by concessions, the paper does not see why he is fêted, unless it is for his connection with the Jameson raid. Many English papers attribute success of the Kaffirs in Rhodesia to the importation of arms from Germany, via the Transvaal. This calls forth some bitter remarks from the Pretoria *Volksstem*. "Englishmen," says the paper, "have never failed to supply rebels with arms in any part of the world. They have stood behind the door so often that they fancy others follow their own practises." The German press believes that risings of the natives are incited by Cecil Rhodes, so that England may have an excuse for the importation of troops in South Africa. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"It is more than a coincidence that a new rising of the natives, close to the Transvaal border, is reported while Rhodes is making speeches on the necessity of a South-African federation. When we remember that Jameson and two of his accomplices have only recently been released, we can not help thinking that troops will be sent, ready for a new *coup* against the Transvaal. The 'uncrowned King of South Africa' is capable of any kind of villainy, and the Pretoria people know it."

On the whole the German press makes no attempt to disguise its contempt for England's power. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that England will be less ready to indulge in threats in future, as the "farcical attempt to mobilize a Flying Squadron turned out so dismal a failure." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"The time is coming when the guardianship which England exercises over part of South Africa will end. Her claim to be called the 'paramount' power is an object of derision not only in Berlin and in Paris, but also in Bloemfontein and in Pretoria. Steps must be taken by other powers to secure future advantages for themselves in South Africa. The Afrikaners will sooner or

later obtain their independence. The only weak point is Delagoa Bay, which the English assert must fall to them. The people of the Transvaal, however, are quite content if the Portuguese flag flies in Lorenzo Marques forever. If the great powers place Delagoa Bay under their joint protection, discord and intrigue will cease in South Africa. Russia now practically leads in Europe. The Transvaal should therefore send an envoy to St. Petersburg."

The same paper does not doubt that Cecil Rhodes uses England for a cat's-paw only. He wants to rule South Africa as Cecil I., and when his power is established, he will separate from England. The *Börsen Courier*, Berlin, hopes that Rhodes will lead the next raid in person, so that the Transvaalers may have an opportunity to hang him. The *Tageblatt* thinks the best proof that Cecil Rhodes is regarded as dangerous in England is the sudden fit of honesty noticeable in many English publications. Who would have thought that the same Englishmen who cheered Jameson and lauded Rhodes for breaking his faith with everybody suddenly advocate the burying of the hatchet? The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is convinced that a civilized race of white men like the Boers need not fear a struggle with the British land forces.—*Translated for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DISCOVERY OF GERMANY.

PRaise of their own country as compared with others is a thing almost unknown to the German papers, and this has often led to the erroneous idea that the Germans regard foreigners as better off than themselves. It is, however, a custom of the German papers to publish the views of foreigners who visit them, generally without comment, often, if the views expressed are favorable, with a kind of apology. At present many descriptions in praise of Germany are published by French writers. Frenchmen have ceased to ignore the existence of their neighbors; they travel extensively in Germany, and express their astonishment at what they see in terms which would be rejected by a German editor as chauvinistic. The French historian, G. Monod, who recently visited Germany for the first time in twenty years, expresses himself in *Cosmopolis*, London, to the following effect (we condense his utterances):

I leave Germany with the feeling of astonishment over what I have seen, astonishment alike at the immense wealth of her people and the comfort which every one enjoys. True, I have heard many complaints from older Germans. The young men of our times, they say, think only of money-making. Studies which do not promise wealth, such as philology and history, are neglected at the German universities by our young men. Chemistry and electricity are all the rage for the material benefits which may be reaped from them. Even music does not receive as much attention as formerly. Baireuth stands isolated, and even Baireuth is degenerating, for the managers of the musical festivals there pander to the foreigners, chiefly French and English, whose tastes appear inferior to that of the music-loving Germans.

The Southerners like to grumble at the hegemony of Prussia, and to speak in disparaging terms of the Emperor, who, so they say, is admired in France only. But that is only a way the Germans have, and it would not be wise to attach too much importance to such utterances. The secessionist movement is everywhere checked by the determination of the people at large to uphold at all cost the unity which was accomplished with such great exertions, for the benefits of this unity are experienced by all in their daily life, even by the Socialists.

I do not see that the study of science as against the arts and literature can be complained of justly. While Germany increases her exports, she also enlarges her influence. It is, I think, all the better for the country that the educated proletariat is decreased and the number of poor writers and *savants* diminished by the rapid extension of German commerce and industry, especially if the study of practical sciences reduces the number of young men eager to obtain a government position. In France we are ruined by this office-seeking. Germany has not, perhaps, left to her any of her great men except old Mommsen and old Bismarck. But other nations are no better off in this respect. A good deal of intellectual work is still done. The works of Hauptmann, Fulda, Sudermann, and others are appreciated outside of Germany, and the almost incredible attention given to Friedrich Nietzsche's works proves that German thought is appreciated. It is best to acknowledge this fact, and also that Baireuth attracts us, not in spite of its German character, but because it is German.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

* Since 1882 the Transvaal has had a small standing army, composed chiefly of artillery. It is formed of young Boers, who serve three years with the colors, under competent German artillery officers. The natural aptitude of the men is such that each of them learns to handle cannon as familiarly as he would a rifle. There is, therefore, no lack of crews for the guns.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

McCARTHY'S STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, author of the "History of Our Own Times," is giving the world some interesting biographies nowadays. His "Pope Leo" had hardly appeared in book form when he began in the magazine number of *The Outlook* (January) a "Story of Gladstone's Life," which, with the numerous illustrations accompanying it, promises to be much more satisfying than his "Pope Leo."

The name Gladstone, we are told, is derived from Gledstones. "Gled is a hawk, and that fierce and beautiful bird would have found its natural home among the *stones*, or rocks, of the craggy moorlands," of Lanarkshire, Scotland, whence the family came. William Ewart was, however, born in Liverpool, the family estates in Scotland having long before dwindled away and the head of it having at last removed to a neighboring town and entered upon a mercantile career as maltster. The father of the great Prime Minister removed to Liverpool and became one of the great merchant princes of that city. He was a pure Lowland Scot, and his wife a Highland Scot. Of the father Mr. McCarthy writes:

"Sir John Gladstone, the father, was one of those men who, like his illustrious son, seemed destined never to grow old. There is an interesting description given of his ways with his children which may perhaps help to account for the extraordinary aptitude for debate of William Ewart Gladstone. One of his friends has told us that nothing was ever taken for granted between Sir John Gladstone and his sons. He started and kept alive a constant succession of arguments on small topics and on large. His family circle appears to have been what the King of Navarre in Shakespeare's play says his court shall be—'a little Academe.' Every lad was put on his mettle to defend his own case or to damage the case of another. It was all done in the most perfect good humor and with the full and unflagging enjoyment of those who took part in it. It must have been capital preparation for the Oxford Union and for the debates in the House of Commons."

William Ewart was the third son. Of his elder brother, Robertson, we are told that he was "a man of singular energy and force of character," "a sort of rough-hewn model for his younger

and much greater brother." Mr. McCarthy gives us no description of Mr. Gladstone's mother, nor, indeed, as yet of any of the rest of the family.

At the age of eleven William was sent to Eton, where a deep impression was made upon him. He was a hard student, somewhat unpopular because of that fact, untiring at the classics, and persevering even in his vacations in the study of mathematics. We quote again:

"He persisted while at Eton in being an unostentatiously pious and religious student. He would not join in or countenance any mockery or levity about things which he had been taught to regard as sacred. Yet there was nothing whatever of the 'prig' about him, and his force of character even then was such that he compelled the most light-minded to respect him and his ways. Nor would he stand any frolicsome cruelty to dumb animals. 'He stood forth,' says Mr. Russell, 'as the champion of some wretched pigs which it was the custom to torture at Eton Fair on Ash Wednesday, and, when bantered by his schoolfellows for his humanity, offered to write his reply in good round hand upon their faces.'"

Among his schoolmates at Eton were Arthur Hallam, his closest friend (to whom Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was inscribed), Frederick Tennyson, brother of the great poet, and Alexander Kinglake, author of "Eothen." He was not much of an athlete, tho fond of sculling and of walking. Outside the inner circles of intimates he was not well known at Eton:

"He seems to have been neither popular nor unpopular—a somewhat curious beginning in life for one whose strength and energy of character made it in his after years impossible for any one to avoid forming a very distinct opinion for or against him. He distinguished himself decidedly in the debates of the Eton Society' and in the editorship of the *Eton Miscellany*."

In 1828, at the age of nineteen, he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, which has given during this century eight prime ministers to England. Here, also, he was a hard student. Altho not objecting to wine-suppers, he was himself exceedingly abstemious in the use of wine, having a good effect in this respect not only upon those with him but upon some who came after him. In

the Oxford Union Debating Society he defended Catholic emancipation, opposed the removal of Jewish disabilities, and opposed the immediate abolition of slavery, while favoring its



From *The Outlook*.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-EIGHT.

From the painting by W. Bradley at Hawarden Castle. Reproduced for *The Outlook* by special permission of Mr. Gladstone. Photographed directly from the original by Mr. Watmough Webster, of Chester.



From *The Outlook*.

THE GLADSTONE ARMS.

From Mr. Gladstone's first book-plate.

gradual extinction. Of his mental attitude at this time we are told:

"In the debates of the Union he again and again opposed the very moderate movements toward political reform which at that time were held by many people to be well-nigh revolutionary. Yet even in young Gladstone's strongest speeches against the reform movement he seems to have taken good care not to commit himself to any unqualified objection to reform as a principle. His mind, indeed, would appear to have been a sort of mirror of the general mind of Oxford—a veneration for the past, a love of tradition, a romantic sentiment of reverence for the ancient institutions of the country, and yet a mind open to see the inevitable tendencies of the future."

His maiden speech in this Union made Charles (afterward Bishop) Wordsworth and other members feel as sure as of their own existence that he would one day be a prime minister. After leaving Oxford he narrowly escaped the church:

"Gladstone was an immense student of the Bible and of patristic literature in those boyish days, as he continued to be down to his latest years. He left Oxford before the full influence of the movement led by the late Cardinal Newman had begun to assert itself in the place. His strong inclination then was to enter the church, and he pressed his father hard to allow him to become a clergyman. But Sir John Gladstone, shrewd and keen-eyed man of the world as he was, saw, no doubt, in the genius of his son something different from that which could find its best course in the career of an ecclesiastic. In Mr. Gladstone's time strict obedience to the wish of a father was an essential part of a son's duty."

After a few months of travel he was invited by the Duke of Newcastle to stand for Parliament. The invitation came to him because of a speech at Oxford against the Reform bill of 1832, which gave to the great middle classes the right of franchise. Mr. McCarthy says:

"The Duke of Newcastle looked around everywhere for some rising man capable of representing Tory interests in the borough of Newark. His son, Lord Lincoln, had been a school and college friend of young William Gladstone, and had heard him deliver his speech against reform, to which I have already referred. Lord Lincoln recommended Mr. Gladstone to the Duke. The Duke eagerly accepted his suggestion. Mr. Gladstone was summoned home from Italy, and thus the greatest English reformer of our time came into practical politics as the advocate of the party which set itself against any and every manner of reform. Even under these conditions Mr. Gladstone could not bring himself quite down to the level of the Duke of Newcastle. In his address to the electors of Newark he declared that he was bound by the opinions of no man and no party, but said that he felt it his duty to watch and resist that growing desire for change which threatened to produce, 'along with partial good a melancholy preponderance of evil.'"

His first speech in the Commons was called forth by an arraign-

ment of his own family on the floor of the House for the management of its slave plantations in the West Indies. Mr. Gladstone defended his family, but, tho contending that slavery was sanctioned by Scripture, he did not present himself as an advocate of its permanent continuance. Mr. McCarthy gives us this description of his personal appearance at that time and afterward:



From *The Outlook*.

LADY GLADSTONE, MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTHER.

"He was then twenty-two years of age; he had a splendid physical constitution, a striking and handsome face, with a mass of dark hair and splendid radiant eyes. His face was pallid, almost bloodless, and a passing observer might have fancied that the young man was wanting in health. The fancy, however, would have had no foundation, for then, as through all his career, Mr. Gladstone's intellectual faculties were sustained by an indomitable physical constitution. I am myself strongly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone distinctly improved in appearance as his life went on deepening into years. I can not, of course, remember him as he was in 1833. I think I saw him for the first time some twenty years later. But altho he was a decidedly handsome man at that time, I do not think his appearance was nearly so striking or so commanding as it became in the closing years of his career. I do not believe I ever saw a more magnificent human face than that of Mr. Gladstone after he had grown old."

Another interesting reminiscence of those days is given us by Mr. McCarthy in the fact that young Disraeli, Gladstone's lifelong rival, wrote to his sister, referring to Gladstone: "That young man has no future before him." Was it not

Josh Billings who said, "it ain't wise to prophesy onless ye kno"?

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Lantern Dimly Burning."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 9 ("Ravages of the Iconoclast," p. 375) is the following quotation:

"The clergyman who officiated at the burial of Sir John Moore explained that Sir John was not 'buried darkly at dead of night, but in broad daylight.'"

A friend of mine, still living, was acquainted with the soldier who assisted on the occasion, by holding the luminary above described. The sods could be turned with bayonets, but I fear that the earth could not be shovelled out with the latter.

It is said that Nelson did not say at the Battle of Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty"; that Wellington did not say at the Battle of Waterloo: "Up, guards, and at them"; that Queen Victoria did not give an African chief a copy of the Bible to explain to him the secret of Britain's greatness; that the story of Jessie Brown hearing the sound of the bag-pipes as the British were approaching Cawnpore is all nonsense, and that of the Highland soldiers counting the hairs on the heads of the corpses which they found in Cawnpore, and lifting up their hands to heaven, and swearing that for every hair they would have the life of a Sepoy is all "buff." It is too theatrical for Tonal.

WOODBRIDGE, ONT., CANADA.

(REV.) T. FENWICK.

Truth and Fairness.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I am constrained from within to bear personal testimony to the inestimable value of your paper. I find that all questions, political and otherwise, are fairly and impartially discussed on both sides and from every view, if proper, giving the main points of argument as they are set forth by leading writers. I find, furthermore, that there is much regard for truth, which is a very important characteristic and which no person who desires to be informed will fail to appreciate. In view of these observations, I wrote the first sentence above, and, keeping them in view, I can recommend the paper to all who are of a studious nature.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports 478 business failures during the week ending January 16, and *Dun's Review* reports 455. The number of failures in the corresponding week last year is given by the two journals respectively as 412 and 395, showing an increase of about 15 per cent.

The General Condition.—"The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It is not the largest and most powerful vessel that can be started most quickly, and it takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money-markets, larger orders, resuming mills, expanding employment, and larger distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. The output of pig iron has gained 12.3 per cent. in December and 41.6 per cent. since October 1st. The output of coke has increased 88.7 per cent. since October 1st. Sales of wool have again become large, tho not yet fully reported. Money-markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works have gone into operation each week in January, and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business."—*Dun's Review*, January 16.

"Except at a few Southern cities, as reported last week, wholesale merchants throughout the country report no noticeable change in trade features, and few, if any, indications of improvement in the near future."—*Bradstreet's*, January 16.

Prices in General.—"Bradstreet's comparison of prices of 108 staple articles and products at quarterly intervals for a series of years shows an upward tendency on the part of quotations during the last quarter of 1896. This is shown by there being 40 prices higher on January 1, 1897, than on October 1, 1896, 40 which were lower and 28 practically the same on both dates—in contrast with 33 higher quotations January 1, 1897, compared with one year ago, 72 lower quotations than on January 1, 1896, and only 3 practically the same at the beginning and end of 1896. Advances during the last quarter of 1896 were conspicuous among most of the leading cereals, for live stock, meats, dairy products, some vegetables, hides, leather, wools, various grades of iron, copper, lead, brick, glass and spruce lumber; declines were noticeable for miscellaneous food products, for cotton, hemp, print cloths, steel, tin, coal, coke, petroleum, rubber, paper, and drugs.

The Money-Market.—"The money market has been disturbed by a combination of large bankers

not to lend on call below 2 per cent., which invited all sorts of financial institutions to take the market, caused payment of bank loans for some millions, and left supplies of funds so heavy that time loans were sharply marked down. More was done in commercial paper, tho offerings increased but moderately. Receipts from the interior exceeded shipments by \$1,500,000. Exports continue to exceed last year's for the week 8 per cent., while imports fell 10 per cent. below last year's. December exports of principal products, showing an increase of \$16,282,054, give further assurance that the \$40,000,000 of hoarded exchange, some of which London is trying to renew, will not soon be exhausted in preventing gold exports.—*Dun's Review*, January 16.

Business Failures.—"Failures for seven days of January were \$4,371,731 against \$5,568,008 in nine days last year, \$4,522,531 in ten days of 1895, and \$9,041,225 in eleven days of 1894. Manufacturing \$2,035,910 against \$1,906,420 last year, and trading were \$2,213,171 against \$3,604,088 last year. Failures for the week have been 455 in the United States against 395 last year.—*Dun's Review*, January 16.

Trade in Canada.—"There is no change in wholesale trade at Toronto, where demand is quiet. Orders are light at Montreal, rather below the average for the season. Absence of snow at the interior has had a depressing effect on lumbering. Halifax stocks of fish are lighter and the market is firmer, but general trade there is duller, and collections are slow. The St. John, N. B., lumber market has been higher recently than for a number of years. Labrador shore fishing has exceeded expectations. Many Canadian merchants expect a good spring trade to begin soon. There are 59 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 65 last week, 74 in the week a year ago, and 64 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$20,697,000, against \$22,067,000 last week, and as compared with \$21,052,000 in the like week one year ago, and a total slightly larger two years ago."—*Bradstreet's*, January 16.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 180.

1. R—R 6	R x B ch	Q x P, mate
1. K—Q 3	P x R	
.....	Q—Q 8	Q or B mates
1. B—R 2	Any	
.....	Q x Kt	Q or B mates
1. Kt—B 3	Any	
.....	Kt—B 4 ch	B mates
1. P—Kt 5	Any	
.....	R—K 3 ch	Kt—Q 3, mate
1. Kt—Kt sq	Any	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who writes, "The whole prob-

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INSOMNIA

that we can not too earnestly commend the attention of sufferers to this simple home remedy. Below we give extracts from some of the letters that have come to us.

Natural Sleep Returned.

When she began using the Electropoise, my daughter was in a very distressed condition and suffered much from insomnia. After a few days' treatment she brightened up and natural sleep returned.

J. E. WILLIS, Enfield, Ills.
(of Willis Bros., Bankers.)

Obstinate Insomnia.

My case was obstinate insomnia, nervous prostration, and indigestion. The Electropoise has done more for me than all other treatments, and comes nearer doing what is claimed for it than anything I know of.

G. W. MCCOOLE, St. Louis, Mo.
(of McCoole Mfg. Co.)

Insomnia Many Years.

The Electropoise has cured me of insomnia of many years' standing, on account of which I was also suffering with nervous prostration and enfeebled digestion.

P. A. LEMAN, 22 William St., New York.
(of Henry Hentz & Co.)

Gives Him Sleep.

I do not know what the Electropoise is, but it is a wonder and cheap at any price. It soothes my head, gives me sleep, dispels nervousness and tones me up generally.

Col. A. P. CONNOLLY, Chicago.
(Central Music Hall.)

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I suffered nearly two years from insomnia; tried everything without permanent help. The Electropoise helped me marvellously the first night and there has been constant improvement.

Rev. J. N. SHORT, Lowell, Mass.
(Central M. E. Church.)

Produces Sleep.

About two years ago I was induced to try the Electropoise and found prompt relief. It produces sleep when all else that I had tried failed.

N. HAIGHT, St. Louis.
(T. P. A., U. P. R. R.)

Sleep Soundly.

When I commenced using the Electropoise I was going down hill rapidly; suffered from insomnia and nervousness. To-day I sleep soundly, and my nervousness has gone.

Mrs. A. J. DARWOOD, Philadelphia.
(1348 S. 46th Street.)

Sleeps Like a Child.

When I purchased the Electropoise I had not had a good night's sleep for months; the first night I used it I slept as sweetly as when a boy, and my insomnia is cured.

I. YOCUM, Taylorsville, Ky.

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I have used the Electropoise for a year and a half with great benefit for rheumatism and sleeplessness.

M. S. WEST, West Somerville, Mass.

Greatly Benefited.

I have been greatly benefited in the relief the Electropoise has given me in insomnia.

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lem difficult and beautiful;" W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia., who says, "This is surely a fine composition"; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who calls it "another fine problem"; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., who names it "a very clever combination"; Charles Porter, Lamber-ton, Minn.

Very many of our solvers got caught in the trap B x Kt. If they will look long enough they will see the way to get out.

No. 179 has been solved by W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; the Rev. H. W. Temple, Wash-ington, D. C.; K. O. McEwen, Detroit; J. M. Raw-lings, Tucson, Arizona; H. L. Holman, Corsicana, Tex.; C. F. Putney.

No. 176. A typographical error made White's second move R-B 3; should have been R-R 3.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

EIGHTH GAME.
Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	30 B-R 6	Q-K 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	31 Kt-R 5	B-K sq
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q 3	32 Q-R 3	Kt-R 5
4 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	33 B-B 3	Kt (R 5)-B 4
5 Kt-B 3	K Kt-K 2	34 R-K 2	Kt-Q 2
6 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	35 P-Kt 3	P-R 4
7 B-K 3	Kt-B sq (a)	36 Kt-Kt 2	P-Kt 5
8 Kt-K 2	B-K 2	37 Kt-K 3	Q R-B sq (g)
9 P-B 3	Castles	38 Kt-Q sq	P x P
10 B-Q 3 (b)	Kt-Kt 3	39 Kt x P	B-Q 5
11 Kt-Kt 3	K-R sq	40 B-Q 2	Kt (Q 2)-B 4
12 Castles	Q-K sq	41 Q-R 4	B x Kt (R 5)
13 R-B sq	Kt-Q sq	42 B x B	R-Kt sq
14 R-K sq	P-Q B 4	43 Kt-Q sq	Kt-R 5 (h)
15 Kt-Q 2 (c)	Kt-R 5	44 B x P	R-R sq
16 R-B 2	P-Q Kt 4	45 B-Q 2	P-B 6
17 P-K B 4	Kt-K 3 (d)	46 B x P	Kt x B
18 P-B 5	Kt-Q sq	47 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
19 P-Q 5	Kt-Kt 2	48 R-B 3	Kt-B 8
20 Kt-B 3 (e)	P-B 5	49 R-Q B 2	Kt x P
21 B-K 2	B-Q sq	50 K R x B	Kt x R
22 Kt-R 4	P-Kt 3	51 R x Kt	K R-Q B (i)
23 B-Kt 4	P-Kt 4	52 R-Kt 3	R-R 7 ch (j)
24 Kt-B 3	Kt (Kt2)-B 4	53 K-R 3	Q R-Q B 7
25 P-R 4	P x P	54 K-Kt 6	Q R-B 6 (k)
26 Kt x P	Kt-Q 6	55 B-Kt 6	R-Q sq (l)
27 KR-Bsq (f)	Kt (R 5) x P	56 R-Kt 7 (m)	Drawn. (n)
28 Q-B 3	B-Kt 3		
29 K-R 2	K R-Kt sq		

Notes from The Field, London.

- (a) In the games of the former match with Las-ker, Steinitz played 7 .., Kt-Kt 4. The text-move seems to be more logical for two reasons—first, the Kt at K Kt 3 is liable to be dislodged by the advance of the K's side Ps; and secondly, the Kt at B and then to Q Kt 3 supports Black's intended advance on the Q side.
- (b) 10 B-B 4 ch, K-B sq would necessitate 11 P-K R 3 in order to maintain the B on the diagonal. This might be the reason for the text-move.
- (c) Perhaps it would have been as well to move the precautionary 15 P-Q Kt 3 instead.
- (d) Probably inviting to the advance of 17 .., P x B P: 18 B x P, Kt-K 3, etc.
- (e) The alternative would have been to dislodge the Kt with 20 P-Kt 3, Kt-Kt 3; 21 P-B 4, and then continue the attack on the K's side more un-disturbed.
- (f) It is to be assumed that Lasker abandoned the Q Kt P designedly, as he could have defended it with 27 K R-K 2.
- (g) 37 .., B x Kt; 38 R x B, P x P, would win

Do You Suffer From Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa is, pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ells-worth Stump, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola Plant cured him of severe Asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D.C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking, and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Import-ing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

A NEW
Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To
Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-
KAVA SHRUB.



The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum*.)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from
Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's
Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in
Back, Female Complaints and Irregu-
larities, Blood Impurities, and other
maladies caused by improper action of
the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper methysticum*, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodge, the great authority on these diseases, says:

"Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most un-healthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark-colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and life hangs in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety are found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this won-derful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Dis-eases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is endorsed by the Hos-pitals and Physicians of Europe as a Sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Dis-eases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female

Complaints, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood, due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to experience relief, and fol-lowing up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disor-ders as the best remedy known."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk river, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in vari-ous forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood. In such cases of disorders pecu-liar to women we do not care to publish testimonials at large, but ladies interested therein can obtain full information from a descriptive book which is furnished free by the importers of Alkavis. The good results of using this new botanical discovery in such cases are indeed most remarkable.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

"The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe you have in Alkavis a com-plete specific for all Kidney troubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney, and Bladder trouble of ten years' standing. He writes:

"I have been treated by all our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble be-came so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becom-ing very despondent. . . . I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years, I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. . . . It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy."

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

"I was suddenly stricken down on the 23d of June with an acute attack of kidney trouble (uric acid gravel). For two months I lay hovering on the border line of life, and with the constant care of two excellent physicians, I only received temporary re-lief. My family physician told me plainly the best I could hope for was temporary respite. I might rally only to collapse suddenly or might linger some time. But the issue was made up, and as I had for years warned others to be ready, so now more than ever I must needs put my house in order and expect the end. Meantime I had heard of Alkavis and wrote to an army comrade (now principal of a college) who had tried it. He wrote me by all means to try it as it had made a new man of him. At the end of two months and then only able to sit up a little, I dis-missed my physicians and began the use of Alkavis. In two weeks I could ride out in the carriage for a short time. The improvement has been . . . con-stant and steady. I am now able to look after my business. I feel I owe what life and strength I have to Alkavis. . . . I am fifty-five years old, have been a minister over thirty years, have thousands of ac-quaintances, and to every one of them who may be afflicted with any kind of kidney trouble, I would say, try Alkavis."

Another most remarkable case is Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Ills, who passed nearly one hundred gravel-stones under two weeks' use of this great remedy, Alkavis.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York city, so far are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their name and address to the company, and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power it is sent to you entirely free.

another P; but White could easily get back the undefended double P eventually.

(h) Probably best.

(i) We suggest here the alternative, 51... R-Kt 4, which relieves the pressure upon the K B P. and renders harmless the otherwise uncomfortable B-Kt 6. It threatens besides Q-Q Kt 2.

(j) And here 52... R-R 8; 53 R-Kt 2, K-Kt sq, and White has no attack left, the check with Q-Kt 4 being answered, if so inclined, with Q-Kt 2.

(k) The safest move now would have been 54... R(B 7)-B 2.

(l) Even now 55... K-Kt sq leaves Black still the advantage.

(m) A lucky hit, thus saving the game.

(n) The record of the game does not go any further. The conclusion probably was: 56... Q x R; 57 Q x B P ch, K-Kt sq; 58 Q x R ch, K-Kt 2; 59 Q x P, Q-Q B 2, etc.

It is the general opinion that Steinitz should have won this game. The analysis shows that had he played 55... R(B 7)-B 2 instead of R-Q sq, the game would have been in his favor.

Steinitz, in a letter dated December 17, admits that he is beaten. He says:

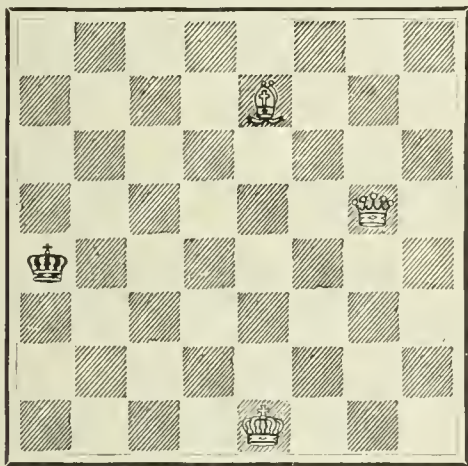
"Why am I so badly beaten? In the first place, because Lasker is the greatest player I ever met, perhaps the greatest who ever lived. To say so positively would be like making excuses for myself and disparaging other rivals at a time when I am incapable to compete in the first rank. 'A Chess-master has no more right to be ill than a general on the battlefield,' or words to that effect, I once wrote; and I adhere to that. I may state that my fearful breakdown is chiefly due, as usual, to sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

Problem 183.

Frankenstein, the celebrated composer, says this problem is "a perfect gem both in conception and construction."

Black—One Piece.

K on Q R 5.



White—Three Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on K Kt 5; B on K 7.

White mates in three moves.

"A Pendant Tassel."

(From *The Clipper*, New York.)

Dutch Defense.

The following skit shows that even an astute practitioner sometimes gets so intent on catching a sprat that he loses a whale.

MR. TEED.	MR. DELMAR.	MR. TEED.	MR. DELMAR.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K B 4	4 B-Kt 3	P-K B 5
2 Q B-Kt 5	P-K R 3	5 P-K 3	P-K R 4
3 Q B-R 4	P-K Kt 4	6 K B-Q 3	K R his 3

and White mates in two moves!! The termination of this singularly original and curious chesskin savors somewhat of "The Grab Gambit."

Chess-Nuts.

Now comes the Pillsbury-Showalter match for the championship of the United States.

On February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, the return match of what Reichelm calls the "inter-continental, trans-oceanic contest," between England and America, will be played. At the present time a tournament is in progress in the British Chess Club, London, to give practise to the team which is to play against the Americans. The players have not been selected, but it is probable that on the American side will be found Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Helms, Hymes, while England will be represented by Blackburn, Bird, Burn, and other exponents of British Chess.

The Lungs and Their Diseases.

Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.

CATARRH.

No other disease of the breathing organs is less understood than Rhinitis or Catarrh. Most people think it only a trivial affection of the nose, but in its effects on our health it is a great deal more than that. It begins in the nose, but soon spreads upward through the cribriform plate to the base of the brain, outward through the Eustachian tubes to the ears, and downward to the throat, larynx and lungs. It deranges the brain, causes deafness, destroys the sense of smell, and generally ends in consumption.

The air-passages in which it has its first seat are the outposts of the lungs, the guard by which they are shielded from cold, dust, smoke, foul odors, irritating gases, malaria, and indeed everything in the air that is harmful to health. All natural breathing is through the nostrils. The nasal organs warm the air when it is too cold, deprive it of dust and floating particles which would irritate the throat and lungs, and by the sense of smell warn us of poisonous matters in the air.

Rhinitis comes from acute colds in the head, which occur to most people many times each year. After a time they do not entirely pass off, but settle into a chronic state, attended by increase of the natural secretions of the nose, a change in their color, and a dripping into the throat. The thick secretions obstruct the nasal passages which are still farther narrowed by the swelling of the inflamed mucous lining. This gives a sense of shortness of breath, a fulness in the head attended by dull pain over the forehead, and not unfrequently by impaired hearing. When for want of proper cleansing the secretions are allowed to remain in the nasal passages they quickly undergo decomposition and emit a sickly disagreeable odor very offensive to others.

Ozena is the worst form of catarrhal rhinitis. It is attended by ulceration of the mucous membrane which sometime eats through the cartilages and attacks the bones of the nose. It is characterized by fetid discharges of a most offensive odor. The odor is caused by the decomposition of the hardened secretions or by actual caries of the bone itself.

This ulcerous form of catarrh sometimes follows scarlet fever, or scrofula, or is aggravated by a syphilitic taint in the patient's system. Whatever its cause, it destroys the epithelium of the mucous lining of the nose, and exposes the raw membrane to the bacilli of tuberculosis, and if not arrested runs rapidly into that disease.

The cure of rhinitis or catarrh is necessary to health and to the prevention of

consumption. Many imagine catarrh to be incurable because it does not get well by snuffing a little salt and water up the nostrils two or three times a day. Others again are foolish enough to believe that some simple nostrum bought at the drug-stores will remove it. Both are delusions. Its cure is always attended with difficulty, and requires persistent local and thorough constitutional treatment to effect it.

The local treatment must be antiseptic germicides inhaled into the nostrils by the nose-inhaler, aided by cleansing and healing washes. The constitutional treatment must be a thorough systemic course, regulating all the functions of the body, and in case of scrofulous or other taint in the blood, must include specific alteratives to restore the purity of the blood. Mild cases can be successfully treated at their own homes, but the severe forms require the constant personal supervision of the physician and should go to the Hunterston Sanitarium at Netherwood, N. J., for their treatment.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.



HUNTERSTON.

Note.—Persons afflicted with any form of disease involving the breathing organs, or heart or nervous system, can obtain Dr. Hunter's books, giving full explanation of his treatment, free, by addressing him at 117 West 45 Street, New York.

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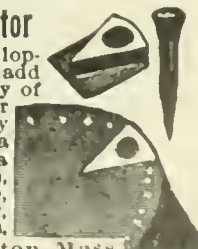
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Current Events.

Monday, January 11.

A general arbitration treaty between this country and England is signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote and transmitted to the Senate by the President. . . . In the Senate Messrs. Mills, Hale, and others debated the method of recognizing new governments; extradition treaties between the United States and the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic are amended and ratified. . . . In the House the Pacific Railroad Funding bill is defeated by sixty-six votes; the military appropriation bill is passed. . . . Presidential electors vote in the several States. . . . Governors were inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri. . . . Tariff hearings are concluded.

M. Cordier, a life Senator of France, dies in Paris. . . . Count Muravieff, it is reported, has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . The massacre of a peaceable British expedition is reported in Upper Guinea.

Tuesday, January 12.

In the Senate Mr. Hill speaks on his bill to limit term of fourth-class postmasters to four years; the Free Homestead bill is debated. . . . In the House Speaker Reed rules against recommending the Pacific Railroad bill, which kills it; an attack on Mr. Johnson, of California, is expunged from *The Record*. . . . Governor Leedy of Kansas, Griggs of New Jersey, Adams of Colorado, and Russell of North Carolina, send messages to state legislatures. . . . The Monetary Conference assembles at Indianapolis. . . . Coxey and several others confer in St. Louis to form a new People's Party. . . . Indiana Republican legislature caucus nominates Charles W. Fairbanks for United States Senate; Connecticut Republican legislature caucus nominates United States Senator Platt; Missouri Democratic legislature caucus renominates United States Senator Vest. . . . The Deep Waterways Commission appointed in 1895 reports to Secretary Olney in favor of appropriating \$250,000 for surveys for a ship canal between the United States and Canada. . . . Conventions: Missionary Societies of United States and Canada, New York; International Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union, Worcester, Mass.

The report of the annihilation of the British Niger expedition is confirmed. . . . The Sultan decorates Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., in recognition of his support in the House of Commons. . . . M. Brisson is reelected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The grand jury in the central criminal court, in London, finds a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, of New York, charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

Wednesday, January 13.

Mr. Olney is criticized for publication of the Anglo-American treaty before it was signed. . . . It is asserted that a Spanish government official has been sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty based on Cuban reforms and commercial concessions. . . . The Indianapolis Monetary Conference adopts resolutions supporting the gold standard, and favoring the retirement of government notes, and proposes a currency commission. . . . In the United States Senate Mr. Bacon opposes Secretary Olney's claim that recognition of foreign governments is an exclusive executive function; extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and Argentina are discussed; Mr. Gear introduces a Pacific Railroad bill. . . . Routine business occupied the House; the Agricultural Appropriation bill of \$3,152,752 is presented. . . . George C. Perkins (Rep.) is reelected United States Senator from California. . . . Wisconsin Republican legislature caucus nominates John C. Spooner for United States Senator. . . . Conventions: United Mine Workers, Columbus, Ohio; Lake Carriers' Association, Detroit; Wool Manufacturers' Association, New York. . . . United States cruiser *Montgomery* is injured in New York bay. . . . Rev. Dr. Chas. C. Hall of Brooklyn is nominated president of the Union Theological Seminary. . . . Evidence before police commissioners regarding alleged indecencies at a dinner given by Herbert B. Seeley, at Sherry's restaurant, New York city, closes.

European press comments, with the exception of those of the German journals, are generally favorable to the Anglo-American treaty. . . . The Paris newspapers express satisfaction at the appointment of Count Muravieff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . The fund started in London for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India now amounts to £35,000. . . . A tribunal in Paris decides that ex-Minister Baihaut, Charles de Lesseps, and Blondin are responsible for the fine of 891,000 francs imposed upon Baihaut, in addition to a term of imprisonment for connection with the Panama scandal.

Thursday, January 14.

In the Senate the amended Oklahoma Free Homestead bill is passed; Resolutions offered: by Mr. Morgan, to inquire if Union and Central Pacific Railroad property had not become United States property; by Mr. Chandler, to inquire

into the Great Lake lines agreement with the Joint Traffic Association; by Mr. Cullom allowing iron and steel manufacturers to sue before the court of claims to recover excess of duties on imported steel blooms 1879-1882. . . . The House passes the bill making oleomargarin and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the States into which they are transported was passed; the committee on Pacific Railroad appoints a sub-committee to secure a commission of settlement. . . . It is considered reasonably certain that Senator John Sherman will become McKinley's Secretary of State. . . . Thomas C. Platt is nominated for United States Senator by the New York Republican legislative caucus. . . . Martin Madden withdraws from the Senatorial race in Illinois. . . . Bank failures: Merchant's National, Ocala, Orange City, and Brookville State banks, Florida; Whitehall Savings, Muskegon, Mich. . . . General Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic, is held in \$2,500 bail in New York to answer a charge of violation of the neutrality laws in connection with an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba on the steamer *Woodall* on June 28, 1895; General Roloff is already under indictment and awaiting trial for alleged participation in a filibustering expedition on the steamer *Laurada*.

The Chronicle, of London, suggests a Peace Day, on which to celebrate the signing of the new Anglo-American treaty. . . . Advices from Bombay are that of the 3,394 cases of bubonic plague, 2,356 have been fatal; it is said that more than half the population of the city have fled to the country to escape the disease. . . . Luis Somellian, the American citizen, who was adjudged guilty of conspiring against Spain, is sentenced to life imprisonment.

Friday, January 15.

The House only in session disposes of routine business. . . . The Senate Republican steering committee decides to make the Nicaragua Canal bill the unfinished business; Senate committee on Pacific railroads agrees to report the Gear Commission bill. . . . Senator Sherman announces his acceptance of the portfolio of State in McKinley's cabinet. . . . News of the death of United States Minister A. S. Willis in Honolulu on January 6 is received. . . . Two Liberal members of the Canadian Parliament are in Washington on a mission looking to the negotiations of a commercial treaty with this country. . . . The Governor of California proclaims January 16 "a legal holiday" to celebrate the defeat of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill.

Sir Travers Twiss, the well-known English juriconsult, dies. . . . Captain Boisragon and Mr. Locke, who, it was believed, had been murdered on their way to the Niger country, are alive. . . . A largely attended meeting is held at Kildare to protest against overtaxation in Ireland. . . . It is reported from Madrid that reforms in Cuba will be immediately instituted.

Saturday, January 16.

The House alone in session, devotes the day to eulogies of the late ex-Speaker, Charles F. Crisp. . . . Marcus A. Hanna announces his candidacy for United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman from Ohio. . . . A hearing on the Loud postal bill is held by a Senate committee in Washington.

Bishop Begin issues a mandament condemning the Manitoba schools settlement. . . . A large meeting to devise means of relief for the sufferers by the famine in India is held at the Mansion House in London.

Sunday, January 17.

Senator Sherman denies that he has made any statement on the Cuban question indicating the Administration's policy.

It is reported from Constantinople that Russia still opposes armed intervention in the Turkish question. . . . Cuban advices from Jamaica are that Gomez is prepared to open a vigorous campaign against General Weyler.

An Awful Sufferer.

If there is any disease which is awful in its effects upon the sufferer, that disease is Asthma. Suffocating, gasping for air, and sitting up, perhaps for weeks, in an agony of despair, weary, worn and helpless, such is the life of one who is afflicted with Asthma in the worst form. An explorer on the Kongo River, in Darkest Africa, some years ago, discovered a never-failing cure in the Kola Plant. And now, all over Europe, physicians are endorsing and prescribing the Kola Compound as the only constitutional cure for asthma. There are seven thousand recorded cures within three months. Many sufferers give grateful testimony of the curative powers of this remarkable plant. Mr. Wilson P. Moulton, a leading carriage manufacturer of Providence, R. I., testifies that it cured him of Asthma of 23 years' standing. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of *The Farmers' Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., give similar testimony, the latter stating that he had suffered from Asthma for nearly fifty years, and was promptly cured by the use of the Kola plant. Many others speak in similar terms of this new botanic curative. So sure are the importers of Kola of the fact that it can not fail to cure, that they are sending out large trial cases free to any sufferer who makes the request. Address, Kola Importing Co., No. 1166 Broadway, New York, and they will send you a Large Trial Case, free, by mail, and prepaid.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 13

NEW YORK, JANUARY 30, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 354

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARBITRATION TREATY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

OPPPOSITION to immediate ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty in the Senate is ostensibly based upon the contention that the "Monroe doctrine" is not clearly excluded. The Administration's view of the scope of the convention in this respect has been stated by Mr. Olney to the foreign relations committee. He says that the treaty does not include the arbitration of the Monroe doctrine and was so understood by this Government and Great Britain. The matters in dispute which come under the provisions of the convention, according to Mr. Olney, are such as might grow out of treaty rights or under international law; all questions relating to the foreign policy of either government were not intended to be included. Concerning the Nicaragua Canal, however, Mr. Olney is reported as saying to the foreign relations committee that "if Great Britain sought to make an issue on that subject, growing out of the terms of the existing Clayton-Bulwer treaty [originally forbidding exclusive control of communication across Nicaragua by either Great Britain or the United States] it would probably come within this general treaty, under the clause which provides for the settlement of disputes between the two governments arising 'under treaties or otherwise.'"

Mr. Olney's insistent claim that there is no ground for fear that the Monroe doctrine will be attacked under the treaty is thus reported in the press:

"It [the Monroe doctrine] had not been mentioned in the treaty, for to do so would have been impolitic and dangerous. The provisions of Article VI. relative to the method of procedure in territorial claims gave assurance that all the rights of this country in any dispute would be carefully guarded. That article stipulated that any award to be final must be made by a vote of

not less than five to one in a court consisting of three American jurists and three English. It could not be conceived that two Americans would join the English side of the court on any question unless they were warranted in so doing by the facts and the presentation of the case before the court. A five-to-one award guaranteed absolute fairness and justice, and disarmed all the criticism that had been directed against the convention."

Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, for many years a member of the judiciary committee, defends the treaty against criticisms in a letter to Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania. He avows himself an intense supporter of the Monroe doctrine and a believer in the necessity of retaining the Nicaragua Canal under United States auspices; but he maintains that the careful language of the treaty does not commit this Government to arbitrate questions arising in connection with the Monroe doctrine:

"The words upon which the criticism is based are found in Article IV., as follows: 'All other matters in difference, in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under the treaty or otherwise.'

"What, then, are 'rights against the other?' In the theory of the municipal state and of all its autonomy the rights of one citizen against another are essentially and exclusively those things that the law of the state enjoins upon each in regard to the other. This is the whole definition. Precisely the same is true in international law and the centuries of intercourse between nations. This, I believe, all writers on natural law and international law agree in.

"To illustrate these propositions: I take it that the United States has no rights against Great Britain in regard to her operations in Abyssinia; nor would she have any rights against us if we were to attempt to share in the partition of Africa. In the case of Turkey, if we were to seize the whole of Asia Minor and establish peace and order there (as the British have done in substance in Egypt), we should have invaded no right of any power except Turkey. The same is, of course, true in respect of our relations and conduct with the states of the western hemisphere under the Monroe doctrine, or under any other policy that we may think it just to adopt.

"It was, then, the clear and perfectly understood distinction between the rights of one nation against another, and their interests and policies in regard to other nations, that doubtless led to a separate treaty in regard to the Venezuelan question; for both governments knew that the affair could not possibly come within the scope of the general treaty. You will see, therefore, that the phrase of the treaty which is criticized is the most apt possible to mark the boundary of arbitration, and that it leaves the Monroe doctrine unaffected.

"The second objection is the fear that the treaty may affect our attitude in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, in which the interests of the United States are so deeply concerned. What I have already said disposes of that solicitude; I have not time to go into detail about it."

Press interpretations of the scope of the treaty differ widely:

The Monroe Doctrine is Safe.—"If Great Britain should encroach upon any American interest in such a way as to violate the spirit of the Monroe doctrine our Government would intervene, as in the Venezuela case. In that event it would be Great Britain that would have to appeal to the arbitration treaty for a settlement with the United States over our right of intervention; for manifestly our Government would not. To what article of that treaty, then, could Great Britain appeal as providing for such a dispute? If we had objected to her trying to grab territory, we could not be compelled to arbitrate our right of intervention according to the articles on 'territorial claims,' since our Government would

not have made a territorial claim. All we should have done would have been to question the justice of her territorial claim against another power. And in that case the mere existence of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the settlement of territorial disputes, when between themselves, would afford us a powerful argument for urging Great Britain to adopt the same method with the power in whose behalf we had intervened. If we had had such a treaty when the Venezuelan affair came to a crisis, we could have pointed to it as a proof that Great Britain had conceded the principle of arbitration in the matter of territorial claims; hence she should arbitrate with Venezuela."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

The Doctrine under Arbitration.—"Doctrines are not subject to arbitration; cases of their application may, however, be arbitrated. It is a well-established doctrine, for instance, that treaties shall be observed and not evaded or violated. You can not imagine two governments going before a tribunal to assert opposite sides of that proposition. One government might assert that a treaty had been violated and the other deny it, and then the facts could be arbitrated and the action required by the facts might be determined. In the same way it might be disputed whether a treaty still existed or had lapsed, or had been duly accepted by one party or the other. So cases arising under the Monroe doctrine might go before a tribunal of arbitration to determine whether the doctrine had been violated, or even whether Great Britain had accepted the doctrine. In either case no result would be reached unless three British arbitrators and two Americans agreed in the decision. Is it conceivable under these conditions that the doctrine would suffer? This is the sum of what Mr. Olney told the Senate committee on foreign relations.

"Moreover, what do Senators who affect to have fears on this subject really suppose that the doctrine requires? By far the boldest statement of the doctrine ever made by the United States Government was made in 1895 by the present Administration. What was that statement? In substance it was simply this: In a dispute between a European power and an American state, involving the territorial integrity of the latter, the European power shall not decide the dispute for itself, but shall submit its claims to impartial arbitration. In other words, the extremest, firmest, and most sweeping declaration of the Monroe doctrine known to our history was a declaration demanding the very arbitration provided for in the treaty now before the Senate."—*The Times, New York.*

"Mr. Olney's Blind Pool."—"There is nothing more than an 'understanding,' alleged by him to exist between himself and the negotiators on the part of Great Britain, that the Monroe doctrine, and questions growing out of that indispensable feature of American policy, do not come within the treaty's reach. One account of the meeting [of Secretary Olney and the foreign relations committee] represents Mr. Olney as making an evasive reply to Senator Lodge's question why, if that be true, the Monroe doctrine should not be excluded in specific and precise terms. He

answered that in his opinion specific mention of the Monroe doctrine was neither necessary nor desirable; that to have mentioned it in the treaty would have been 'impolitic and dangerous.' And yet he went on, as all reports agree, to argue that should Monroe-doctrine questions come under arbitration, we have nothing to fear, owing to the manner in which the tribunal will be constituted. All this indicates either that Mr. Olney is not sure what the effect of the treaty would be with regard to the Monroe doctrine, or that, if he knows, he is unwilling to tell the Senate committee on foreign relations; and this evasion of an all-important particular is far from reassuring.

"The second point of great interest was the definite admission that if Great Britain sought to make an issue of American control of the Nicaragua Canal, and should bring up the obsolete Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an obstacle to our proceedings, that matter would 'probably' have to go to arbitration under the clause of the Olney-Pauncefote convention, which provides for the settlement of disputes arising 'under treaties or otherwise.' Here Mr. Olney talked as if he knew that he was giving away American interests.

"The third point concerns this phrase, 'or otherwise.' What questions between this nation and Great Britain, not arising under treaty relations, are included in the 'or otherwise'? Mr. Olney is said to have explained that questions under international law are meant. If Mr. Edward J. Phelps, a better international lawyer than the Secretary of State, had been present, he would have made it clear to the Senators, as he has made it clear to all readers of the article on arbitration to which we referred the other day [issue of January 20, quoting from *The Atlantic Monthly* six months previous] that Mr. Olney's answer was rubbish. Arbitration is not applicable to cases involving questions of international law. If the questions are old and settled, no tribunal is needed to decide them. If they are new and unsettled, no tribunal is competent to decide them, inasmuch as the representatives of two nations can not make international law. 'No rule of law,' says Mr. Phelps, 'can be adopted by such a court unless it can be shown to have been previously acquiesced in; and arbitration can be useful in no case depending upon a question of international law, except in those cases in which it will be unnecessary, since the point involved will have been already settled.'

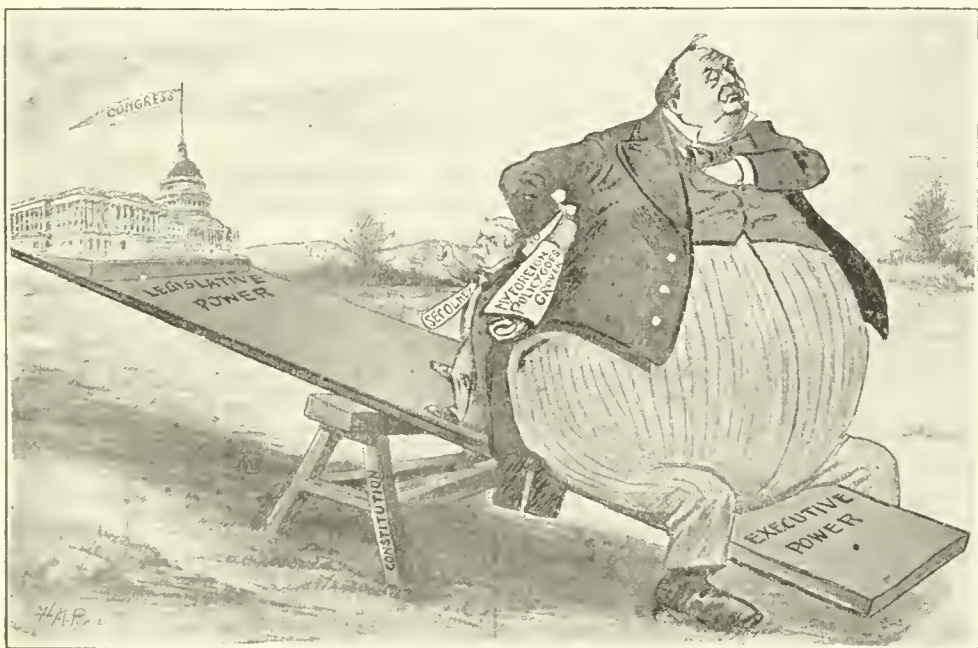
"There is a growing impression among good Americans who are not carried away by sentimental impulses, that where this proposed treaty is not mere humbug it is highly dangerous to vital American interests, and where it is not positively dangerous it is mere humbug."—*The Sun, New York.*

WAR OF THE SUGAR AND COFFEE TRUSTS.

A FIGHT is on for industrial supremacy between the aggregations of organized capital known as the sugar trust and the Arbuckles. Such a war is a matter of immediate public concern, to say nothing of economic significance. We give two editorial accounts of the fight, the first alleging that the public benefits by it, the second denying this.

The *Chicago Chronicle* thinks that the story of the war shows that "even trusts get into competition, and that their war makes cheaper prices for the people":

"The coffee trust, represented by the Arbuckles, originated the scheme of selling coffee in one- or two-pound packages or in packages of greater weight, already prepared for customers at the grocery counter. The plan gave the customer full weight; his purchase was ready on demand, and he lost no time by the delay of the grocer in weighing out his purchase. The Arbuckles had procured machinery, invented and constructed for the purpose, working automatically, by which coffee and spices were turned out from the hoppers in their mills after the grinding process, weighed in small packages, dumped into paper bags, and sealed up for delivery at the grocers' counters to purchasers. This system worked so well as to coffee and spices that the Arbuckles bought vast quantities of sugar that was weighed by their automatic process and placed in sacks of various capacity to be deliv-



THE BALANCES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Cleveland's opinion of the relative weight of the Executive and Legislative powers on foreign questions, as stated by Mr. Olney. [N. B.—This opinion is good for — days only.] —*The Tribune, New York.*

ered by grocers selling both coffee and sugar. This trade of the Arbuckles became enormous in amount. They were selling in this way to their own customers for coffee and spices a large proportion of the output of the sugar trust. They sold sugar at retail at very near the barrel-rate prices.

"The Arbuckles then demanded a rebate from the sugar trust's wholesale prices. They were handling so large a proportion of the sugar-trust's output that they wanted to buy at less than wholesale prices. The sugar trust refused to make the rebate. The Arbuckles then, having nearly as much capital as the sugar trust, determined to go into the business of refining sugar. They bought up a half-dozen independent refineries and began to sell all grades of sugar at lower than trust rates. The trust met the cut. Other cuts were made, which were met on both sides. The result is that the people have been buying sugar for the last few weeks at from half a cent to a cent a pound below all previous rates. Then the sugar trust had its inning. The coffee and spice works of a firm at Toledo were purchased and the sugar trust began to cut prices on coffee. [The Arbuckles secretly secured stock in the firm (Woolson Spice Company) and have applied for a receivership on the ground that the sugar trust is ruining the business.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.] The Arbuckles met this cut, and lower prices for coffee at retail have resulted.

"So with the sugar trust operating coffee mills and the coffee trust operating sugar refineries, the competition has produced lower prices for the prime elements of an enjoyable breakfast table. Of course, the quarrel will be arranged and previous prices restored. But the public has had the benefit of reduced prices during the progress of the fight."

The *Hartford Courant* points a very different moral to the story:

"The Arbuckles, big dealers in ground coffee, spices, etc., understood to be millionaires on a large scale, have decided to go into the sugar-refining business. The sugar trust, however, known as the American Sugar-Refining Company, doesn't propose to have anybody else in that field. It controls the business and is supposed to fear only Congress, which could hamper it. Perhaps that fear isn't very serious. It will be remembered that a certain broker declined to tell an investigating committee what members of Congress were speculating in sugar through his house. The route from the Capitol to Wall Street and the sugar offices is not circuitous.

"When the sugar trust found the Arbuckles were in earnest in their wicked scheme of going into sugar-refining, they, the sugar people, bought the control of a large spice company in Toledo, and started in to smash the Arbuckles. Coffee has risen, but the sugar people, through the Woolson Company, are selling roasted coffee two and a half cents a pound lower than before the market began to rise. This is said to mean a loss of \$1,000 a day. As the Arbuckles do their own coffee-importing, all the little folks, who roast and grind coffee, have to sweat, and, as these are the customers of the importers of green coffee, against the Arbuckles who import their own, that importing trade is in trouble, too.

"To finish the story, it is given out that after the sugar trust has broken the Arbuckles, then the coffee-roasting industry will be turned over to them as the price of peace. The trust is after several other roasting plants, and it is expected that when, after exhausting war, a settlement is effected, all these kindred concerns will be handed over to the Arbuckles as the price of peace, and then the little grinders and roasters will be in the hands of the Arbuckles, who can roast them.

"And there are intelligent people who say these things are benefits! What is the fluctuation of a cent or two a pound on coffee? It may mean cheaper food for a time, but it means also the extinction of independence in trade, the disappearance of the small trader, the wiping out of ambition and enterprise. People who are pushing this sort of thing are cutting down the very tree in which they are perched and are preparing for a grand smash. The country will not always be ready in a docile way to ask which millionaire it sides with. More likely, far, it is to ask why millionaires are at all."

GODKIN ON TENDENCIES OF DEMOCRACY.

IN an extended comparison of modern democracy with its ancient prototypes, E. L. Godkin (*Atlantic Monthly*, February) lays stress upon the modern indifference to distinction, as a mark of decadence. The Greek and Roman democracies were small and composed of a selected body whose principal occupation was politics. "They seem to have insisted not upon the right of filling offices with anybody they pleased, but the right of filling them with their most competent men." They were obliged to do so to hold their own among warring nations. The modern democracies are very large, the social and industrial conditions complex, and the writer designates the great defect in them as "disregard of special fitness, combined with unwillingness to acknowledge that there can be anything special about any man," which defect, he thinks, is "born of equality":

"That large communities can be successfully administered by inferior men is a doctrine which runs directly counter not only to the experience of the race, but to the order appointed for the advance of civilization, which has been carried forward almost exclusively by the labor of the fittest, despite the resistance or reluctance of the unfit."

Mr. Godkin asserts that in private affairs competency on the part of administrators is the first thing sought for, and the only thing trusted. The penalty of any disregard of this rule in private affairs comes quickly, but in public affairs the operation of all causes is much slower and their action is obscure:

"Nations take centuries to fall, and the catastrophe is preceded by a long period of the process called 'bad government,' in which there is much suffering and alarm, but not enough to make the remedy plain. France furnishes the best modern illustration of this rule. The causes of the Revolution undoubtedly began to operate at the majority of Louis XIV., but for over one hundred years their nature and certain results were not perceived, in spite of the great popular suffering which prevailed during the whole period.

"The worst of the slowness of this decadence is that it affects national character to a degree which makes recovery more difficult, even after the origin and nature of the disease have become plain. Men soon get accustomed to the evils of their condition, particularly if there is nobody in particular to blame. The inaction or negligence or shortcomings of great numbers assume the appearance of a law of nature or of repeated failures, of attempts at the impossible. The apparent difficulty of reform, except by catastrophe or revolution, begets either despondency or over-cheerfulness."

The government of our social-economic world needs an increase in intellectual equipment corresponding to the increase in business, but, writes Mr. Godkin,

"The really alarming feature connected with the growth of democracy is that it does not seem to make adequate provision for the government of this new world. Its chief function, like the chief function of the monarch whom it has succeeded, is to fill offices. This is the chief function of the sovereign power everywhere, no matter by what name it is called. To find the right men for the public places is almost the only work which falls, or has ever fallen, to the ruler. It is by the manner in which this is done, more than by the laws which are passed, that the goodness or badness of a government is tested. If the functionaries are honest and faithful, almost any kind of political constitution is enduring. If they are ignorant or tyrannical or corrupt, the best constitution is worthless."

With offices necessarily multiplied, and placed within reach of the multitude, even the poor and lowly born, democratic opinion grows in favor of increasing the offices, the tradition of office-holding as a mark of some superiority assisting in the process. Of the troublesome tendencies under this *régime*, Mr. Godkin writes in part as follows:

"To preserve for the democratic government the old respect and authority which used to surround the monarchical government, it was absolutely necessary to compete vigorously, through both

CAPTAIN CHAPMAN seems to be the only New York policeman on record who ever arrived too early.—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

money and honors, in the labor market, with private business, the demands of which on the community's store of talent became very great as soon as steam and electricity were brought into the service of commerce and manufactures. But the tendency has not run in this direction. As regards the lower offices, the duties of which are easily comprehensible by everybody, and are merely matters of routine, in which discretion or judgment plays little part, there has been in this country a decided return to the tests of ordinary business, such as character and competency, and a decided revival of confidence in such motives as security of tenure and the prospect of promotion. But as regards the higher or elective offices, such as those of legislators and governors, the tendency to discredit such qualifications as education and special experience has been marked. In the popular mind there is what may be called a disposition to believe not only that one man is as good as another, but that he knows as much on any matter of general interest. In any particular business the superiority of the man who has long followed it is freely acknowledged, but in public affairs this is not perhaps so much denied as disregarded. One of the most curious characteristics of the silver movement was the general refusal to accept the experience of any country or age as instructive, and this in a matter in which all light comes from experience. . . .

"All the great modern democracies have to contend almost for existence against the popular disposition to treat elective offices as representative, and to consider it of more importance that they should be filled by persons holding certain opinions or shades of opinion than by persons most competent to perform their duties. The distinction between representing and administering seems plain enough, and yet, since the French Revolution, the democratic tendency has been everywhere to obscure it. This has not unnaturally led to the idea that the offices are rewards for the persons who have done most to propagate or defend certain views, and ought to be given to them independently of their fitness. To this confusion of two different functions I must ascribe the deterioration which has been remarked so frequently in the legislatures of all democratic countries in modern times. The number of men of experience or special knowledge, as well as of conspicuous men, which they contain, seems to decline steadily, and the number of interests committed to their charge as steadily to increase."

FRANCIS A. WALKER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FREE SILVER.

THE late Francis A. Walker incurred the criticism of both gold-standard advocates and the partizans of free silver, the former for his bimetallic views and the latter for his avowed opposition to independent free coinage. What his real position was, we think, has not been so plainly revealed as in a letter written last September to a well-known advocate of free coinage in New York city and now for the first time published in *The Outlook*, January 16:

"I can not agree with you in your views regarding action by the United States alone in the free coinage of silver. I deeply feel all that you say regarding the wrong and injury which the world has suffered from the effects of demonetization; but I believe that any attempt at national action will simply make matters worse. In my humble judgment, if we should undertake free coinage, we should speedily come to silver monometalism.

"Are you not, as is the case with most of us, insensibly influenced by the feeling that, if there is, anywhere in the universe, a wrong, there must be some way of righting it? So, in the olden time, people used to say that 'nature abhorred a vacuum'; but it was found that nature only abhorred a vacuum of about thirty-three feet in the case of water, and of about as many inches in the case of mercury. To-day most minds are greatly influenced by the idea that the moral universe abhors a wrong, in the sense that, if a wrong exists, there must be at hand the means of righting it. In the present case, people ask you if there is any other way of remedying the injustice done by demonetization; and, if you can not show such a way, then they appear to think that action by the United States alone is thereby proved to be justified. For myself, I have to believe that wrongs may exist and persist, in this universe of ours, without our being able to attack them *directly*, except at the risk of doing more harm than good. If

the proposition of the silver men were founded upon a rising scale, coining, say, at 25 to 1, and then at 20 to 1, and finally at 16 to 1, I should be disposed to think that the possibly evil consequences would be much mitigated, even if the chances of ultimate success were not greatly increased.

"I am sorry to differ so widely from you on any economic question, as I have great confidence, not only in your right feeling, but in your right thinking, in general. But I can see no other prospect before us, if Bryan should be elected, than a panic, to start with, which would wreck both the commercial and industrial system on the track, involving a horrible waste of wealth and labor; and, in the final outcome, silver monometalism.

"Very truly yours,

"FRANCIS A. WALKER."

MORE GUBERNATORIAL IDEAS OF REFORM.

CONSIDERABLE importance attaches to the character of suggestions made to legislatures by the governors of various States, as showing the temper of different sections and the trend of legislative experiment. Supplementing a group of gubernatorial suggestions in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 16, we make the following additional quotations from governors' messages:

To Escape Railroad Extortion.—John W. Leedy, the new Populist governor of Kansas, at the head of a complete fusion administration of the State, feels called upon to resent press criticisms of his State. But probably the most striking recommendation he makes is that the State take the initiative in building a railroad to the seaboard in order to escape railroad extortion:

"The question of the regulation of transportation companies has been one that has commanded the attention of the legislatures of the various States since railroads were first introduced. These corporations have received their charter rights from the various States, and these States naturally concluded that they had the right to regulate and control the corporations that they thus had created. This view of the case was constantly combated by the corporations, who claimed, as they were private corporations, they were not subject to state legislation so far as their charges were concerned, a view they have not yet abandoned. When, however, Congress, eleven years ago, created that subterfuge for justice called the Interstate Commerce Commission, it enacted legislation that was supposed by the people to be for the purpose of securing their rights and controlling these corporations. After eleven years of weary waiting, the people are now told by this commission that the law under which they were acting was defective and had been held by the court of last resort as inoperative and unconstitutional. Thus after fifty years of effort in this direction, we find that practically nothing has been done toward the control of corporations. I recommend that the legislature pass a maximum freight law that will be fair to corporations and just to the people. I believe also that the board of railroad commissioners should be clearly vested with the powers of a court, and given the power to adjust fares and freight within the State of Kansas as they may deem just, and not exceeding the maximum rate, and that their powers shall be made definite and certain, but subject to appeal to the supreme court of the State. In doing this, I think the legislature should not proceed in any spirit of retaliation or revenge for the misdeeds of the corporations in the past, but they should make their purpose clear to these corporations that, in the future, the interests of the citizens of this State are to be taken into account as well as the welfare of the corporations, and that profits in good times and losses in bad ones are to be equally shared between them.

"I advise the people of the State of Kansas to seek for justice out of court. In doing so, I can only point to one route by which it can be obtained, and that is for the States west of the Mississippi River to build a road of their own to tide-water by the shortest and most direct route, which will put them in a position to command the situation without getting into any complication with the railroad companies or with the federal courts. We have at Galveston, now, a harbor that can be entered safely by the largest ships. The Federal Government has expended \$6,000,000 in creating an outlet in Galveston Bay and providing a safe harbor for a terminal point. In order to get to this harbor, there are no mountains to tunnel and no large rivers to cross and no engineering difficulties in the way. It is practically a plain upon which a road can not only be built, but can be operated as cheaply as anywhere in the world. At the present value of labor and material, a road can be built for from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a mile, and it would be as unjust to the people of this generation to ask them to support a railroad bonded at \$50,000 a mile, as it would have been to the people of a preceding generation to haul their

grain and merchandise on the turnpike of that time after they had been paralleled by railroads.

"If the States of Texas and Nebraska would join us in the building of a line to Galveston, the expense of building such a road would be merely nominal when compared with the vast sums of money that would be saved to the citizens of these States through the lowering of freight rates; in fact, the overcharge above what is reasonable and fair on grain upon the crop now existing in the State of Kansas would pay all the charges of completing such a road, were the State of Kansas to undertake it herself. Such a road, when completed, would place the people of this State in a position of independence in the matter of transportation so far as the railroad companies and the federal courts were concerned, and I do not believe that such a move would be injurious to the railroad companies in the long run."

Promotion of State Industries.—Heber M. Wells, the Republican governor of the new State of Utah, who enjoys the distinction of being the only governor whose term of office lasts five years, gives this *résumé* of Utah's industrial condition and policy:

"It is gratifying that after the severe trials of the past four years, consequent upon the reversal of national policies which previously had fostered the chief industries of the Rocky Mountain region, Utah, by reason of her marvelous resources and the wonderful conservatism of her people, emerges from the general havoc with less disaster to her business interests, less shrinkage of values and greater general prosperity than any of her sister States. Indeed, it may be truly said that during the past year this State has made material advancement, especially in her mineral industry. Altho few of the silver-mines and prospects have been able to survive the battle waged against the white metal by the allied money powers of two worlds, the yield of the old and well-equipped silver-mines of the State has materially increased, and gold-mining, which meantime has taken on new life, has nearly doubled its product. The people since Statehood, confident of the inherent strength of resources of their great commonwealth, and hopeful of the future, have maintained a patient, law-abiding citizenship, which has done credit to their loyalty and preserved the honor, peace, and security of the State. The crops have never been more prolific, and prices, tho still ruinous because of the demonetization of silver, ranged toward the end of the year slightly higher, enabling many of the farmers to market their products. The yield of the sugar factory was the greatest in its history, being above 9,000,000 pounds, and the promoters of this splendid enterprise, and the people generally, may congratulate themselves that one half of the granulated sugar consumed in the State is produced at home. The Rio Grande Western Railway, with commendable enterprise, has extended its line forty miles farther to the south; the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line, now being effected in this city, promises increased advantages to the State, and the great projected lines to the south and west, upon which our future greatness has hung so long, promise immediate inception in the spring. Two of our great mountain streams have been harnessed during the year, and the electrical power generated by these enormous and costly plants is available at minimum cost to turn the wheels of our future progress. The silk industry, to which Utah is so well adapted, under the encouragement of a small bounty provided by the last legislature, began to breathe during the year, and if the present policy is continued, there is no doubt but that the thousand pounds of cocoons produced last year will soon be followed by the manufacture of raw silk. I urge upon you the importance of doing everything in our power to encourage the growth and development of our various industries. It is what we produce, not what we borrow or import, that will make us independent. Notwithstanding evidences are apparent of an awakening in this respect, the industrial activity of the State is yet far from what it should be. It is well understood that those three great industries of the State, silver, lead, and wool, are languishing because of hope of Congressional legislation long deferred. If you should deem it appropriate to memorialize Congress to restore silver to the coinage, and lead and wool to the former tariff, it will be a pleasure to me to cooperate with you."

Money-Lender and Borrower.—Gov. Daniel W. Jones (Dem.), of Arkansas, seeks the establishment of a state railroad commission, because no "power above the law" can be tolerated. He also suggests the employment of convicts in the construction of railroads to be operated or leased by the State. We quote, however, from his recommendations concerning money and interest, aside from the suggested prevention of future gold contracts:

"Section 13, Article 19, of the constitution provides that 'all contracts for a greater rate of interest than 10 per centum per annum shall be void, as to principal and interest, and the General Assembly shall prohibit the same by law; but when no rate of interest is agreed upon the rate shall be 6 per centum per annum.' I recommend that an amendment be submitted to the people revoking this section and providing that no contract for a greater rate of interest than 6 per centum per annum, made after the

adoption of this amendment, shall be enforced by any court in this State, and that this shall apply to all contracts thereafter made in this State regardless of the place of payment, and that all laws of the State upon the subject of usury shall thereafter be without force or effect.

"Our State is eminently an agricultural one. The farmer is our principal wealth-producer. Upon his prosperity depends that of the State. Our legislation should be directed and shaped in his interest, and no law of the State should be continued in force when found to be detrimental to him. Like other business men he must sometimes borrow money to carry on his operations, and he should not be required to pay a rate of interest which leaves no margin for profit to himself. No agricultural industry can afford to pay more than 6 per cent. for the use of money. In fact, that is the limit of the value of money for any legitimate business in our State, and no greater rate ought to be allowed to be contracted for. The borrower being thus protected, the lender should have equal protection. He ought, in all equity and good conscience, to have the protection of the laws to recover back his money with interest not exceeding this lawful rate. Usury laws, such as we have, whereby the lender loses not only his interest, but his money also, are unjust and unreasonable. Moreover, they invite perjury and are demoralizing and corrupting in their tendency. The very fact of their existence renders it difficult to lower the rate of interest, because of the extra hazard incurred in lending money. . . .

"There are honest men who do not agree with me, but they will be found chiefly among the money-lenders. They can, however, take care of themselves, having the means to do so. But legislation of this character is intended to protect those whose necessities require the borrowing of money for the purposes of carrying on legitimate business pursuits, and who are, on that account, subjected to the cupidity of avarice. The money-lender is a useful citizen, but he adds nothing to the material wealth of the country. He ought to be content with a reasonable accretion to his surplus in the way of interest, especially when the laws are such as to make that certain to him. But a money-borrower in an agricultural community like ours is a wealth-producer, and he should be the favored one of the law, at least to the extent of being protected against having to pay unreasonable interest upon the money he must borrow to produce that wealth.

"Instead of driving money out of the State, as some may contend, I believe it will have the opposite effect. But whether the one or the other effect is produced, I am quite certain that it is not to the interest of our people to pay more than 6 per cent. for the use of money, and that their interests will be best subserved by keeping out of the State all money which is of greater value than this."

State Liquor Dispensary.—The feature of the message of the new Democratic governor of South Carolina, W. H. Ellerbe, is his defense of the dispensary system, from which we quote:

"I have arrived at my present conclusion in regard to it somewhat against my will. The opinion reached by me after a thorough investigation of its working throughout the State, and after having the views of a good many intelligent and good men, is that the law is a great improvement over the old license system and that it deserves to be fully tried in its present form before there is any radical change made. The proof is overwhelming that there is less drunkenness now than formerly, and that the consumption of liquor has been largely decreased. This is acknowledged by every fair-minded man, and that the masses of the people are averse to returning to the license system in any form is very evident to any man who has mingled with them. Having stated my opinion as to the policy the State should pursue, I feel it my duty to enter at some length on the workings and merits of the law, and point out the severe tests to which it has been subjected. It is not saying too much to assert that it has never had a fair chance. Enacted during a period of intense political activity, when prejudice and party spirit were running high, it was opposed by many on political grounds purely without consideration of its purpose or merit, and every possible obstruction thrown in its way. The federal courts, by injunctions, have crippled its enforcement seriously. After the Darlington trouble had been quieted the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional came to undo all the work that had been done. While it demonstrated the utter futility of prohibition, it at the same time initiated the sale of liquor without license in every neighborhood, and many who then began the nefarious traffic have never ceased to follow it, and are still selling liquor as much as they dare.

"Of what use is it to argue that the State should not sell liquor to its citizens or reap a profit from the 'blood money,' as some term it, when they advocate licensing its sale and thus sharing in the profits made by the private dealer? One system is just as immoral as the other, if there is immorality in either. But the monopoly of the sale by the State enables it to control in a measure and minimize the evil, and the profits, which are but of secondary consideration to the State, are shared by all the people. On the other hand, the licensing of its sale to private parties would create a monopoly just as certainly as the existing one—a private

monopoly, which has never been and never will be controlled by law, and the profits which then become the paramount object are shared by the State and the barkeeper. . . . There are no 'backstairs' or 'side doors' to the dispensaries, but there never was a barroom which did not sell liquor on the sly on public occasions when the law required it to be closed. The dispensaries are open only in the daytime, and when ordered to be closed, as on circus days and during fair week in Columbia, they were closed, and but few drunken men could be found in the city, tho the crowd was immense. The State can afford to lose the profit on such occasions, but under no system of license has it ever been possible to shut the bars. Private greed is not to be thus controlled, and herein lies the great merit of the system. Then the closing of the dispensaries at night and the destruction of treating by forbidding the sealed packages being opened on the premises—these three features are the ones which make the dispensary law popular in spite of 'shortages' in dispensers' accounts and 'rebates,' whether real or imaginary. Let us try then to perfect the system and punish dishonest dispensers, rather than try the old plan, which we know is less conducive to sobriety and good morals. . . . My experience in the controller-general's office satisfies me that the business can be conducted in such a way as to prevent stealing or detect and punish it if the dispensers or other officers connected with the dispensary attempt it. There is no reason why such checks and safeguards can not be devised as will protect the State's interest as thoroughly as in the collection and disbursement of taxes and other public money. The dispensary has become a part of the fixed policy of the State, and as long as our present constitution remains intact it is the duty of the governor to see that the laws governing it are enforced, and it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to labor for the same end, or at least to submit to the provisions of the law. I believe the dispensary comes nearer to the solution of the liquor problem than any other scheme yet proposed by man."

TOLSTOI SEES THE END OF WAR AT HAND.

IN the reasons given by a Hollander, named Van der Weer, for refusing to join the national army last year, Tolstoi discovers "the little drop at work undermining the proud fabric of military despotism." Van der Weer resisted the conscription laws, says Tolstoi, on the ground that these laws are contrary to the universal reason and conscience of man. "The reason of the human race is developing," Tolstoi says, "and the power of error grows weaker day by day." He continues:

"The immorality of militarism (like that of American and Russian slavery in the sixties) is so clear and manifest that its destruction is only a matter of time. As was the case with slavery, it is only human inertia that keeps militarism on its legs. The little drop is at work, and the little drop of water has been known to bore through strong dikes and undermine houses and cities. . . . When the number of Van der Weer's imitators increases, we shall find that those who yesterday were the defenders of militarism will to-morrow change their tone and proclaim in a loud voice that war is the fruit of ignorance and immoral in its essence. When that comes to pass armies will speedily disappear and leave behind them nothing but a poor memory. That consummation is now not far distant."

The text of Van der Weer's letter of refusal and Tolstoi's comments thereon we find in the English edition (*The Far East*) of the Japanese review, *Kokumin-no-Tomo*. The translation was first made from the Count's letter to the editor (in Russian) into Japanese, and afterward from the Japanese into English. Van der Weer begins his letter, declining to appear for enrolment according to law, by quoting "Thou shalt not kill." "Conscious of the rightfulness of my position," he writes, "I do not hesitate to put myself into opposition to the law of the country." He continues:

"I do not make any special profession of Christianity, nor claim to be any better than the generality of Christians, but I understand that the commandment which I have placed at the head of this letter is one that is agreeable to the reason and nature of man. I renounce the military profession, which from a boy I have learned to consider as the science of murder. I abhor the idea of killing men in obedience to orders, without having any desire or cause for doing so—a proceeding against which my conscience revolts. There is not to my mind, a meaner thing in the world than to take up the profession of killing and wounding

one's fellow creatures. I have even become a vegetarian, so great is my repugnance to taking life in any form; and now, should I be obliged to turn soldier, I should be compelled, in obedience to orders, to shoot my inoffensive fellow men; for I know that a soldier is not taught to handle a gun merely with a view of practising upon the leaves and branches of trees.

"You will perhaps reply that a national army is necessary for the preservation of national order. Sir! I do not wish to preserve the existing order of things. If society were well-ordered, in other words, if society were in a healthy condition, without any injustice in it; if it were impossible for one man to be rolling in luxury while his neighbor is in want of bread, then society would preserve itself.

"As things are now, what reason have we for killing each other? Do you not know, sir, that the army exists quite as much for the purpose of protecting the rich from the lawful claims of the poor, as for preserving order in the state? A few days ago there was a riot in Rotterdam, and, as you know, the national army was unlawfully used to protect the property of the capitalists against the threats of their laborers. Can it be for one moment maintained that it was reasonable to murder the workingmen for asserting their own rights, and to employ the army for upholding those men who for their own purposes are striving to increase the enmity between labor and capital? Were you so blinded that you could not see the great principles involved in this dispute? Was it necessary for you to complicate the matter still more? Have you any further reason for wishing me to become a soldier than simply out of deference to the law?

"For the above reasons, and especially because I detest committing murder in obedience to orders, I deliberately refuse to be enrolled as a soldier of the national army. You need not therefore trouble to send me uniform or arms, as I am resolved that under no circumstances will I submit to military service. May God bless you.

J. L. VAN DER WEER."

Count Tolstoi considers this letter of the deepest significance, because the action is based on grounds which can be maintained by all alike, irrespective of creed or nationality, Christian, Mohammedan, or Buddhist, Arabian or Japanese—all, as men, may unite in this common resistance. "True" Christians, Tolstoi maintains, altho a minority in Christendom, always resist conscription, "for it is evident that any one who humbly tries to carry out the precepts which teach us to resist evil, and to love our neighbors and our enemies alike, must refuse to become a soldier, that is, a murderer of his brethren." But he points out that "Van der Weer resisted, not because there was a commandment 'Thou shalt not kill,' nor yet because he was a Christian, but because murder is contrary to human reason. . . . He abhorred taking life, he tells us, and therefore became a vegetarian. And his reason for refusing military service was that it was inconsistent with the dignity of man to commit murder in obedience to the orders of a superior. . . . Those who refuse to accept his



GROVER IN A NEW POSE.

—The Post Cincinnati.

conclusions must alter their premises and say 'I do not believe murder to be contrary to human nature, and therefore I have no objection to taking the oaths of military service.' . . . There are, in every nation and in every religion, men who, on principle, dislike military service and detest war; and their number is increasing day by day. For these men no argument is strong enough to destroy the deeply rooted prejudice that it is a bad thing to be the slave of a man who aims at committing murder."

The dictates of conscience in Tolstoi's view are not to be disobeyed, no matter what the personal consequences. We quote further:

"Van der Weer makes no special profession of Christianity, but his course of action in this matter is wholly based on Christian principles. He was opposed to murder, therefore he refused to become a soldier; he did not claim any superhuman authority for the dictates of his conscience. From this point of view his action is significant. Christianity is not a sect which some men acknowledge and some not, but it is the light of truth that enlightens the whole human race; it is worthy of acceptance, not for its special rules and institutions, but because it declares the way for all mankind to walk in. When a man acts well and reasonably he is walking in the way of Christ's commandments. The divine law of eighteen hundred years ago has become the recognized human law of to-day. In this lies the significance of Van der Weer's action.

"Truth is like a fierce forest fire; it does not rest till it has consumed all the dry wood and withered grass of error around it. It is a fire which smolders long until it flares out, and then consumes everything in its path. A truth, not yet expressed in words, may smolder for long in the minds of men; when it flames forth in words the opposing error and evil vanish in a moment.

"Christianity brought into the world the truth that man can exist without having slaves. This truth, clearly contained in the original teachings of Christ, was yet not brought out till the latter part of the eighteenth century. We know that famous sages of old, Plato and Aristotle, modern thinkers, Christian writers—none of them dreamed of a human society existing without tyranny. Sir Thomas More did not believe in the possibility of his own Utopia. At the beginning of the present century, men could not think of humanity apart from war. It was not till after the Napoleonic wars that the thought took shape that mankind might perhaps manage to exist without fighting, just as, about the same time, the discovery was made that perhaps he might be able to live without slaves. To-day there are no more slaves in Christendom; and we are living in expectation of the time when there will be no more fighting. We look for an emancipation of soldiers as well as of slaves; and even tho armies and warfare should not be destined to disappear at once, we shall yet maintain that war is doomed, because it is contrary to reason and morality.

"There are many signs that the time is at hand. The difficulties into which all nations are plunged by military emulation, the increase of taxation, the discontent of the peoples, the wonderful improvements in the construction of murderous weapons, the combinations of diplomacy, the organization of peace societies, the increasing dislike of military service—what are these but the signs of an approaching abolition of armies? Of all these signs the resistance to conscription laws is the most significant.

"But again I hear an objection. If the army be abolished, what protection will a nation have against foreign foes? I admit the force of this objection; but even in this case I should still refuse to obey the command to commit murder. If the army is necessary for external protection, it needs a complete reorganization. Remodel the army so as to make it square with the dictates of conscience, and then I will argue with you about it."

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE frequent claim that there is a strong tendency toward the concentration of wealth is sustained in a scholarly book, recently published under the title quoted above, by Dr. Charles B. Spahr. The work challenges many of the dicta of writers on economics who deny that rapid concentration is taking place, and

Mr. Spahr's conclusions, drawn from statistics and facts in European countries and in the United States, are extremely suggestive. It is noteworthy that the author, a lecturer of the Columbia University School of Political Science, prefaces his volume with an expression of belief that "social statistics are only trustworthy when they show to the world at large what common observation shows to those personally familiar with the conditions described." He asserts, to begin with, that the tendency toward concentration of wealth "has had nothing of the nature of natural law":

"There is no more evidence of an 'iron law of wages' keeping the laborer down to an 'existence minimum' than there is of a pampering providence reducing the wages of capital and increasing the wages of labor, no matter what the endeavor of capitalists or the listlessness of laborers. The distribution of wealth is under the direct control of laws for which the national conscience is responsible; and the distribution of wealth has become better or worse precisely as the national conscience has been directed to, or directed from, the laws controlling it."

The book consists of three parts: the distribution of property, the distribution of incomes, and the distribution of taxes. In the first part Dr. Spahr gives an English retrospect of the tendency toward concentration before dealing with the American retrospect and the present situation. Summing up the English inquiry he says:

"We find that less than 2 per cent. of the families of the United Kingdom hold about three times as much private property as all the remainder, and that 93 per cent. of the people hold less than 8 per cent. of the accumulated wealth."

Dr. Spahr's analysis of "the old sectionalism and the new" is not the least striking portion of his "American retrospect," to the general reader. "The rebellion of 1861," he says, "was a rebellion of the richer classes in America against the rule of the middle classes," but the war itself created a new plutocracy. The withheld wages of the slaves, capitalized into the private property of their masters, was the chief factor in making the South the richest section of the nation in 1860, and through the influence of slavery all property at the South was concentrated. The war, however, led to a national tariff-taxing policy, depreciated paper money increased the public burden, and while 2,000 millions of property in the earnings of slaves were destroyed by the war, 2,600 millions of property in the taxes of freemen (national debt) were created. "The plutocracy at the South had been destroyed, but a much richer capitalist class at the North had been created." Dr. Spahr adds to the financial and tax legislation of the national Government a third cause for concentration of wealth: the great railroad properties, now overcapitalized by half, upon which the public is really paying interest. All three of these great causes of redistribution of wealth, according to the author, have worked for the impoverishment of the rural districts and the enrichment of the cities. He comes to the conclusion that the new sectionalism will be one of cities against country:

"We can hardly escape the conclusion that the average wealth of the families in the country districts does not exceed \$3,250, while the average wealth of the families in the cities does exceed \$9,000. When American political parties shall again divide upon issues vitally affecting the distribution of wealth, the clearly marked line of division will not be between East and West, but between city and country. More than was the South before the war, the cities are everywhere the strongholds of the rich; more than was the North before the war, the country districts are everywhere the strongholds of the middle classes. For, as will be seen, not only is the wealth of the cities far greater than the wealth of the country districts, but that wealth is in far fewer hands."

From census reports, from probate records and reports of state labor bureaus, quoted in detail in the book, Dr. Spahr infers an abnormal concentration of property in the cities in contrast with very wide distribution in farming counties:

"Nearly half the families in America own the real estate they occupy. The proportion of owners, furthermore, is more than twice as great upon the farms, where the average wealth is least, as in the cities, where the average wealth is greatest. The wide distribution of property, which is characteristic of America as distinguished from England, is only characteristic of her smaller towns and her farming districts. There, and there alone, can the middle classes become dominant in our political life; because there, and there alone, are the middle classes dominant in our industrial life."

The present situation in the whole country is thus summed up:

"Less than half the families in America are propertyless; nevertheless, seven eighths of the families hold but one eighth of the wealth, while one per cent. of the families hold more than the remaining ninety-nine."

Dr. Spahr's study of the distribution of incomes contains conclusions of equal interest with those concerning property. He asserts that the forces which have determined the distribution of property are identical with those which have determined the distribution of incomes. To quote again:

"In fact, these forces as a rule have borne directly upon the distribution of incomes, and through this means have changed the distribution of property. This rule is likely to be maintained. The future laws which shall make better or worse the distribution of property are likely to accomplish their end, not by the bodily transfer of property from one class to another, but by making more equal or more unequal the distribution of the future incomes of the people."

In a table stating the national income as \$10,800,000,000 there is \$2,600,000,000 credited to agriculture, 8,497,000 persons engaged; \$2,790,000,000 to manufactures and mechanical trades, 5,091,000 persons (4,650,000 wage-earners); \$630,000,000 to railroads, 462,000 persons; \$1,570,000,000 to others in trade or transportation, 2,863,000 persons; \$670,000,000 to servants and laborers, 3,357,000 persons (wages at \$200). In manufactures and mechanical trades wages amount to \$1,674,000,000 and profits \$1,116,000,000. For railroads the division of income is: wages \$300,000,000, profits \$330,000,000.

Respecting estimates of wages that are current Dr. Spahr points out that confusion arises from the supposition of steady employment. "It is a prosperous year indeed when the average wage-receiver aggregates forty-four full weeks' employment." In setting forth the recent history of wages, Dr. Spahr shows that the Aldrich report from the Senate finance committee in 1893 has spread conclusions regarding the progress of the workingmen which the data furnished by employers fails to support. The industries covered were urban industries which do not reflect the course of wages in the country at large, and summaries are tainted with the political aim of showing the highest possible level of wages. To support the latter criticism Dr. Spahr states that while the original returns for metal works and cotton factories, for instance, covered many establishments and many hundred employees, for stores the returns covered but one dry-goods store and one grocery employing less than thirty clerks. The committee not only made the uninvestigated industry count as much as either of thoroughly investigated ones in its table of "simple average for all industries," but

"proceeded to make a table of 'weighted averages,' assuming that the incredible advance of 40 per cent. in wages had been received by all the clerks in the country, and that, since these outnumbered the employees in metal works and cotton mills put together, therefore the returns for less than thirty clerks ought to outweigh those for more than 1,500 metal workers and more than 3,000 cotton operatives. By this means currency wages in 1891 were made to rise 1 per cent. above the level in 1873."

From the original data Dr. Spahr gives the corrected daily wages (in gold) in the urban industries as: 1860, \$1.18; 1873, \$1.81; 1891, \$1.69. New England labor bureau reports show a further decline of about 7 per cent. between 1892 and 1894 in nominal wages and a still further reduction of yearly income from lack of employment. For farm labor the period of rising prices shows an advance of 50 per cent. followed by a fall of over 20 per cent. The author adds that the "total earnings" of American farmers have again fallen over 20 per cent. since 1890.

The estimate of national income in the book (nearly 11 billions) includes the income from property, superintendence and labor combined, in aggregate "about one sixth of the property of the nation." Dr. Spahr estimates that capital receives two fifths of the national income, while the labor of all classes, including that of the capitalists, receives three fifths. Summing up the distribution of income by classes he says:

"It appears that the general distribution of incomes in the United States is wider and better than in most countries of western Europe. Despite this fact, however, one eighth of the families in America receive more than half of the aggregate income, and the richest 1 per cent. receives a larger income than the poorest 50 per cent. [1 per cent. of the families receive one fourth of the national income, while 50 per cent. receive barely

one fifth']. In fact this small class of wealthy property-owners receives from property alone as large an income as half of our people receive from property and labor."

The third division of Dr. Spahr's books deals with the part of the income of each class which taxation takes, and emphasizes the injustice of indirect taxation and the justice of property tax.

The Fourteenth Amendment Was Adopted.—The question raised by Judge Seymour D. Thompson regarding the legal adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, for lack of concurrent ratification by three fourths of the States [LITERARY DIGEST, October 17] is decided by a list of ratifications furnished by Prof. J. B. Moore, of Columbia University, to *The American Law Review*, November-December. Thirty-three state legislatures ratified the amendment between June 30, 1866, and February 18, 1870. Judge Thompson writes in *The Review*: "Rejecting the ratifications by the States of Ohio and New Jersey, which, as previously stated, were withdrawn before the quorum of three fourths of the States had been made up, there is still a ratification by thirty-one of the States, which is more than three fourths of the then number of States. After the admission into the Union of Nevada in 1864 and prior to the admission of Colorado in 1876 (the period covered by these various acts of ratification), the number of the States in the Union was thirty-seven. A ratification by twenty-eight of the States would therefore have been sufficient; nor would it have been practicable that the ratifications should be simultaneous. It remains true that, at the time of the proclamation of Mr. Seward and of the resolution of Congress, the amendment had not been ratified by the necessary three fourths of the States, unless the proposition is assented to that a State once ratifying can not, at any time before the requisite three fourths have ratified, withdraw its ratification. But as the ratification of the amendment depended upon the *fact* of three fourths of the States having assented to it, and not upon the proclamation of the Secretary of State, nor upon a joint resolution of Congress, it is clear that it was ratified, and is properly a part of the Constitution."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHY not call it the nude journalism?—*The Press, New York.*

SEZZE DON'T WANTIT.

SEZZE Dont Wantit (does his tribe increase?)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it brilliant and like a candidate's boom,
McKinley writing in a book of gold,
Exceeding nerve had made Dont Wantit bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The Major raised his head
And with a sigh that sounded like a sob,
Answered: "The names of those who want a job."
"And is mine one?" asked Sezze. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Major. Sezze spake more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "You know me, Bill.
Just fix it, won't you, so it never will."
The Major wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names of those should have the best,
And Sezze Dont Wantit's name led all the rest.
—*The Sun, New York.*



LIFTED AT LAST.

MR. PLATT: "I always did believe in steady advertising."

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

POETICAL GENIUS IN CHILDREN.

MR. ANDREW LANG does not accept Dr. Johnson's definition of genius as "an infinite capacity for taking pains." On the contrary he would define it as "an unmeasured capacity for doing things *without* taking pains." There are, Mr. Lang is very sure, prodigious natural differences from the very first in the aptitudes of children, and no amount of painstaking can in later years overcome these differences. He cites in proof of this instances of natural mathematical genius, and other instances, such as those of Macaulay and Sir William Hamilton, where there was absolute incapacity to learn even the simplest rules of arithmetic. He refers also to the natural aptitude of musical prodigies, to sustain his point; but in the matter of poetical genius, he admits that its beginnings in childhood are difficult to recognize. What he says on this point (*North American Review*, January) will probably overthrow some fond popular conceptions, as he finds that the childhood of great poets is apt to be anything but agreeable and inspiring. Here is a part of what he has to say:

"If we turn to poetry, it becomes far more difficult [than in mathematics and music] to recognize early genius. Thousands of boys rime from a very early age, thousands of boys who will never be poets. Now the rimes of the boys who were destined to be poets have usually been no better than the rimes of boys who were destined to fall back on prose.

"The young Mozart was, from the age of four, undeniably a born musician. The young Millais, or Leonardo, or Landseer, or West, was, from early boyhood, undeniably a born painter. But the boyish poems of Scott, Keats, Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, and Tennyson were not a whit better, and were often a good deal worse, than those of boys who were not to be poets at all.

"As most children have many of the imaginative qualities of genius, the gift of vivid dreams, and as most children who are to be men of genius display little *special* power—except in music, arithmetic, and drawing—it is not an easy thing for parents to know whether they have a genius in the family or not!

"As far as I have studied the childhood of genius, it commonly shows itself less in performance than in *character*, and, alas, not agreeably! The future genius is often violent, ferocious, fond of solitude, disagreeable in society. . . .

"Scott's childhood was noisy. He yelled old poems at the top of his voice. He loved the lonely hills. He read forever, when he was not wandering alone, and he remembered everything that he read. He was a dreamer, a teller of romances to himself. He delighted in fighting, as did Keats. He studied everything except his books. His enthusiasm for poetry made a lady recognize him for a genius at the age of six, but his father thought he would end as a strolling fiddler. . . .

"Unluckily, sullen, dreamy, pugnacious boys are not at all uncommon. They do not become Scotts (not that *he* was sullen), nor Du Guesclins, nor Napoleons, nor Byrons—for Byron, too, was a passionate, lonely, morbid kind of boy, with terrible fits of temper. His early poems were trash.

"Shelley's early poems were trash; Scott's were such as almost any cleverish schoolboy can write, and there is no promise at all in the Tennysons' 'Poems by Two Brothers.'

"Shelley, indeed, was rather 'mad' at school, where he cursed his father and the king, and wrote the silliest of all schoolboy novels. He, also, was dreamy and solitary, but by no manner of means fond of fighting.

"In all these cases eccentricity was marked, but whether eccentricity in boyhood can be taken as promise of character and genius is another question. At school in Scotland, a few boys, like 'Mad Shelley,' were called 'dafty.' None of them has amazed the world by displaying genius! The great men named were all 'dafties' in boyhood, but all 'dafties' do not become great men.

"Coleridge was a 'dafty.' 'I took no pleasure in boyish sports, but read incessantly.' The other boys drove him from among them. He was always a dreamer, and saw so many ghosts that

he did not believe in them. 'Before I was eight years old I was a *character*,' he says—and not an agreeable character! He was vain, lazy, he dreamed, and he despised everybody. He ran away from home, and stayed out all night in the rain. His son, Hartley, was the same child over again, and a metaphysical philosopher from his cradle.

"In most of these cases, in addition to mooning, solitary ways, and moody tempers, there was conspicuous *intellect* in the young genius. He could read early and, as it were, untaught, and he did read a great deal. Scott, Byron, Keats were also athletes and very fond of boxing, of sport, and of games, Byron bowling at cricket for Harrow. *These* geniuses were not such 'dafties' as their rivals.

"For my part, genius or no genius, I do hate a boy who 'shuns boyish sports,' as you so often read in biographies. But, on a general survey of genius in childhood, I think that we ought to try to put up with it, and not bully it at school, 'at least as far as we are able.'

"If the genius is a born artist, he is likely to be popular for drawing dogs, horses, and the schoolmaster. If he is going to be a poet—why one rather pities him, in his schooldays. A Scott, a Keats, may make himself respected at school by a genial readiness to fight all challengers, to take part in every dangerous diversion. A Cowper, or a Shelley, should probably not be sent to school at all, and genius rarely passes through the university without what Coleridge calls 'a row.' . . .

"Perhaps these remarks may console parents of lonely, dreamy, moody, ungovernable sons. Perhaps they may modify the contempt of schoolboys for 'dafties.' Don't bully such lads; don't thwart them needlessly. They may be children of promise, tho the odds, unluckily, are against any future performance. At all events, do not drive them too hard into uncongenial industries."

BARRIE'S "SENTIMENTAL TOMMY."

IT is very seldom that one finds the critics so completely disarmed as in the presence of Tommy Sandys, otherwise "sentimental Tommy," otherwise "Jean Myles's bairn." It is not that the book is above criticism, for several defects in it (especially the long-drawn-out incidents in which Tommy imitates that other famous Tommy whom Mark Twain has recently made into a detective) are pointed out; but the book has such captivating qualities that every critic seems to be offering an apology for daring to find any fault with it.

The book is rather a succession of sketches, with Tommy as the unifying element, than a novel with a prearranged plot. Barrie indeed has since confessed that Tommy ran away with him and turned out something entirely different from what had been designed. The scene in the first third of the book is laid in London, where Tommy is born and where he gets his wonderful ideas of Thrums from his mother's passionate descriptions. Jean Myles, Tommy's mother, had been haled from Thrums for throwing over Aaron Latta for "magerful [masterful] Tom." Tom had led her a life of misery and died leaving her in poverty, but too proud to let the Thrums people know of it. It is in this situation that we meet Tommy:

"The celebrated Tommy first comes into view on a dirty London stair, and he was in sexless garments, which were all he had, and he was five, and so, tho we are looking at him, we must do it sideways, lest he sit down hurriedly to hide them. . . .

"This stair was nursery to all the children whose homes opened on it, not so safe as nurseries in the part of London that is chiefly inhabited by boys in sailor suits, but preferable as a center of adventure, and here on an afternoon sat two. They were very busy boasting, but only the smaller had imagination, and as he used it recklessly, their positions soon changed; sexless garments was now prone on a step, breeches sitting on him.

"Shovel, a man of seven, had said, 'None on your lip. You weren't never at Thrums yourself.'

"Tommy's reply was, 'Ain't my mother a Thrums woman?'

"Shovel, who had but one eye, and that bloodshot, fixed it on him threateningly.

"The Thames is in London," he said.

'Cos they wouldn't not have it in Thrums,' replied Tommy.

"Amstead 'Eath's in London, I tell yer," Shovel said.

"The cemetery is in Thrums," said Tommy.

"There ain't no queens in Thrums anyhow."

"There's the auld licht minister."

"Well, then, if you jest seed Trafalgar Square!"

"If you jest seed the Thrums town-house!"

"St. Paul's ain't in Thrums."

"It would like to be."

"After reflecting, Shovel said in desperation, 'Well, then, my father were once at a hanging.'

"Tommy replied instantly, 'It were my father that was hanged.'

"There was no possible answer to this save a knock-down blow, but tho Tommy was vanquished in body, his spirit remained stanch; he raised his head and gasped, 'You should see how they knock down in Thrums.' It was then that Shovel sat on him."

Tommy's sister, Elspeth, is born, despite the young man's endeavors to keep her from finding entrance in the house, and the mother, finding herself not long afterward on her death-bed, swallows her pride and writes to Aaron Latta beseeching him to care for her bairns. He does so, and that is how Tommy and Elspeth come to Thrums. But alas for the fond illusions of childhood!

"The garret where Tommy and Elspeth were to sleep [in Aaron Latta's house] was reached by a ladder from the hallen; when you were near the top of the ladder your head hit a trap-door and pushed it open. At one end of the garret was the bed, and at the other end were piled sticks for firewood and curious dark-colored slabs whose smell the children disliked until Tommy said, excitedly, 'Peat!' and then they sniffed reverently.

"It was Tommy, too, who discovered the tree-tops of the Den, and Elspeth, seeing him gazing in a transport out at the window, cried, 'What is it, Tommy? Quick!'

"Promise no to scream,' he replied, warningly. 'Well, then, Elspeth Sandys, that's where the Den is!'

"Elspeth blinked with awe, and anon said, wistfully, 'Tommy, do you see that there? That's where the Den is!'

"It were me what told you,' cried Tommy, jealously.

"But let me tell you, Tommy!"

"Well, then, you can tell me."

"That there is the Den, Tommy!"

"Dagont!"

"Oh that to-morrow were here! Oh, that Shovel could see these two to-morrow!"

"Here is another splendid game, T. Sandys, inventor. The girl goes into the bed, the boy shuts the door on her, and imitates the sound of a train in motion. He opens the door and cries, 'Tickets, please.' The girl says, 'What is the name of this place?' The boy replies, 'It's Thrums!' There is more to follow, but the only two who have played the game always roared so joyously at this point that they could go no farther.

"Oh, to-morrow, come quick, quick!"

"Oh, poor Shovel!"

"To-morrow came, and with it two eager little figures rose and gulped their porridge, and set off to see Thrums. They were dressed in black clothes Aaron Latta had bought for them in London, and they had agreed just to walk, but when they reached the door and saw the tree-tops of the Den, they—they ran. Would you not like to hold them back? It is a child's tragedy."

Then follows a series of pathetic disappointments and of brave endeavors on Tommy's part to keep up courage and console his sister, ending with: "Never mind, Elspeth, you have me yet." But even this consolation failed, and the crisis had to be met with a more desperate expedient:

"He knew all the ways of getting round Elspeth, and when next he spoke it was with a sorrowful dignity. 'I didna think,' he said, 'as yer wanted me never to be able to speak again; no, I didna think it, Elspeth.'

"She took her hands from her face and looked at him inquiringly.

"One of the stories mamma telled me and Reddy,' he said, 'were about a man what saw such a beauty thing that he was struck dumb with admiration. Struck dumb is never to be able

to speak again, and I wish I had been struck dumb when you wanted it.'

"But I didn't want it!" Elspeth cried.

"If Thrums had been one little bit beautier than it is,' he went on solemnly, 'it would have struck me dumb. It would have hurt me sore, but what about that, if it pleased you!'

"Then did Elspeth see what a wicked girl she had been, and when next the two were observed by the curious (it was on the cemetery road), they were once more looking cheerful. At the smallest provocation they exchanged notes of admiration, such as, 'Oh, Tommy, what a bonny barrel' or 'Oh, Elspeth, I tell yer that's a dike, and there's just walls in London;' but sometimes Elspeth would stoop hastily, pretending that she wanted to tie her bootlace, but really to brush away a tear, and there were moments when Tommy hung very limp. Each was trying to deceive the other for the other's sake, and one of them was never good at deception. They saw through each other, yet kept up the chilly game, because they could think of nothing better, and perhaps the game was worth playing, for love invented it."

Tommy is followed down to his fifteenth year, when, because of his failure in the examinations, he is sent in disgrace to be a herder, he and Elspeth being separated. But the author has promised a sequel in which Tommy rises to fame and his portrait is exhibited in the Royal Academy.

From an exceptionally bright review in *The Critic*, we quote the following:

"At the risk of seeming to cringe before a public whose previous fads and enthusiasms have but lashed us into imperturbability, we are obliged to confess, as regards the notorious case of Sentimental Tommy, that we have been reduced to a crude and unmitigated joy. Perhaps Tommy's innumerable, his frequent embarrassment in determining which he really was, his impersonal pride in his respective selves, is the most striking feature of this profound and exquisite study of a child's soul wondering at itself. . . .

"Just how the little digit will grow up—just how with these exceedingly readable faults all wrought into life itself and the multiples of manhood, he will manage to face the alternative of either being one of his heroes or of having them all look down upon him, we can not say. But if Mr. Barrie will be responsible for Tommy, we shall be content to wait. We should like to see his letters to Elspeth—while the waiting lasts. We had thought there was some excess in her sisterly way of plumping into prayer on the slightest provocation, at almost any time and place, but it makes the reader feel a little easier in his mind, perhaps, knowing what Tommy is, and with Mr. Barrie and the Almighty and Elspeth all doing their best, we await the second volume of 'Sentimental Tommy' with resolute but troubled hope. Grizel's face haunts us in the moor. We dread his being a man. We dread his not being a man. What is play in Thrums is tragedy in Gotham."

The tale of Grizel, the child of the outcast "Painted Lady," rather than the career of Tommy, is, in the judgment of Quiller-Couch—and many will agree with him—"the crown of the book." We quote from his review in *The Contemporary*:

"Now concerning 'Sentimental Tommy,' Mr. Barrie's latest book, [written before "Margaret Ogilvy" was published] and (as many will hold) his masterpiece, three very obvious remarks may be made at the outset. The first is, that Mr. Barrie now for the first time turns to serious purpose that queer knowledge of the humors of childhood which he formerly—in the case of Meade *Primus* [in "My Lady Nicotine"] for example—wasted upon trifles. The second is, that he concurrently raises what one may call the Thrums note to the *n*'th power. I can not offer to define that note exactly, but love of home will be found in it, and of the hearth, and of the worn faces of kinsfolk, and of all things homely; and a sense of tears and of the heroism of obscure lives; and an exile's regret, lingering upon trifles and the smile of one who knows better, and the sigh of one who knows better still. Let it suffice that you all recognize what so many have imitated of late. And let it be hoped that after reading 'Sentimental Tommy' you will all recognize the imitations for what they are. For even the pathos of the last chapter of 'A Window in Thrums' did not reach the emotional intensity of Jean Myles's last mes-

sage to Aaron Latta, or of her last Hogmanay, or of Aaron's last look up at his old love, or of Grizel's 'straiking' of her mother the Painted Lady. You may contend that this pathos is almost intolerably poignant and altogether too frequent, and that by reason of it the masterpiece now and then comes dangerously near to resembling a *tour de force*. But you can not deny that in this book, for good or ill, Mr. Barrie has allowed his genius the fullest expression of its own individual quality, and has drawn notes unapproachable and inimitable from the very strings which his imitators selected for their experiments in 'thrumming.'

"And in the third place (tho this observation is really implied in the foregoing one), 'Sentimental Tommy' must be recognized as a book of genius before the critic falls to work upon it with line and measure, and that recognition must qualify your acceptance of the critic's measurements and conclusions."

MADAME CALVÉ'S HOME IN THE CEVENNES.

MME. CALVÉ'S musical successes are known to all the world; but the fact is not so generally known that she attributes them to the aid of unseen forces; and that, in fulfillment of a vow made at the beginning of her career, she devotes a



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considerable portion of her income to charitable purposes. This fact has something to do with her recent purchase of a home, as will be seen by the following extract from an article in *The Arena* (January) by George E. Cook:

"Mme. Calvé has bought an old castle with some thousands of acres in the heart of the Cévennes. It was built by the Cabrières family in the eleventh century, and had been held by them for many succeeding generations. Of dark yellow stone, grained with the accumulated moisture of centuries, perched on an almost inaccessible rock between seven and eight hundred feet above the valley of the Tarn and overlooking the village, it is a very picturesque object in the wild landscape. Here Calvé makes her home high up among the vultures and the eagles. All about stretches her domain. She raises vegetables and sheep, and has

a dairy, for the estate comprises vast plains, and three great mountains that she has named respectively 'Carmen,' 'Cavalleria,' and 'Navarraise,' these three operas having provided her with means to purchase the estate, which she calls a souvenir of America, as it was in that country she earned the money to buy it. The 'Château Cabrières,' as it is called, has many towers, and clustered about it is a collection of low outbuildings that give it a look of great size, altho in itself it does not contain more rooms than do the handsome homes of our American country gentlemen. By removing the floor between two stories, she has built a music-room that has not its equal in acoustic properties, as well as in extent and elegance, in any country. In this room she gathers the souvenirs of her artistic triumphs, gifts of monarchs and of the people; a room replete with works of art and *virtu*.

"A peculiar story goes with her possession of this château. Mlle. de Walski, who is the intimate friend of Calvé, is at the head of psychological matters, as it were, in France. Many Catholics are extremely mystical, and among all the devotees of mysticism one can not be found more thoroughly imbued with it than is Mme. Calvé; in fact, she attributes her marvelous success to the aid of unseen forces. At the commencement of her career, Mlle. de Walski made her take a vow that, if she should succeed in her art, she would devote a certain portion to some charitable purpose. Now, in fulfilment of her vow, she is building on her estate an orphanage for forty little girls, whom she gathers from the slums of her own country and places under the care of a Catholic sisterhood. They are taught gardening and other employments of a kind to make them useful citizens of the country in which they live. Here too Calvé is building a church in the Roman style of architecture, the motto of which is, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' In her castle is a beautiful chapel where the employees on the estate can attend service; but the church is for the children and people of the surrounding country. Besides the three mountains I have named there are four others of lesser importance on her estate, and she grows grapes and almonds, so that the resources of the property will support her when her voice has lost its freshness and the public are looking for a new *prima donna* to fill her place."

ARTIFICIALITY OF RELIGIOUS ART.

HOLMAN HUNT raises his voice in protest, as he has raised it before, against "the sham art that we have got in our churches." But he protests now not hopelessly, as heretofore, but with hope born of a movement in England among the churchmen themselves in behalf of better things, and the formation of what is called the "Clergy and Artists' Association." A paper was read by him recently before the Church Congress and is printed in *The Contemporary Review* (January).

Mr. Hunt begins with a few words of admiration for the Anglican Church, but complains that "with respect to art it has from the beginning held a most discouraging position." This position, he thinks, has no sanction in the attitude of the primitive church, as shown by the illustrations of scriptural events on the walls of the catacombs and the designs on Christian sarcophagi preserved in the Lateran. Yet it is only in recent years, in England, that the open condemnation of painting and sculpture, in the name of religion, has ceased, and it was no longer ago than 1774 that the Bishop of London refused the offer of Sir Joshua Reynolds and James Barry to give their services gratuitously for the painting of St. Paul's, saying that never in his lifetime should the cathedral be so desecrated.

There is no truth in the assumption, so Mr. Hunt claims, that the Jews of the Old-Testament times considered the second commandment as an interdict on all art, since they emblazoned their standards with the forms of animals, placed cherubim in the holy of holies, and had in the temple sculptured oxen and lions.

After the Dark Ages, art was slow in reviving, but produced, even in its infancy, creations whose loveliness is a powerful plea for the Catholic Church, and demands a stay of the condemnatory judgment against her. Mr. Hunt would not, he says,

begrudge any price paid for the great Reformation, if only it were paid for religion's sake; but the antagonism to art, and the destruction of noble works of exquisite design, as told by Cobbett, were not called for by religion, but were the result of the angry feelings engendered by controversial strife. A change has taken place in the Church of England in the last half-century, but the favorable tendency that has set in has been misdirected. When the change began, the Gothic taste in church building had completely overcome all other fashions, and the architects of that day, having absolutely no ideas of their own, merely copied what they found in edifices of five hundred years before. We give at this point Mr. Hunt's own words:

"The stone and wood images found about the remains of ancient churches had, in many cases, been carved by the medieval local craftsmen, who, with the irrepressible love of humor in the Scandinavian race, having no other field whereon to indulge it had added caricature to their clumsy skill, which was derived in some remote degree from Byzantine example. These images, with an interdiction of all levity that could excite a smile, became the revivalists' highest types of artistic excellence. For modern demand the architect chose the rudest stonecutter available, the more unsophisticated the workman the truer his style; above all, the image was to have no reflective expression of the living hewer's soul. It was to be a copy, with all the original defects of work, but it was to have no life whatever. When applied to for internal ornamentation by means of painting and stained glass, the architect reasoned as he had done before: the less a man knew of living art the more he could be trusted not to think, and the better he would do slavish mimicry. It was done to admiration, the limner engaged hands, he prospered beyond measure, and the pattern-maker architect, from that time to this, has recommended the pattern-making designer for every sort of artistic decoration, as it is called, in all churches from the lowest to the highest."

Some of the figures produced under these conditions, we are told, require one to believe that all the saints were dwarfs, with the feet just where the knees should be; others, that one believe them to have been all persons of extraordinary stature. At the best, the pictures are only quaint, antiquated patterns, having no relation to the living minds of men. The requirements of art have changed. Leonardo da Vinci, in his noble painting of the Last Supper, represented Jesus and the disciples sitting, and still, tho we have since learned that they reclined in the Roman manner, his treatment is slavishly followed. Mr. Hunt continues as follows:

"The sham art that we have got in our churches has been tolerated so long because art is considered to be properly an indulgence for the rich. In Florence four hundred years ago, when the people there—or rather the church—founded the hospital for the nursing of foundling children (it is edifying to mark the date), it was not considered properly furnished until it had been decorated with panels designed and executed by Lucca della Robbia, and there they remain to this day. Many of the benevolent in our time leave money to endow hospitals, but who ever thinks that the poor patients should in the period of repose have their minds as well as their bodies ministered to? Let us go deeper

still, and consider the poor criminal in his solitary prison. There, would it not be possible to reach the heart of the hardened by that language which is universal? Think of the cheerless prison chapel in which he worships with words that he must be tempted to regard as part of the official routine. Still there is a more terrible abyss, there is the murderer in the condemned cell. Have you never dreamt that you were in his position? Imagine him with a nightmare that will never go, sleeping or waking, the blank unanswering walls of his prison mocking his desire to escape from himself, and then ask

whether art can be a living art that leaves such outcasts unconsidered? The thought of these castaways will put to the test the worth of the affected ecclesiastical patterns in vogue; for it must lead us to ask how far they would meet the tragic requirements of men in the valley of the Shadow of Death?

"The system, believe me, is degrading to all concerned; to the architect who thinks that his work can be done by rule and compass; to the servile collector of antique types with samples of designs for holy subjects at choice; to the craftsmen who work for him with instructions above all not to make any lines but those of dead ideas; and to the church-goer in whose mind the galvanized puppets portrayed are calculated to originate the idea that the story on which the religion is founded is a mere myth; and to the artist wavering in faith there is no doubt danger that he will go over into the ranks officered by the professional critic, and adopt the idea that his gleanings of beauty can only be for the luxurious and thoughtless. Throughout my life I have looked upon the artificiality of religious design with despair. It was im-

possible to cure the evil, for some artists acquiesced in the practise it had given rise to. What gives new hope for the generation to come is that ecclesiastics have arisen with a new sense of the value of living art, and a small number of young artists have thought it high time to combine to denounce the prevalent taste, and to strive to serve religious thought with designs of original conception, and they have formed the Clergy and Artists' Association.' I trust that the members will realize the difficulties of the position they have assumed."

John Ruskin's Philanthropy.—From time to time references are made to the sacrifice of his fortune made by Ruskin for the benefit of the poor. *The Home Journal* gives some of the interesting and inspiring details of this sacrifice:

"Through his father, Mr. Ruskin fell heir to nearly \$1,000,000 to which must be added the income of his writings. But this man counted his treasures as a trust fund, held in the interests of suffering merit or youth's promising talent. That he was on the London committee for the victualing of Paris in 1871 proves that his benevolence was as well known as Peabody's or Lady Burdett-Coutt's. Taxing himself first a tenth, then half, he finally gave his entire income. If he needed botanical and art works for his studies, he crippled himself rather than refuse his last spare twenty guineas to the widow of a dead artist. If for health's sake and art's sake he wanted to take a trip to Switzerland, he would forego it that he might contribute £100 to the Cruikshank memorial. If others would not encourage the study of art in schools, he would buy ten water-color drawings of William Hunt, paying for each \$375, and give them to the public schools of London. In one of his letters to the workmen of Great Britain he told them what he had done, and was doing, with his money, in carrying on his St. George's Guild and his plans for rent reform. Up to 1877 he had given away all his fortune save \$250,000. But, in view of the needs of his workmen's clubs, this



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amount seemed much too large for his personal wants. He therefore determined to distribute all save £12,000 worth of consols, the interest of which would bring him some £300. Upon this interest he now lives, the income of his books being distributed among his servants, his old pensioners, and his various plans for social reform."

He bestowed his art treasures, we are further told, with like generosity, on institutions where the poor would have access to them. He anticipated General Booth by founding a guild to redeem waste lands and regenerate ruined lives. Under his influence the historian Green spent several years in work among the London poor. The best lectures of the great art-critic, it is said, have never been given where wealth and social prestige were represented, but before working-girls' clubs and workingmen's associations.

THE ORIGIN OF "HAMLET."

ONE of the most faulty of all the great works of imagination," is the characterization given to "Hamlet" by Arthur T. Lyttleton, and, anticipating the mental revolt such a characterization is likely to create, he precedes it by invoking "the ample, tho now, perhaps, somewhat threadbare authority" of Dr. Johnson. He admits that it is the most interesting drama of history, of unequalled attraction both for the student and the playgoer; yet he agrees with Johnson that there are scenes which neither forward nor retard the action; that there is no adequate cause for *Hamlet's* feigned madness; and that *Hamlet* is "through the whole piece" an instrument rather than an agent. These structural and vital defects are not to be paralleled by similar defects in work which is altogether Shakespeare's. And this brings Mr. Lyttleton to his subject. Is "Hamlet" altogether Shakespeare's? he asks; and he ventures (*National Review*, December) to answer in the negative.

He proceeds to sketch the history of the play, referring especially to the complete confusion into which the textual critics were thrown by the discovery, early in this century, of the Quarto edition of 1603 and the remarkable variations between it and the Quarto of 1604 and the Folio of 1623. He passes in review the various attempts to explain these variations, accepting that which makes the first Quarto a corrupt and mutilated copy of an earlier play. Whether this copy was made by Shakespeare either in whole or in part, Mr. Lyttleton does not undertake to decide. What he is concerned with is not the language, but the plot, and he considers it certain that Shakespeare did not invent the whole plot. It existed in part in prose form before Shakespeare's time. There was also a play of "Hamlet" as early at least as 1589, which differed from the prose story chiefly in introducing a ghost. Here, so far as England is concerned, our information ceases; but the gap is filled from a most unexpected quarter. One of the most curious facts in the history of the English play is the invasion, from the middle of the sixteenth century onward, of English actors into Denmark, Sweden, and Germany, acting in the English language a large repertory of English plays. Some of these were afterward published in German, among them "Hamlet," a MS. of which, dated 1710, is still preserved. It gives the outline and framework of Shakespeare's play, but with such inartistic construction, such excessively foolish and dull comic scenes and characters, that Mr. Lyttleton can not believe that the play is even remotely derived from Shakespeare's work. We will not follow him in his reasons for this conclusion, and for the inference he draws that this German "Hamlet" was taken from an English original, which was not Shakespeare's "Hamlet" either in its earlier or its later form. The theory, then, to which Mr. Lyttleton holds concerning the origin of Shakespeare's play is stated as follows:

"On the old story a play was based, about 1589, by one of the numerous writers who were then composing for the stage. This play was taken to Germany, and, after much alteration and dis-

guising, with a slight later admixture of traditional points from Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,' became the crude German drama we have been discussing. About the year 1600, or possibly earlier, Shakespeare took the original play and began to remodel it for his company. An early draft of this remodeled play was blunderingly copied and surreptitiously published in 1603, upon which Shakespeare in self-defense completed the remodeling, practically rewrote the entire play, and published it in 1604 in the form in which we now have it."

For the view thus far stated, Mr. Lyttleton does not claim originality; but the following is his own contribution, made "with great diffidence," to the discussion regarding Shakespeare methods of treatment:

"It will now be seen that for the plot as a whole Shakespeare is not responsible, for he took it, not directly from the old story, which contains comparatively few of the incidents, but from the play which is represented for us by the German 'Hamlet.' Now let us look at the points which seem so perplexing and so faulty. We can not see the meaning of *Hamlet's* feigned madness. That was not invented by Shakespeare. He found it both in the prose story and in the old play. His treatment of *Ophelia* is inexplicable. That was obviously a feature in the old play, for it is quite unmistakable in the German edition. The accident of his return from banishment, and the mere chance by which the *King's* punishment is ultimately effected, are both in the German, and therefore must be credited to the original play. The savage touch of his reluctance to kill the *King* at his prayers is also in the German, and so is the unaccountable butchery at the end, which has always been felt to be a blot on the 'Hamlet' of Shakespeare. It may, in short, be plausibly argued that all the inconsistencies and faults which are visible in 'Hamlet' are, with one exception, due to the old play on which Shakespeare worked; and this will account for their presence in his drama. I say with one exception, and that is an important one. In the old *Hamlet* there is no trace whatever of the hesitation or delay in carrying out his purpose of revenge, which is the chief characteristic of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. There is, indeed, delay, or there would be no plot at all, but it is delay which is forced on *Hamlet*, not by his own temperament but by circumstances. He can not kill the *King* till he finds him alone, and instead of chiding himself for his irresolution, as Shakespeare's *Hamlet* does, he chides Nemesis for not giving him an opportunity for revenge, 'because the fratricide is surrounded by so many people.' The original *Hamlet* is irresolute by compulsion, not by choice. Of all that constitutes to the main interest and charm of the play, the problem of *Hamlet's* character, there was apparently no trace in the original play."

NOTES.

ANTHONY HOPE is just finishing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," entitled "The Constable of Zenda." *McClure's* will publish it.

IN England, according to Edmund Gosse, the readers of poetry are mainly drawn "from one sex and one decade," that is to say, males between the ages of 22 and 32. In America, he has reason to think that it is different.

Romance changes hands this month, Gilson Willets, formerly editor of *Current Literature*, now editing and publishing it. Among writers for the January number are: Hall Caine, Anthony Hope, Alphonse Daudet, Julian Hawthorne, S. Baring Gould, W. Clark Russell, Mrs. Hungerford, S. R. Crockett, and John Habberton.

"No better piece of historical writing," says the London *Academy*, "has appeared for some time than that which relates the long conflict between science and theology, by an American writer, Prof. Andrew Dickson White. This book is free from the most obvious taint of such literature, strong, *ex parte* bias, while at the same time it preaches the continued triumph of science."

RUBINSTEIN, according to one of his pupils, who is writing a series of articles for *The Home Journal*, had a horror of ambitious mothers. "I never knew him face one alone, and many a time I have sat with him, by special request, during the interview. 'Good heavens!' he would cry in desperation, 'I am Rubinstein, and I am director of the Conservatory, but you can not expect me therefore to make geniuses.'"

A DRAMATIC version of "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been placed "on the boards" in London. As advertised, it is "A Mystery Play, by G. G. Collingham, founded on John Bunyan's Immortal Allegory." Rumor has it that G. G. Collingham is a lady who has ventured much of her private means on the production of the play. Aside from the names of the characters, says a critic in *The Saturday Review*, "it would not have occurred to me that Mr. Collingham or any one else connected with the Olympic production had ever read or heard of Bunyan."

SCIENCE.

CAN ANIMALS FORETELL EARTHQUAKES?

THE interesting investigations of an Italian seismologist on this subject have been mentioned already in these columns. We now translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, December 26) a detailed account of them, with the conclusions. Says the article to which we refer:

"If we open any cyclopedia of science at the article 'Earthquakes,' we shall find the statement that animals can foretell earthquake shocks and warn man of their approach. No novelist has ever neglected this point. In speaking of an earthquake, he always makes us hear the dogs howling dismally and horses whinnying as if crazy with terror; the chickens are seized with unspeakable fright, and even the little birds in their cages show by their frightened attitudes the anxiety that the coming catastrophe causes them.

"M. Adolfo Cancani was desirous of verifying this conclusion experimentally, to find out whether there was not some truth concealed under the fantastic garb of legend, or whether we must not consign all these presentiments to the rank of children's tales. This interesting study is published in the *Bolletino della Societa Sismologica Italiana*.

"To establish such facts is not always very easy, for observers are often too much disturbed themselves to give to their investigations the calm and lucid attention that would be desirable. At the instant of a severe earthquake shock, when the earth is trembling beneath our feet, and the furniture is dancing a saraband around the room, when the walls of the house are creaking and cracking, when pieces of plaster and bricks are falling—that is scarcely the time to interest one's self about what the horses in the stable have been doing several seconds previous. And if by chance we have observed anything, a strong impression of it immediately afterward is not a sufficient guaranty of the fidelity of the memory.

"But whatever this difficulty may be, we must first distinguish between the phenomena observed among animals at the exact moment of the shock and those that precede it. Earthquakes produce certain effects even on men, and animals should be all the more sensitive to them; and most of the observers that are habitually with animals, such as shepherds, farm hands, and stable-men, agree in saying that earthquakes, when they are at all marked, have clearly an effect on beasts.

"It remains to consider what has been the principal object of this study; namely, the foretelling of earthquakes by animals.

"It is impossible to deny this power in a great number of cases. Not to mention the classic descriptions, which certainly are based on facts as a whole, M. Cancani has collected a considerable number that have been observed during recent earthquakes in Italy.

"At Rimini there was on March 18, 1875, an earthquake that has been studied by Professor Serpieri. Among the numerous signs of terror that were shown by the animals, the following is characteristic: There was a detachment of lancers in the city; a little before the shock the horses, which were lying down, suddenly rose and turned their heads toward the stable-door, pricking up their ears, tugging at their halters in the effort to escape, leaping and neighing furiously. The stable-men ran up and several seconds afterward felt the shock. The horses stopped as if seized with stupor, but when the shock was over they began to leap and neigh again. The soldiers were not able to quiet them for some time.

"Professor Mazzoli, of Pesaro, says that an acquaintance of his had in his room two sparrows at liberty and two goldfinches in a cage. Two or three minutes before the earthquake one of the goldfinches gave a harsh cry. At the same moment the two sparrows left the book-case, where they had perched, and fled, one to the bed, the other to a corner of the room. At a second cry of the goldfinch both the birds fell to the floor as if senseless. The person who reports this then thought of the probability of an earthquake, and sure enough one shortly took place with a violence that cracked the walls of his apartment.

"Other Italian scientists report similar observations, dwelling chiefly on the fear that barnyard fowls manifest. Chickens cry

out in terror as if some one had entered the poultry-yard, causing the people in the house to think that thieves have broken into it. In one of these cases the proprietor went out in a hurry to surprise the supposed robber, and it was fortunate for him that he did so, for the shock that ensued laid his house in ruins. The supplements of the *Bolletino Meteorico* relating to different animals tell what took place in various places in different circumstances, and from the whole we must conclude that in a large number of cases, two or three minutes before the shock, animals notice some signs that precede it, and give manifest evidence of disquietude and fear.

"But while these observations may be accepted as trustworthy, it is equally certain that in other circumstances animals have been frightened by the shock but have not foreseen it. Observations made during an earthquake that took place at Spoleta early in October of last year show that animals that were frightened during the shock had remained perfectly quiet up to the moment of its occurrence. Professor Galli, the celebrated seismologist of Velletri, relates that during an earthquake that he had occasion to observe in that place on January 14, 1888, no sign among the animals which gave notice of its approach, altho the shock was so severe that it killed birds in their cages.

"We have, then, two completely distinct and contradictory series of observations. M. Cancani thinks that he has found the means of explaining this contradiction by a study of the progress of the earthquake itself. According to him the animals that are at the epicenter, that is, at the very center of the shock, feel no sensation, but when they are at some distance from the epicenter they can foretell the shock. It may easily be understood that when the shock comes from a distance it causes insensible movements of the ground that spread far and wide and serve as fore-runners. Animals perceive these first agitations of the earth, and hence their disquietude, which makes itself visible in signs of terror. When, on the contrary, they are within the area of the epicenter these tremblings of the earth either do not take place or are confounded with the principal shock, which explains why, in this case, animals have no preliminary signs to go by.

"M. Cancani's conclusions do not yet form a part of authoritative science, and he requests seismologists to turn their attention to the signs that animals may give and to note these without prejudice. The problem can be solved only by means of a large number of observations.

"M. Cancani is quite right. His advice is good, but it is not perfectly easy to follow. An amateur can not always keep his eyes fixed on the cage that contains his canaries, and a shepherd, even when in personal charge of his flock, often relies more on his dogs than on his own vigilance. Nevertheless, since it is the only practical way of increasing our sphere of knowledge we must try it, and if one out of ten observations is an acquisition to science, we must count ourselves happy. We must, in fine, recollect this truth: the easier it is to see, the harder it is to see well, that is to say, to observe without prejudice. It is not to our credit, but it is a fact, that two scientists, imbued with contrary theories regarding the same fact, will observe it in ways so different that their observations will not be comparable. To cite facts in support of this axiom would take us too far out of our way."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW METHODS OF DISTINGUISHING REAL FROM APPARENT DEATH.

TWO new methods of distinguishing real from apparent death are described and advocated by Dr. Séberin Icard in a book, just published in Paris, entitled "La Mort Réelle et la Mort Apparente." They are thus described in a brief review in *The British Medical Journal*, January 9:

"One method consists in the hypodermic or intravenous injection of certain substances, and subsequently ascertaining whether these substances have been dispersed throughout the system. If they have, then the circulation persists and life continues, altho the beating of the heart may not be detected by auscultation. Among the substances recommended for injection are fluorescein, sodium iodid, lithium iodid, and potassium ferrocyanid. Preference is given to fluorescein, 1 gram [$15\frac{1}{2}$ grains] of which is dissolved with an equal weight of sodium carbonate in 8 cubic

centimeters [$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inch] of water, and the whole quantity is then injected subcutaneously. If the circulation is persisting, the skin and mucous membranes after a very few minutes assume a yellowish-green color; about twenty minutes after injection the portion of the eye within the iris assumes a green color from penetration of the fluorescein into the vitreous and aqueous humors, and in the blood the fluorescein may be detected by the following method: One or two threads of cotton are passed under the skin in a simular manner to a seton, and, when saturated with blood, are transferred to a test-tube and boiled with a little water. As the liquid clears, the green color of the fluorescein becomes evident if that body had been absorbed into the blood. It is stated that the injection of this quantity of fluorescein is unattended with danger, supposing the person to be alive.

"The second method for the distinction of real from apparent death consists in picking up a fold of the skin, and powerfully compressing it with a pair of artery forceps. If the skin does not completely settle down, and if the fine furrows produced by the teeth of the forceps continue indefinitely, then death has occurred; whereas, if the circulation is continuing, the fold and the marks of the teeth of the forceps disappear. Moreover, if death has occurred, the portion of skin compressed by the forceps assumes a parchment-like appearance."

The reviewer remarks, in closing, that the fluorescein test might be useful on rare occasions, but that the compression test is likely to be misleading.

A TEN-MILLION-DOLLAR BEQUEST FOR SCIENCE.

ONE of the most notable scientific bequests of the century is that of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who has left property worth probably \$10,000,000 to establish five annual prizes, three of them for pure scientific discovery. According to *Le Figaro*, these prizes are to be awarded respectively to the persons who shall have made during the year the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry, and in physiology, to the one who shall have produced the greatest work in the ideal sense in the domain of letters, and to him who shall have done most toward the establishment of universal peace. The testator goes on to say, according to *Le Figaro*:

The first two prizes (Physics and Chemistry), shall be awarded by the Academy of Sciences of Sweden; that for physiological or medical works by the Carolus Institute of Stockholm, the literary prize by the Swedish Academy, and that for the spreading of peace by a committee of five members chosen by the Norwegian Storting.

"It is my express will that no consideration of nationality should be taken into account in awarding these prizes, so that the most worthy may receive the reward whether he be a Scandinavian or no."

Commenting on this, the *New York Sun*, January 19, says:

"Mr. Nobel's convertible fortune consists of real property in Paris and San Remo, but for the greater part of securities deposited in his house at Paris, and with bankers in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm. It will take some time to find out the exact amount of the bequests, but it is safe to say that it will amount to at least \$10,000,000, and that each of the yearly prizes established by Mr. Nobel will be as large as \$60,000. These are the largest prizes that have ever been established. It remains to be seen what advancement of the objects which M. Nobel had at heart will be attained by so profuse liberality."

It is stated in *The Hospital* that one of the prizes, probably the fourth mentioned above, is "for the most distinguished literary contribution in the same field" [physiology] and it comments as follows:

"Science, more especially physiological and medical science, suffers enormously for lack of able exposition. The inventor, the man who has a 'good thing' for sale, often fails to realize a fortune because he has not the means, or does not know the best methods of 'placing his goods upon the market.' In like manner,

discoveries are made in science from time to time, improvements are made in the art of healing, which remain a dead letter to the world, sometimes for years, and sometimes permanently, because there has been no man of adequate expository faculty to place them in clear, intelligent, interesting, and convincing terms before all those who have actual or potential interest in them. As a case in point, chloroform may be mentioned. Sir James Simpson had not the merit of discovering chloroform, nor even of making the first experiments with it. He had the merit of so convincing the medical mind that its general use became a necessity with hardly a day's undue delay. But the real discoverer was a medical student whose name is unknown to most of the medical men of our own time. Science which is not adequately expounded is lost to the world, and Mr. Alfred Nobel has shown a rare practicality in devoting so much as one fifth of a large fortune to the furtherance of science exposition."

It will be seen that the accounts differ slightly, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Nobel's bequest is one of the chief scientific events of the century.

SHALL WE HAVE A NATIONAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT?

IT is urged by Charles W. Dabney in a leading article in *Science* (January 15) that the government scientific offices and bureaus should be collected into a single department, either one of the existing ones, or a new one, with a cabinet officer at its head, instead of being scattered as at present among various departments, with no logical system. Mr. Dabney thus explains the process by which this curious state of affairs came about:

"The scientific work of the Government is carried on by many agencies scattered through the various departments, the more important ones, however, being connected with the Treasury Department, the Navy Department, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture. Some of them are not connected with any department.

"The majority of these bureaus have no logical connection with the departments to which they belong, and an investigation of their origin is necessary in order to find out how they became attached to the several departments. It usually came about in this way. Some government official became deeply interested in a certain line of scientific work bearing upon the development of the country. After agitating the matter for several years he finally secured an appropriation from Congress authorizing the investigation to be made in the department with which he was connected. Either the originator or some other friend of the scheme was put in charge of the work, and if it proved beneficial it received increased appropriations from year to year, and finally grew to be a great bureau. This method has led to some strange connections. It was in this way that the Coast Survey, the Commissioner of Navigation, the Marine Hospital Service, and the Life-Saving Service came to be placed under the Treasury Department, while the Navy Department controls the National Observatory, the Hydrographic Office, and the Nautical Almanac. These accidental connections, once established, have usually been kept up, and so far, altho they are often as disadvantageous as they are illogical, a majority of the bureaus have remained in the departments where they originated."

The rational plan, according to Mr. Dabney, would be to have an eminent scientific man at the head of all our scientific work, just as we have, or are supposed to have, a financier at the head of the Treasury Department and a lawyer as Attorney-General. He says:

"A rational classification of these government scientific agencies would begin with the National Observatory and the Nautical Almanac, which locate our planet in space and our country upon the globe, and supply our mariners with the data by which to sail. Next would come the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which determines the coast and boundary lines of the country and its chief heights and geographical positions. Following this would come the Geological Survey, which is charged with 'the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure and resources of the national domain.' The Weather

Bureau, whose duty it is to investigate our climate, and especially its relations to agriculture and other industries, would naturally come next. This would be followed by various agencies for studying the fauna and flora and determining the life zones, such as the Biological Survey, the divisions of Entomology and of Botany, and the National Museum, including the National Herbarium.

"The great economic applications of the principles elucidated by these surveys would be carried out by another group of bureaus, like the Forestry Bureau, the Agricultural and Horticultural Bureaus, and the Fish Commission. These, in turn, would be followed by other agencies organized for the purpose of investigating great economic problems, such as the forage interests of the country, the irrigation question, the industries of the arid region, and so on. Finally, the new department should include a great statistical agency, such as the proposed permanent census bureau. Statistics, showing the products of natural forces and the results of the people's work along all lines of endeavor, form the basis of all economic science, and would be needed, therefore, in connection with the work of the bureaus above mentioned. Many of them would have to assist in collecting these data. There must, therefore, be the most intimate cooperation between the agencies of the Government for the exploitation of resources and the promotion of industries, and the census bureau which measures the one and counts the results of the other."

As an additional argument for the change, Mr. Dabney notes that there is now a very wasteful duplication of work along many lines. We have, for instance, three distinct agencies for measuring the land of the country, four hydrographic offices in as many departments, and five separate chemical laboratories. Three departments have been engaged recently in studying the earth's magnetism, and three distinct branches of the Interior Department are engaged in irrigation work. Statistics are collected indiscriminately by nearly all departments. Says the author:

"This duplication is the necessary result of the lack of efficient organization. Bureaus for doing the same or closely related things have been attached to many of the departments and have remained there. Congress has been liberal to them, and they have extended their work until many of them now overlap each other. This overlapping of work is not so bad, however, as the almost total absence of cooperation. Since the different bureaus are under different secretaries, there is no way to enforce cooperation."

The remedy, says Mr. Dabney, is a general coordination of the government scientific work. The only question is regarding the means of its accomplishment. An important step has already been taken, namely, the placing of the officers and employees of the scientific bureaus in the classified civil service, which takes them all out of politics. Of the steps to follow, Mr. Dabney says, in conclusion:

"No revolutionary proceedings are advocated. The policy should be to transfer the different scientific bureaus or surveys to one department, as opportunity offers, or as the secretaries now having charge of them find it expedient to recommend it. Let Congress once adopt a fixed policy with regard to this matter and establish it in the good opinion of the people of the country, and the rest would follow in good time. A great new department of science would thus be the result of natural development rather than of revolution, and the reorganization and coordination of the work would in the end be accomplished without injury to any scientific investigations now in progress.

"It is really a wonder that our Government has accomplished so much excellent scientific work through the agency of so unscientific an organization. With enormous expenditure of brain and money, it has done a vast deal for the advancement of science, but it is deplorable that so much has been wasted in doing this. We garner the golden grain of truth, to be sure, but we cut our wheat with the old-fashioned sickle, bind it with straw, thresh it with the flail, and then wait for a favorable wind to blow away the chaff. Harvested by these antiquated methods, our product costs us a great deal more than it should, and, what is worse, we lose a large part of the grain. Shall our Government not use the most improved machinery for its work? Is it

not time that we had a complete scientific department for harvesting scientific truth? Such a perfect machine would garner—and garner at much less cost—a far larger harvest than the varied cumbrous appliances now in use."

A WONDERFUL HYDRAULIC DREDGE.

IT is believed by *The Times-Herald*, Chicago, that the problem of rendering all large rivers navigable has been solved by the hydraulic dredger invented by Mr. L. W. Bates, of that city, and used by him in making excavations for the new drainage-canal. It is thus described:

"This machine will go through a sandbar at a speed of from five to ten feet a minute, cutting its way through a solid bank and leaving behind it a channel forty feet wide and twenty feet deep. Of course it could not do its work at such an amazing rate as this if it were not for the water which it has to work with. That is the secret of the whole performance.

"In front of the machine are six intake pipes, turned downward. Surrounding each of these is a cylinder fitted with knives, which is kept in revolution all the time, so that the knives cut and chew up the sand and mix it with the water. This process, it should be remembered, goes on all around the intake pipes, and in these pipes the suction of great steam-driven centrifugal pumps is pulling away at the loosened mass of sand and water. It is easy to imagine the result. Great solid streams of *débris* flow in the pipes at a rapid speed. The hydraulic engineers have calculated the speed to a nicety. They know to the fraction of a foot what speed the current must have through those pipes in order to carry the sand in solution.

"Thus the problem of maintaining a channel in the Mississippi River at low water is solved. Where there is now but four and one-half feet of water in the autumn there will be, after a few of these dredges have been put to work, fourteen feet. In two years it is possible to have fourteen feet of water from St. Louis to the sea every day in the year. Five hydraulic dredges will do the work if employed four or five months a year at a cost of \$10,000 a month each. This is almost magic—modern magic.

"The significance of this achievement is that the problem of maintaining low-water navigation in all alluvial streams is solved. It is applicable to the Missouri, to the Illinois, to the Sacramento, to the Volga, to the Danube, to the Dnieper, to the Hoogly in India, to the La Plata, to rivers in all parts of the world. It is fair to predict that no invention or achievement since the development of steam navigation has done as much for water transportation upon rivers as this successful application of hydraulics to river-bed dredging will do in the near future."

A RECOVERED METEOR.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of thousands of meteors fall every year upon our earth, it is seldom that man has the pleasure of holding one of them in his hand, and still more seldom that he can do so a few minutes after he has seen it moving as a luminous object through the air. This experience is occasionally vouchsafed to mortals, however. If we are to credit the account of the Portland [Ore.] *Telegraph*, as quoted in *The Scientific American*, a recent case of this kind happened in Albina, Ore. Says that journal:

"It was shortly after 10:30 P.M. that Mr. Hall started to go to his lodgings. Reaching the corner of Rodney Avenue, he was startled by a sudden illumination of the sky toward the east. Gazing aloft, he saw what at first he took to be a ball from a Roman candle fired from some pyrotechnic display incident to the many processions. As the flaming globe approached, however, it assumed such size that the Roman-candle supposition was precluded. Nearing the earth, the oncoming ball of fire could be seen to be bringing with it a trail of bluish sparks, which left the main body with a peculiar cracking sound resembling the snapping of charcoal.

"Barely missing the roof of a house, the visitant from the heavens took a long, swooping flight, as tho repelled by the

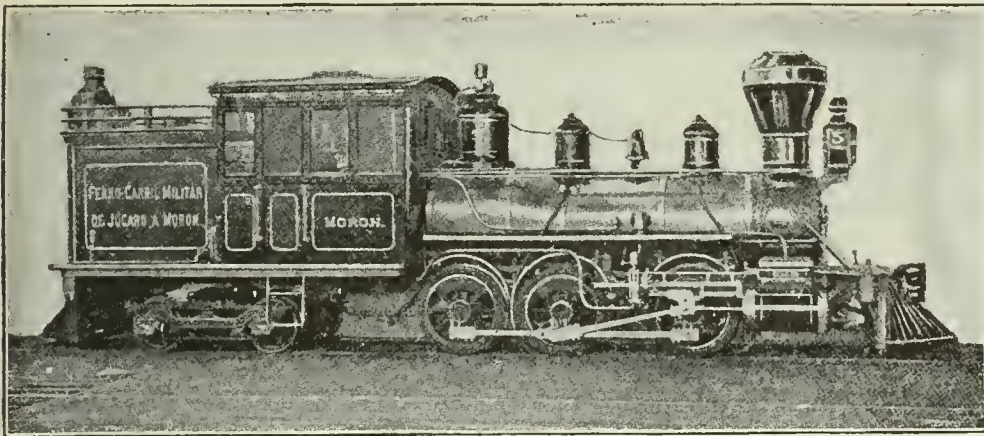
earth's surface, finally alighting in a bed of hardpan, burying itself to a depth of some five inches. The distance from where Mr. Hall was standing to where the meteor alighted was so slight that he had a fair view of that portion of the meteor exposed. From this came a shower of sparks, much the same as tho the component parts of the meteoric visitor contained a percentage of saltpeter.

"Going over to the spot where the fragment of some heavenly body broken loose in space had alighted, he found the meteor still at a white heat. Having no means of handling it, he informed some people there of the phenomenon he had witnessed.

"Hall and two other men then returned to the lot. On the way an empty lard kettle was picked up, and reaching the spot an attempt was made to scoop the fragment of a disintegrated planet into this plebeian receptacle. The piece of the meteor, on being moved, emitted fumes so pungent and nauseous as to drive the meteor-hunters away. After waiting some minutes for the stone to cool, the party again tried to get it into the kettle, but were again driven back by the odor of the gases. A third attempt was, however, successful, and the meteor was borne back to Turner's.

"The piece is of an irregular shape, much resembling a lump of hard clay that had broken loose from a cut and rolled to the roadbed below."

Armor-Clad Locomotives.—"Armored locomotives and armored railroad trains, for war service," says *Cassier's Magazine*, January, "have been in evidence, more or less, for twenty years, if not longer, and England in one of her early Egyptian campaigns found them effective equipments for offensive as well



AN ARMORED LOCOMOTIVE FOR SPANISH SERVICE IN CUBA.

as defensive operations in the enemy's country. Since that time, such engines and trains have been under experiment and in actual service with various degrees of success, with every indication pointing to the probability of their becoming increasingly important factors in modern warfare. Sand-bags, which were among the earliest armor used in this comparatively novel branch of military engineering, have been replaced by iron and steel, and the war locomotive of to-day is a decidedly more businesslike structure than its makeshift predecessor. It is well represented in its latest form by the locomotive *Moron*, which is one of two recently built for the Spanish military corps in Cuba by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia. Both engines have cabs of heavy steel plate, capable of resisting rifle-balls, and the windows and doors are fitted with steel shutters, having loopholes through which the guards can operate rifles or the machine gun which is to be mounted in the cab. The locomotives have a total weight of about 72,000 pounds each. The cylinders are 12 x 18 inches, and the driving-wheels measure 38 inches in diameter."

An Analysis of Glow-worm Rays.—The phosphorescent insects have been attracting considerable attention since Professor Langley's demonstration that their light is the most economical in the world. Now it is shown by H. Muraoka, a Japanese experimenter, who publishes his results in a German technical journal, that it possesses some of the properties of X rays, with a difference. Says *The Electrical World*: "The swarms of glow-worms which adorn and illuminate the June night in the neighborhood of Kyoto suggested that they might be made to show properties similar to those of Roentgen rays. Mr.

Muraoka found, however, that they yielded something entirely new in the way of light. He placed three hundred glow-worms in a box with a sensitive plate covered with cardboard and metal, and found that an impression was produced where the cardboard was placed on the sensitive plate but not where it was cut away. The cardboard seemed to exert an attractive effect upon the rays somewhat similar to the magnetic analogy of iron for lines of force. Probably the most striking property of these rays is that penetrative power is imparted to them by filtration through paper cardboard, or metal plates. Unfiltered glow-worm light exerts no photographic effect whatever; it behaves like ordinary light and may be easily reflected, refracted, or polarized. The glow-worm rays, or more properly the Muraoka rays, show regular reflection and probably also refraction and polarization, but no action upon fluorescent screens or upon electric discharges. The active light comes from all parts of the body of the worm and penetrates its wings. It will be necessary to wait until next summer for a repetition of these remarkable observations, when it is to be hoped that they will be verified and more thoroughly investigated." It may here be noted that some French investigators claim that all organized bodies give off somewhat similar rays, only in most cases they are invisible to the eye, altho they have penetrative powers and can affect a sensitive plate.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE wave-length of Roentgen rays, according to *Prometheus*, has been ascertained by Dr. Fromm, of Munich, to be fourteen millions of a millimeter, or about seventy-five times smaller than the smallest wave-length of light. The determination was based upon interference-phenomena.

THE odor of the sweet-pea, according to a contributor to *The Medical Record*, "is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick-room, tho it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient." It is therefore recommended that sweet-peas be placed in the sick-room during fly-time.

"DR. ANDRÉE proposes to repeat his attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon this year," according to *Science*. "Dr. Knut Frankel expects to accompany him as meteorologist in place of Dr. Ekholm. It is also reported that MM. Godard and Surcouf, two French aeronauts, propose making a similar attempt in 1898."

"A CALCUTTA physician who was attacked by a swarm of bees," says *Popular Science News*, "was severely stung on the hand, head, face and neck, no fewer than 150 stings being afterward taken from his neck. Fortunately he had some ipecacuanha powder with him which he immediately had made into a paste and smeared over the head, face, and neck. The effect was most marked, preventing to a large extent the swelling and pain which invariably follow the bee's stings."

"IT is reported," says *Science*, "that patents for inventions which relate to the production of electrical energy, or in which electricity is in any way employed, are refused in Turkey. There is nothing in the law to warrant any such refusal, and the only explanation afforded by the Turkish authorities is that orders have been received 'from the palace' forbidding the grant of patents for such inventions. The fees paid on application are not returned."

A RECOGNITION of scientific work rarely given by the British Government is the recent elevation of Sir Joseph Lister to the peerage. The new peer is the first medical man so honored by reason of his eminence as a physician. It may be noted that the few scientific men raised to peerages have been made peers on account of work in applied science, never of pure research. Lord Kelvin and Lord Armstrong are great engineers, and the new peer is a surgeon.

ACCORDING to Nikola Tesla, as reported in *Industries and Iron*, "of all conceivable methods of generating electrical energy, nothing in the present nor in the future is likely to compare in facility and economy with the waterfall. Of all methods of generating power, the utilization of a waterfall, he says, is the simplest and least wasteful. According to him, even if it were possible, by combining carbon in a battery, to convert the work of the chemical combination into electrical energy with very high economy, such mode of obtaining power, he thinks, would be no more than a mere makeshift, bound to be replaced sooner or later by a more perfect method which requires no consumption of any material whatever."

THE FLY AS A CARRIER OF BACILLI.—"Hoffman has demonstrated the presence of the tubercle bacillus in the bodies of flies taken in a room occupied by a consumptive," says *The Medical News*. "The droppings of the flies were full of bacilli, which were shown by experiment to be fully virulent. Coppen-Jones has proved by means of chromogenic bacteria that infection can be and actually is carried, not only in the bodies of flies, but also by their feet. In one experiment cultures of the bacillus prodigiosus were mixed with tuberculous sputum. Flies which had been in contact with this mixture were permitted to walk across the surface of sterilized potatoes. In forty-eight hours numerous colonies of the bacillus prodigiosus were visible."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REVIVALS AND REVIVALISTS.

UNDER the leadership of Dwight L. Moody, a number of evangelists, including "Sam" Jones, George R. Stuart, Thomas Harrison, William Patterson, and Francis Murphy, have been holding meetings in Boston to arouse the churches to a concerted effort in awakening the people. Boston is by no means alone in this respect. In New York similar meetings are under the general management of Dr. A. C. Dixon; in Philadelphia, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is supervising meetings in many churches on a somewhat different plan; in Brooklyn, Doctors Gregg, Banks, Meyers, and Dixon are holding union meetings, Dr. Chapman aiding; and in Chicago, a large meeting of pastors has been held to arrange for a similar campaign.

In Boston the revival efforts have elicited from some of the ministers of the "liberal" school open antagonism, and to a greater or less extent the entire subject of revivals is being passed in review by the religious press.

One of the antagonistic utterances in Boston was the following by Rev. Thomas Van Ness:

"Revivalists take no account of heredity nor of nature. They ignore the fact that nature never forgave sin. Tens of thousands of agonized prayers will not do that. Teaching that atonement for all past sins can be obtained simply through the blood of Christ is wrong. The sooner this is brought out in all bareness and nakedness the better for men."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) quotes this and replies at some length, saying among other things these:

"In the foregoing he shows that neither does he know what the Christian doctrine of salvation is, nor perceive the distinction between the natural and the penal consequences of sin. To speak of nature as forgiving sin is to use language without discrimination. No one, so far as we know, ever held the doctrine. Every act has specific natural consequences. These, unless counteracted by natural law, always follow, regardless of the moral state of the perpetrator. . . .

"The Unitarians may attack genuine revivals with whatever vigor they can command. They speak evil of things that they understand not; and tho when they made their grand *coup d'état* they took every Congregational church, with one exception, in Boston, the various denominations believing in and seeking genuine revivals have gained to such a degree, in Boston and vicinity, that there are more evangelical Christians therein than there are Unitarians who can in any proper sense of the word be called communicants of that body, in the United States."

"They comfort themselves in this state of affairs by affirming constantly that they are leavening the churches. It would be a disaster if they did, for the churches would be struck with the same kind of death which the original leaven has experienced. Every prosperous Protestant church aims to secure a state of feeling which has never existed and never can exist in the absence of clear views, strongly and lovingly preached, of the doctrine that 'God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whoso loved believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life;' and that He was set forth to be a propitiation, that God 'might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.'"

Zion's Herald (Boston), also a Methodist organ, has on the other hand some sharp criticism of the evangelists' methods in Boston. It says:

"Is the Christian Church apostate? So it must seem to the readers of the daily press of this city. Evangelist Jones at the People's Temple pours himself out in contemptuous speech, severest sarcasm, and vulgar wit in condemnation of the membership of the Christian churches. His utterances grieve and shock us beyond measure. . . .

"We regret to see that Mr. Moody is also deeply tinged with pessimism concerning the ministers and churches; he, too, is very severe in his characterization of both. In his estimate of the

Christian Church, its life and work, he is unconsciously but woefully mistaken. We yield to no one in appreciation of Mr. Moody and the great work that he has achieved in the past; but we have noted with deep regret a gradual transformation in him. His theology and philosophy, his standard of measurement for the minister and church, have gradually become more inadequate, exclusive, and medieval. With Evangelist Jones, who declares that he lingers about Sinai, Moody has gone back to Judaism; both are in the thrall of legalism rather than grace, forgetting that 'the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.' The church was never so much Christian as to-day, even in this very Boston and throughout this grand Commonwealth. The spirit and mind of Christ never pervaded and controlled our communities as at this very hour. But neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Moody apprehends it. The Kingdom of God is not coming in their way, 'with observation,' and so they fail to perceive it."

Speaking of these same two evangelists *The Christian Leader* (Boston, Unitarian) has this to say:

"Were we to make an estimate of Mr. Moody by measuring the theology which reporters attribute to him, or which they reflect, we could say far more in complaint than in approval. Some of the statements attributed to him must make the chairs of even conservative Princeton stare. In truth, nothing could be more effete, more uncritical, more in evidence of his being a generation behind the age even of his own school, than are Mr. Moody's notions of the Bible and its teachings. But great multitudes follow him. His sincerity, earnestness, and high purpose are unmistakable. By means which we could never use, he is nevertheless doing his Master's work."

"As for Sam Jones, we should think better of him if he left off the Bowery 'Sam' and took his biblical name—Samuel. Just think of 'The First and Second Books of Sam!' Unmistakably his buffoonery at times lightens up with a dash of genuine wit. If, however, he lifts the pit by meeting it halfway, and if sincere in his method, which we have no right to question, we must judge him by results."

Writing on the general subject of "Revivals; How Helped or Hindered," Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler (Presb.) tells of the pastor of "a certain frigid church in one of our cities," who inaugurated a revival by calling his officers together night after night in his study for prayer and confession. Dr. Cuyler continues:

"The pastor and church officers that I am speaking of intensely desired and hungered for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. They did not send off for any man to come and impart a blessing; they *went straight to God*. After the revival began, they co-operated with the Holy Spirit by zealous personal effort; the divine and the human worked together."

"There is often a strong temptation to pastors and churches to shirk their own responsibility, neglect their own duty, and to send off after somebody to come and do their work for them. The pastor thinks that perhaps a new voice may wake up the sleeping souls in his parish, and his officers suggest that some novelty may draw the people out, and, accordingly, some itinerant or evangelist is sent for. I am the very last man to speak disparagingly of any earnest, faithful soul-winning evangelist on whose labors the Almighty has already set the seal of His approval by blessing his labors. But there are not Moodys and Sankeys and Chapmans and Whittles enough to supply this whole nation. And if there were, has not every pastor the responsibility laid on him to preach, pray, and toil for the salvation of souls; and shall he not have the joy and delight of doing it? The idea has become quite too current that the business of a pastor is to prepare sermons, visit his flock, console the sorrowing, comfort the sick, and bury the dead; but if souls are to be converted then somebody must be sent for whose profession it is to convert people! If this wretched notion were to prevail generally, no young man of brains and godly heart would ever enter the ministry. Surely if no itinerant preacher can import a new Gospel or a new Savior, or another Holy Spirit than the one that is promised to the prayer of faith, why should a zealous pastor and his church officers look anywhere else than *heavenward*? Sometimes it may be wise to invite a brother minister or a discreet evangelist to aid in revival work;

but commonly a minister had better sow his own seed and reap his own harvest. Everything that tends to diminish our sense of personal responsibility and our dependence upon God is an effectual hindrance to a revival.

"Another serious hindrance is what may be called *almanac* piety. A 'Week of Prayer' is appointed for the early part of the year; and when that week is made a season for earnest praying and is followed up with earnest working, it has often produced glorious results. But in too many churches the praying which begins in that week *ends* with that week. Then it becomes a solemn farce."

THE INTEGRITY OF THE BIBLE.

THE course of lectures on the Bible as literature delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, during the present season, has called forth much comment in the religious press, adverse and otherwise. Among the papers which have taken strong exceptions to Dr. Abbott's views is the *New York Observer*. In an editorial on "The Battle for the Bible," it thus expresses itself:

"Some of the curious assumptions of these lectures deserve a fuller reference later. It may be sufficient just now to ask this simple question: What sort of a verdict on these talks would be rendered were the case left in the hands of a jury of intelligent men possessed not only of ethical instinct, but as well of spiritual sensibility, who were yet, if we may conceive of such a thing, utterly without preconceptions for or against the Scriptures? We can hardly doubt that such a jury would decide that the Abbott views left for us a Bible which was hardly more than a Homer, something better than a Shakespeare, inspired about as much as Milton, and inspiring simply to the degree in which, from somewhere else, its readers might be enabled to bring to it a hope which was not in it, and an interpretation that was not there.

"Naturally, such a lowering of the valuation of Scripture has aroused the friends of the Bible in Brooklyn to vigorous speech in its defense. While some are with mistaken judgment endeavoring to mediate between the radical and the evangelical positions on these crucial questions, others, such as Drs. Gregg and Fox, are forcibly, by careful argument, defending the integrity and authority of the Holy Scriptures. Thus has resulted at our very doors a pitched battle for the Bible as God gave it, and as man needs it. And it should be remarked that this is not merely a contest about the Bible, but a battle for the Bible itself. It is not so much a question as to how much Bible we may have left us, as it is a struggle to decide whether or not we shall have any Bible left at all. The integrity of the total scriptural system is assailed. Under the plea that the Bible is not a homologous book, but a heterogeneous library, its volumes are scattered to the four winds. The continuity and symmetry of the whole thing are denied in the interest of a critical method which suggests the ghastly scenes of the dissecting-room rather than the perceptive powers of a prophet elevated to a mount of spiritual vision.

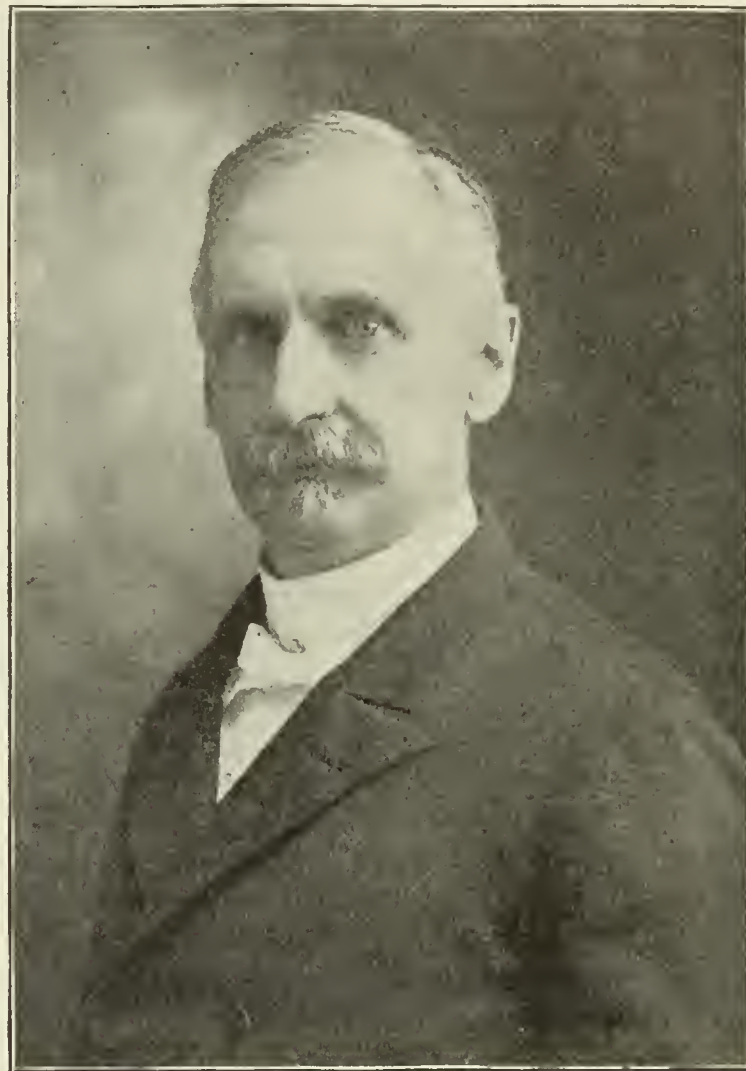
"It is well that the people of Brooklyn should clearly perceive what the question at issue is, and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the *ex-parte* arguments of a subtle Unitarianism which does not dissect the Bible for nothing, but with the ulterior purpose of removing from it its very heart. For it is not without significance that many of the allies of this new, yet old, crusade against the integrity of the Bible are Unitarians. This is just what we should expect. Theologic teachers, who have the scantiest sympathy, if any, with supernaturalism, will, of course, applaud when Scriptural evangelicism is wounded in the house of its friends.

"The question then for Brooklyn is whether it will allow its Bible to be dismembered among the schools. If it does, it will certainly have no Bible left. A portion to each would be in this case a portion for none. A dissected Word is no Word at all, but only a mutilated corpse. Brooklyn can certainly not afford to exchange its honored name of the City of Churches for the title of the City of Bibles, where each man has a Bible of his own, and hence no Bible at all."

THE boy King of Spain has subscribed toward the Roman Catholic cathedral which is being erected in Westminster.

PROFESSOR CURTISS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

PROF. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, of the Congregational Seminary in Chicago, devotes nearly two pages in *The Interior* (January 7) to defending himself against the strictures made by the editor of that journal (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 16) upon the professor's article in *The Biblical World*. Professor Curtiss thinks that the extracts made from his article, and reproduced in our columns, do not, aside from their context, properly represent his views, nor does the construction placed upon those extracts by the editor of *The Interior*. By way of



PROF. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS.

preface, he describes the dilemma that confronts the Old-Testament scholar nowadays. "If he acknowledges any of the modern critical positions as true, he is in danger of being misunderstood, and, either through a wilful or an unintended perversion of his views, of doing an injury which he could not foresee. If he denies those critical positions which are clearly established, either through policy or through ignorance, he is in danger of retarding the cause of truth." There are but two courses open to such a scholar, either to deny the validity of the results of modern criticism, or to see how they can fit into a theological system. The professor is unable to adopt the first and has adopted the second course. He then proceeds to define his views on Old-Testament prophecies as in thorough harmony with the traditional views of the inspiration of the Scriptures. Before giving his views, we quote what the professor says toward the close of his article on his own personal experience:

"I make no claims to superior wisdom, altho I know something about this subject, having studied it for twenty years, having been present at the trial of Prof. W. Robertson Smith, having known almost every Old-Testament critic of prominence on both sides of the ocean, either personally or otherwise, and as a private pupil of Professor Delitzsch for four years and intimate with him until his death, having witnessed the anguish of his struggles before he declared himself an adherent of the modern critical views. I have felt something of the same anguish, have been

troubled for the ark of God, and have thought that as a champion of traditional views I could steady it. I must confess that very gradually, but slowly, during many years I have come to the modern critical position, and have found through it a satisfactory view of Scripture, as God's revelation to man through man, and an assurance of its divine character, which I have never had before. I fear no attacks of critics, for they can not disprove the divine character of the book, any more than scientists can disprove that the sun is the source of light and heat."

Concerning one of these results of criticism which have conquered his adherence, Professor Curtiss speaks as follows:

"One of the most important results of critical study is, that the prophet was primarily a preacher, who addressed the men of his time with reference to their sins, and whose utterances were with respect to the historical situation of the people. This is a principle which as I have implied—not to mention Germany—is undoubtedly held by the great majority of Old-Testament professors in the leading seminaries of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians in Great Britain and America. . . . Concretely stated, the prophet had an audience to whom he spoke with reference to the history of his times. Preaching was his great work; foretelling future events was simply subsidiary. All prophecies, so far as we know, had some historical occasion, just as we may believe that every psalm grew out of some personal or national experience. Now, while the application of this principle to an interpretation of the prophets might seem easy, and scholars are charged with lack of clearness and precision of statement, because there is so much misunderstanding, the fact is, that the man who has been in the habit of employing the traditional interpretation of prophecy finds it hard to understand the historical mode of interpretation. The average veteran interpreter feels about as much impatience with the modern critic as I did with a boy of five, who witnessed some of my first failures in trying to ride a wheel. He told me just how to do it, but I could neither apply his directions nor my own knowledge. Naturally enough I felt like blaming somebody."

Professor Curtiss writes that his article in *The Biblical World* was simply the application of this generally accepted historical principle to a particular passage—the prophecy regarding the servant in Isaiah lii. 13; liii. He proceeds as follows:

"I maintain that this section finds its fulfilment only in Jesus Christ and in the conversion of the Jews as a people in the time to come. I see in it, as clearly as any traditionalist, the vicarious sufferings and death of Jesus Christ and the triumphs of the Gospel. I hold that it could not have been written without the inspiration of the divine Spirit, who designed that in it the work of Christ should be clearly prefigured. Now, while this is true, I consider that its author was doubtless as ignorant of its full import as Mary was of the clear views which the Apostle John presents in his gospel with reference to the Deity of the babe which lay in her bosom. But neither the incomplete knowledge of Mary nor of the prophet can in any wise affect the fact at issue as finally revealed."

He then, for the sake of illustration, applies the historical principle already enunciated to Isaiah's "famous trilogy of Messianic utterances" (vii. 14-17; ix. 2-7; xi. 1-9) with the following results:

"I suppose no Old-Testament professor of any standing will deny that Is. vii. 14 has a historical background. If King Ahaz had been obedient there is no evidence that it would have been uttered. An examination of the passage will show that it can not be torn out of its historical connection. Now, while I believe the Spirit of God designed that this passage should find its fulfilment in the birth of Jesus Christ, I can not doubt that Isaiah expected the child to be born soon in the time of the Assyrian oppression. He says that the child shall eat butter and honey, when he knows to refuse the evil and choose the good (Is. vii. 15), because on account of the Assyrian invasion the remnant of the people will have only butter and honey to eat, since the land will have grown up to thorns and briars (vss. 20-25). In this Isaiah seems to think the child will be born soon, for he says:

"Before the child shall know to refuse the evil and choose the good, the land before whose two kings thou art in terror, shall be forsaken."

"Delitzsch remarks on this passage:

"At the time when he will understand aright what is good and bad, he will eat only thickened milk and honey; and this fact had its reason in the desolation of the whole of the old territory of the Davidic kingdom which will precede his maturer youth, when he would choose other kinds of food if they were to be found. Consequently the birth of Immanuel in the vision of the prophet occurs in the interval between the present time and the Assyrian oppressions, and his earliest childhood runs parallel with the Assyrian oppression."

"Just as Isaiah hoped for a speedy coming of the Messiah, so Paul hoped for a speedy coming of Christ, for he says of it:

"Then we that are alive, that are left, shall together with them be caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord." (1 Thess. iv. 17. Cf. the comment of such a conservative scholar as Fausset.)

"As regards ix. 6, I do not maintain that it was uttered with reference to any actual Davidic prince in the time of the Assyrian oppression. I believe that the Holy Spirit led Isaiah to utter this prophecy with reference to the birth of Jesus Christ, but I find no evidence that he had a New-Testament conception of the Messiah."

On another point of the criticism made against him Professor Curtiss writes:

"I entirely reject the interpretation put on my words implying that New-Testament writers were in error regarding Old-Testament prophecy, and that they deliberately employed false premises in order to make a popular argument, besides employing false etymology. I do claim that both the Jews and the New-Testament writers knew nothing about scientific exegesis. But I think it most remarkable, considering the vagaries of the Jewish mind in the matter of interpretation, that there are so few evidences of such exegesis in the Evangelists. I can only account for the comparative absence of this element by believing that in what they wrote they were moved by the Holy Spirit."

An editorial rejoinder to this article appears in *The Interior*, January 14, and a second and final reply by Professor Curtiss will appear, we are informed, in the same paper January 28.

BAPTISTS AND CLOSE COMMUNION.

REV. DR. P. S. HENSON, of Chicago, feels called upon, in view of the "hue and cry so widely raised" against the attitude of the Baptists concerning communion, and in view of the "obtuseness of comprehension" and "persistence of misrepresentation" of that attitude, again to clearly define it. He does so as follows (*The Standard*, Chicago):

"It is constantly charged, and doubtless honestly believed, by a very large proportion of our pedobaptist brethren, that we have hedged about the Lord's Supper by restrictions such as other denominations do not impose—restrictions unwarranted by Scripture and offensive to Christian feeling; when in point of fact we differ not a whit from others as to the conditions precedent to communion as set forth in the Scriptures, nor have we ever presumed to impose any restrictions of our own devising. We utterly repudiate the exercise of any legislative function on the part of the church. It is not ours to make laws, but simply to obey them, for 'one is our Master, even Christ.' 'He openeth and no man shutteth.' It is not our province to prescribe regulations for another man's conduct, but simply for ourselves to follow the divine prescription as God gives us light to see it. According to our understanding of the Scriptures we should not feel warranted ourselves in coming to the Lord's table without having believed upon the Lord to the saving of the soul, and having confessed that faith in the ordinance of baptism. We regard this latter as the symbolic expression of the soul's entrance upon a new life through the gateway of the grave, and therefore this ordinance is performed but once. The Supper we consider as the symbolic representation of the sustenance of the new life, and therefore it is statedly repeated all along the Christian's pilgrimage. We insist that logically and theologically the ordinance that symbolizes the beginning of the new life ought to precede the ordinance that symbolizes its sustenance, and therefore we have never felt at liberty to invite or encourage those who have never been baptized to partake of the Lord's Supper. And yet we have never

felt it incumbent upon us to erect a judgment-seat at the communion-table, or to instruct the deacons of the church to spy out any such as might be present who in their judgment might not be ceremonially qualified to receive the sacred emblems, and to thrust them out or invidiously pass them by. Some years ago a religious novel was launched upon the world by a Baptist preacher, who subsequently abandoned the denomination that had honored him and been calumniated by him. In the novel, which in every sense was a work of fiction, he represented the officers of a Baptist church as passing up and down the aisles and singling out and thrusting out certain pious pedobaptists who had been caught in the act of poaching upon Baptist premises. It would be safe to affirm that such a disgraceful incident never occurred in Baptist history. We content ourselves with the kind and candid statement of our views of the Scripture teaching respecting this sacred ordinance, without undertaking the offensive office of police surveillance of the congregation gathered about the table."

General Lee's Religious Character.—In the thirteenth paper of the series running in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* on "Lee of Virginia," we find the following concerning General Lee's religious views:

"No picture of Robert E. Lee could be complete that did not portray the religious side of his character. It was the basis upon which all else rested. It was the source of his strength, the law of his life, the guide for his every act, and the support upon which he leaned in every trial. Throughout the war almost every military despatch or private letter written by him contained some allusion to his trust and confidence in God. As, for instance, after the second battle of Manassas, he concluded his despatch to the Confederate President in these words: 'Our gratitude to Almighty God for His mercies rises higher each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due.' In his letters to his children noble sentiments, such as these, occur again and again: 'Occupy yourself in aiding those more helpless than yourself. . . . Study to be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. . . . Never let your mother or me wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part. . . . Hold on to your purity and virtue. They will sustain you in every calamity. . . . Never neglect the means of making yourself useful in the world. . . . You and Custis must take care of your kind mother and sisters when your father is dead. To do that you must learn to be good. Be true, kind and generous, and pray earnestly to God to enable you to 'keep His commandments, and to walk in the same all the days of your life.' . . . I hope you will always be distinguished for your avoidance of the universal bane, whisky, and of every immorality. Nor need you fear to be ruled out of the society that indulges in it, for you will acquire their esteem and respect, as all venerate, if they do not practise, virtue.' The hero whose example he commended to his son for imitation was the old Puritan, Davenport, of Stamford. 'There was,' he wrote, quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things, like the old Puritan. You can not do more; you should never wish to do less.'"

Burning the Devil.—The Salvation Army in New York city recently held a religious service at which "the devil" was burned in effigy. Commenting on this event *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says:

"How can the Salvation Army expect to retain respect and put upon its 'boards' such a spectacle as the burning of the devil in a lake of fire, with preliminary performances such as pulling the head of the devil out of the coffin and, after an address on pride, cutting off the head, and then cutting out the tongue, and so on, until the devil—to use the language of the carver—was cut into mince-meat? Yet this was done in this city last week. It must be classed among the pernicious mistakes of the sincere. It is a descent to the level of the barbarous paganisms of the Dark Continent."

The New York *Observer* refers to the same incident in the following note:

"It is not apparent how much practical good such exhibitions will accomplish, nor quite evident that such furious pursuit of the adversary savors simply of enthusiastic godliness and not at all of carnal vindictiveness. No doubt the devil deserves to be burned, and no doubt he will some day be burned. But while we are told to hate evil, we are nowhere bidden to hate the evil one. We are not encouraged to catch and scorify Satan, but to resist him, whereupon he will immediately flee from us. This may be rather a nice distinction to make, but it seems to be reasonable to suppose that we are not to entertain vindictive feelings even toward the rascally old serpent who enticed our first parents into sin. He is certainly the worst enemy we ever had. But while God can not forgive him, perhaps on the principles of loving our enemies, we might be expected to refrain from bitter enmity against the personal devil. Yet it would be stretching things to pretend that we are required to 'do good' unto this evil one who so persistently hates and pursues us. Analogies can not be pressed too far."

Bishop Keane's Removal Resented.—Rev. Father George Zurcher, of Buffalo, who aroused considerable interest by his radical utterances a year ago in the Catholic Total Abstinence convention in New York city, has issued a pamphlet on "Foreign Ideas in the Catholic Church in America." He reviews the clash of ideas over Cahenslyism, over the temperance question, and over the school question, quoting at considerable length from various documents to show the aggressiveness of "foreign ideas" as opposed to "American ideas" on each of these subjects, and the ensuing troubles. There is not much given that is new, and the apparent occasion for the publication of the pamphlet is the enforced resignation of Bishop Keane from the head of the Catholic University at Washington. At the time of the Cahensly movement, we are told, Mgr. Schroeder, the German professor in that university, prophesied the early removal of Bishop Keane. Concerning the fulfilment of this prophecy, Father Zurcher expresses his mind as follows:

"The triumphant gloating over the blow which struck Keane and the tyrannical threats at Keane's disciples ought to place the friends of American ideas on the offensive instead of the defensive. The blustering braggadacio and rude menaces to degrade the leaders of the American party might emanate somewhat appropriately from Cahensly organs and Tammany chieftains. If the apostles of foreign ideas and their allies are wise they will not celebrate their victory too soon, as was done at Trenton a century ago by the Hessians, who had been hired to plant foreign ideas on American soil with the sword."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new Prussian liturgy has been introduced by 9,114 congregations of the United Evangelical Church of the kingdom; but 63 congregations retain the use of their old liturgies.

The Christian Endeavorer, of San Francisco, asserts that three millions of people in the United States labor on every Sunday, as on other days, and that the "majority of church-members are either indifferent to this fact and to the interests of Sunday reform, or are, as is too often the case, themselves Sabbath desecrators."

THE total number of pupils in the famous Sunday-school at Stockport, England, is now 4,834, while there are 238 men and 195 women teachers. This is the largest Sunday-school in the world. Every month the school enjoys a Sunday-evening sermon while the annual anniversary sermon is preached by some eminent divine, irrespective of creed. At the annual sermon in 1896 the amount of the collection was about \$2,650.

A NOTE in *The Outlook* tells of a movement which is gathering force in Great Britain, and which has already received attention in this country, looking toward the gathering of an English-speaking, unsectarian religious conference, and for the setting apart of a special day for commemorating the blessings and responsibilities of the English-speaking race. Among those who have already given hearty approval of the plan are Dr. John Clifford, now the most eminent Baptist leader of Great Britain; Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford; Dr. R. F. Horton, of London; the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the great Wesleyan preacher; and others equally prominent.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LATE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE French Senate is composed of two classes of members, life senators, and senators elected for a term of nine years. The election of life senators has been abolished, and they are gradually removed by death. The others are divided into three sections. Section *A* was elected for its first term in 1885, Section *B* in 1879, Section *C* in 1882. Section *B*, therefore, was renewed in the beginning of the present year. Originally each section had seventy-five members. But additional vacancies have occurred through death and other causes, and ninety-seven seats had to be filled on January 3. When complete, the Senate has three hundred members.

The elections of the present year were rendered interesting by the attempt of the Radicals, led by Bourgeois, Doumer, Lockroy, and Viger, to abolish the Senate altogether or to curtail its power. The ex-Ministers just named stumped the country to an extent heretofore unknown in France. Their hope was that the people would rally to the cry of "Income-tax" and "Down with the Senate!" They have been much disappointed. The senators whose places were filled had been divided into 66 moderate Republicans, 10 Radicals, 1 Radical-Socialist, and 20 Monarchists. The most independent calculators give the following figures for the new elections: 66 Moderates, 16 Radicals, 3 Socialists, and 12 Conservatives. The Socialists do not acknowledge that the election has disappointed them. The Radicals hope that their supporters in the Senate will prove to be more numerous than can be determined now. The Moderates are well pleased with the result. As for the Monarchists, they abstained from voting. The agitation of the Radicals and Socialists had been so lively that even the most hopeful Moderates feared a large increase of their political opponents. The *Figaro* says that "a party which, after an unprecedented agitation against the Cabinet, finds only two or three of its hundred candidates elected, has little reason to mount the capitol to render thanks to the gods. Some time will pass ere M. Bourgeois can again figure as the savior of his country." The *Siècle* thinks "the result of the election shows that the country wants neither reaction nor revolution, but is well satisfied with the existing condition of things." The *Journal des Débats* says:

"The Radicals staked the issue on two cards, the progressive income-tax and the revision of the constitution. Both propositions have been rejected by the country. Thirteen of the elected senators have declared in favor of the income-tax, and fourteen for the revision. This is a very small result, considering the immense efforts of the radical candidates. True, they have rid themselves of some troublesome opponents; but on the whole the Moderates have triumphed. The country has been consulted, and has clearly given its voice in opposition to violent measures."

The *Liberté* says:

"The majority of the Senate has not changed its character. The Republicans return to the Luxembourg as numerous as they have vacated it. The country has been appealed to against the Senate; its answer is a most marked demonstration in favor of the Senate. It is still regarded as a bulwark of the republican idea. As matters stand, 220 senators are arrayed against any attempt to overthrow the constitution. This is, after all, the most important result."

The *Temps*, the *Evénement*, and the *Eclair* express themselves in a similar way. The latter journal thinks the defeat of the Radicals is all the more crushing as they have gained little or nothing in the electoral districts which they agitated most.

Outside of France the Republican victory is regarded as a very marked change for the better in French politics. The instability

which characterized the French Government is thought to be waning. Thus *The Speaker*, London, says:

"We may, on the whole, be permitted to regret the failure of a movement which would have improved the constitution and the system of taxation alike. But it was full of incidental dangers, and we are not sure that it was opportune. The French people, we think, recognize that a period of rest is requisite after the constant agitations of the last few years. . . . There is plenty of useful work before the Chamber; and the elections at any rate show that the Republic is becoming more and more stable. France requires rest, and she is taking it. Meanwhile, a Ministry which professes to rest on the support of the peasantry is at least less likely to be alarmist and extravagant than a Ministry so conspicuously ignorant of foreign politics as was that of M. Bourgeois, and containing a naval alarmist like M. Lockroy."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"That Bourgeois himself believed in the possibility of his victory is not likely. It would be very unflattering to his political foresight to think so. The income-tax is not popular among the French, and the revision of the powers of the Senate still less so. The Senate remains unchanged, but it has won a great moral victory, and can oppose the Chamber of Representatives with much more confidence. The French are evidently tired out, politically speaking. They do not care whether Bourgeois or Meline is Premier. Besides, Meline has the approval of the Czar, and the Czar has said that he does not like these frequent changes in French Ministries. What the Czar says goes, and Meline may remain. We must not close our eyes to the fact that the Czar's visit is the main cause of this conservative wave. France has chosen to be led by Russia, and Frenchmen submit to Russia's policy for patriotic reasons. Even the Duke of Orleans regulates his policy as a pretender according to the wishes of the Russian Government. He tries to influence Austria and Italy against the Triple Alliance, the former through his wife, the latter through his sister, the Duchess of Aosta."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks that the Radicals have, indeed, gained somewhat, but not enough to crow over. The Monarchists have lost much of their hold, chiefly because their voters did not go to the polls at all. But that the seats lost by the Monarchists did not go to the Republicans, is regarded as a danger to the Senate by our Dutch contemporary.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAS EDUCATION IN ITALY PROGRESSED?

ON the mooted question whether Italy has progressed from an educational point of view since the establishment of the kingdom in 1870, a recent article by Prof. Romeo Lovera, himself an Italian educator, in the journal *Die Neueren Sprachen*, contains some interesting data, among them the following:

While the statistics of Italy twenty years ago showed a percentage of sixty who could neither read nor write, and were accordingly to be classified as "analphabets," the percentage of these at present is only twenty. This is a striking evidence of the progress made in popular education since the unification of the kingdom. It is true that much yet remains to be done; but when we consider the immense pecuniary obligations of Italy, especially in reference to the army and navy, it must be said to the credit of the kingdom that the Government has been liberal in its appropriations and zeal for education. The present budget is thirty-four million francs per year. Yet the average school-teacher in Italy is poorly paid and the equipment in many schools is meager. Compulsory education has been introduced for a number of years, but in the country districts it has not always been possible to carry out the word or the spirit of the new law.

On the other hand, the present school system of Italy is sharply criticized, especially by those who lament the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. Attention is called to the fact that statistics show that in England the number of criminals has decreased in the last fifteen years by 8,000, while in Italy there has been an increase of 13,000 in thirty-two years. As popular edu-

cation has been entirely secularized, as is the case also in France, the clerical press never tires of pointing to these facts as evidence of the retrogression of true education in Italy since this has been taken out of the hands of the church. According to the present law, no moral or religious instruction can be given by the Italian school-teacher. In this respect matters are even worse than in France, where a certain secular and non-religious morality is a regular part of popular instruction. The *Leipsic Kirchenzeitung* recently reported an address of a prominent Italian writer of criminology, which shows that non-ecclesiastics also recognize in the complete secularization of education a danger to the state. In this address, delivered in Rome, occurred the following passage: "Our present system of education converts the majority of its pupils into enemies of society and wins many adherents for the worst school of social democracy."

That a rampant and socialistic spirit is at work, at least at the universities, is apparent from a riot that occurred in the University of Rome in November in the presence of the Minister of Education, Dr. Gianturco. The socialistic professor Labriola had delivered an address to the students on "The Universities and the Freedom of Scientific Research." The representative of law and of the state, who was present, was then hooted by the students. This was done when the speaker, demanding the full and free admittance of women to university privileges in Italy, criticized the cultus Minister on account of his letter on this subject.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

THE Japanese Empire, by its steady increase in wealth, industrial energy, and power is a source of grave apprehension to the European and American settlements on the Pacific coast. Yet there is no apparent desire on the part of those who regard themselves as threatened to combine against the common enemy. The Spaniards seek to convince Japan that Australia is a much better subject for Japanese enterprise than the Philippines. Our countrymen, who have made themselves masters of Hawaii, do not wish to interfere with Japanese expansion elsewhere, but think the possibility of a constitutional conquest of Hawaii by means of Japanese votes should be made impossible by annexation of the islands to the United States. Commenting upon the utterances of a Dutch contemporary recently quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, whose fears are also aroused by the increased emigration of Japanese to the islands of the Pacific, the *Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, says:

"Now Hawaii does not apparently consider Japan as particularly aggressive, but nothing will be lost to Europeans and Americans interested in the country's welfare by stopping to consider the natural result of an increasing Oriental population with Hawaii as an independent nation. We are not in the position of Australians, but may we not be in the position of the Dutch? Hawaii can not stand aloof. As an independent nation it may become slowly colonized."

The people most displeased are the English, both at home and in the Australian colonies. A line of eight steamers, some of the finest of those frequenting the Pacific, was recently established between Australian and Japanese ports by a Japanese company. The Japanese consul at Melbourne made a speech upon this occasion, which has apparently given much offense. The most unpleasant part of the consul's speech was the one in which he referred to Japan as a country which has rights in the Pacific, and intends to have these rights respected. *The Colonies and India* says:

"The consul hoped that no acts of Australian legislation would so irritate the forty millions of warlike people in Japan as to convert them from friends into enemies. Certainly this audacity takes one's breath away. It is nothing but a veiled threat, and that, too, of exactly the character to which men of British blood never yield. . . . And then this pragmatism of Japanese

ambition was so very considerate as to say that some day a federated Australia would, with Japan, dominate the Pacific! This is very plain speaking, and should warn all right-thinking Australians of what they may expect. Even these excerpts of ours do not exhaust the audacity—and we may surely add the unparalleled impudence—of the Japanese consul. He was good enough to 'hope' that Australia would come through her present difficulties without any collision with her neighbor in the Pacific. . . . Summed up, the thing amounts to just this—if only the Australian governments will behave themselves, and play commercially as well as politically second fiddle to the Japanese full military band, and act discreetly, then no harm will result, and Japan will not smite the Australian flag from the Pacific. Otherwise the various communities under the Southern Cross must look out for squalls. Sooner or later Japan will make the question of the immigration of the yellow man into Australasia a radical one, and, if things do not turn out just as the Japanese policy requires, threats will follow, and may be succeeded by deeds that will naturally lead to war."

FIGHTING VALUE OF THE JEW.

IN many countries the Jew is still extremely unpopular, and his enemies excuse their aversion on the grounds of alleged Jewish traits. The Jew, it is said, is sordid; little given to choosing his means of gaining a livelihood with due regard to moral laws; he is ungainly, filthy, and cowardly. Affluence has enabled the Jew to hide many of his obnoxious personal habits, if they ever existed, and modern society is adopting his view that "business principles" must not be confounded with ethical laws. There remains the charge of cowardice, and this is very ably combated in a book entitled "Jews as Soldiers," in which Dr. Paul Nathan explains that the Jew is as willing to bear arms as any other man, if given the chance. We take the following from a review of the book in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna:

"The book contains a list of the Jews which fought against Napoleon I. in 1813-15 in the German armies, also of the Jewish soldiers in the Prussian and Bavarian forces in 1864 and 1866. Not only are the names given, but also the honors conferred upon them. In 1870 the respectable number of 4,492 Jewish soldiers served in the German army, no less than 327 earning the Iron Cross, the most coveted decoration in Germany, which is only conferred for bravery in the field. Prince Hardenberg, in 1815, testified that 'the Jews gave a glorious example to their Christian fellow citizens, not only by their bravery, but also by their contempt for the hardships of a campaign.' When the British Parliament discussed the advisability of the emancipation of the Jews in 1833, the Duke of Wellington said: 'It is said that no less than fifteen Jewish officers were present at the battle of Waterloo. I have certainly met many able and distinguished officers who were Jews.'

"Coming to more recent times, we find that the British regular army has twenty Jewish officers, or nine more than the percentage of the Jewish population of Great Britain warrants. In the militia there are five. France in 1883 had 721 Jewish officers out of a total of 18,409. Of the 25,897 officers in Austria-Hungary 2,179 are Jews. In Italy and France Jews may rise to the highest rank. The result is that many staff officers are of Jewish persuasion. The military tutor of the Crown-Prince of Italy, Lieutenant-General Ottolenghi, is a Jew. In the Civil War in the United States 7,257 Jews served as sergeants, corporals, and privates, also a large number as officers, among them nine generals and eighteen colonels. In the American navy two Jews, Uriah Philipps Ley and Levy Meyers Harly, earned the rank of commodore.

"One of the most interesting tales in the book is the story of Esther Manuel of Hanau, who became a soldier in 1813. She found it very difficult to earn enough to keep her two children (a girl of ten and a boy of eight). She left the children in Berlin and enlisted in the Second Prussian Lancers, was wounded twice, rose to the rank of regimental sergeant-major, and was decorated with the Iron Cross. March 29, 1814, she met her husband in France. He was serving with the Russian army. The pleasure of the meeting was very short, for the next day a cannon-ball

killed the husband, and the story of Esther Manuel's sex then leaked out. She obtained an honorable discharge and returned to her children."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW ASIATIC QUESTION.

IT has been pointed out repeatedly that Russia, whose Government gives least liberty to her people at home, has become the benefactor of many Asiatic races, introducing a degree of order and justice among them which they had never experienced. On the other hand, England, the cradle of modern parliaments in Europe, has been frequently forced by political necessity to support tyranny in other lands. Thus England may be compelled to assist the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is as friendly to the British Government as the Sultan of Turkey was in former years, while the Ameer's subjects hope to rid themselves of his tyranny with the help of Russian conspirators. A correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette*, London, in a long article describes the situation in Afghanistan. We condense his remarks as follows:

Probably for the first time in history a "political situation" is developing itself in Afghanistan. Hitherto the will of that very strong man, Abdur Rahman Khan, has denoted the position of Afghan affairs. He has now reigned sixteen years—an unconscionably long time for an Eastern monarch, around whom, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, always hover an assorted collection of skilful assassins. Abdur Rahman is generally regarded by Englishmen as the father of his people. At least he is a stern parent. His justice is summary and severe enough. He has been guilty of atrocities beside which those of Abdul the Damned are set light; but that curious lack of moral perspective so characteristic of Englishmen in the mass has led to the condonation in Afghanistan of what can not be sufficiently denounced in Armenia. Punishment is inflicted with relentless barbarity. In the Lataband Pass an iron cage is fixed on the top of a cliff. It contains the skeleton of a highwayman, left in it to die of hunger and thirst. The hand of a reputed robber is amputated in the following rough-and-ready manner: The local butcher is called in. He knots a rope tightly just above the wrist of the criminal, and with his knife severs the hand at the joint, plunging the raw stump into boiling oil. Once a humane priest suggested to the Ameer that operations of this kind should be performed properly by a doctor. He was sharply reprimanded.

If these stern measures were exercised merely in the interests of law and order one might excuse them. The Afghans are a turbulent folk. They need the strong hand, and can not be governed by democratic and parliamentary methods. But what shall be said of the man who uses this despotic power, practises these cruelties, for his own personal ends, to fill his coffers? Certain it is that whenever an Afghan becomes noticeably rich some charge of treason or otherwise is brought against him, involving death and forfeiture of property, or, at the least, such a fine as shall ruin him. Possibly there never was in all history a despotism more complete and cruel than his. The Sultans of old time were at least influenced by their own passions, the women of their harems, their viziers, and sycophants; but Abdur Rahman is above these weaknesses. A man of affairs—cold, stern, calculating, vigilant—he keeps all the reins of power in his own hands. Wo betide the luckless wight who transgresses by a hair's-breadth his commands! Chieftains and viceroys, no less than the helpless Hazara peasants, are "but helpless pieces of the game he plays." Always there have been protests on the part of his subjects against this sort of thing. Generally they have taken the shape of rebellions and attempts at assassination, crushed and punished with merciless rigor. There are many fancy ways of killing in Afghanistan, and the lot of the baffled conspirator is hard. Recently, however, there has come a change in the method of agitation. The protest has assumed a comparatively constitutional shape, and the whole matter is now fraught with the gravest concern to the Indian Empire.

Roughly, the Ameer has a standing army of 60,000 men. They are not particularly well treated or dependable. It has always been his ambition to supplement this force by establishing a system of conscription throughout the country. Thinking the time ripe, he expressed his will to his chiefs a short while ago. They

manifested unexpected opposition. A number of them, heads of villages and tribes remote from Cabul, politely but firmly declined to fall in with the arrangement unless there were a *quid pro quo* in the shape of remission of certain taxes. A lioness robbed of her whelps were not more enraged than the Ameer at this; but the protest was too firm and popular to make it safe for him to practise his gentle little ways upon those who uttered it. And so the matter is temporarily in abeyance.

Nobody who knows the Ameer and his people expects that it will remain so. Neither will bend; one must be broken. The issue will, almost inevitably, be decided by force of arms. In any case the result will affect India. If the Ameer triumph, and there be consequently a huge increase in the strength of the Afghan army, a serious position will be created. If, upon the other hand, the recalcitrant chiefs are victorious, matters will become so extremely crooked that an English army will probably have to perambulate the Khyber Pass to put them straight. Any weakening of the Ameer's power would probably involve the loss of his life. Then the fat would be in the fire with a vengeance! It behoves English politicians and Indian administrators to carefully consider, and prepare to deal with, the situation which will be created by his death.

A NEW CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY IN GERMANY.

THE specter of Social Democracy, which commands more than a million votes in Germany, has aroused an interest in the social problem in the Fatherland not felt in other lands. The matter has become a burning problem that imperatively demands solution. The representatives of the church have in recent years become fully alive to the necessities of the situation and have been attempting a solution on the basis of Christian principles, and by the organization of a Christian Social Party. Such an organization has actually been in existence for some time under the leadership of the versatile court preacher, Stöcker, of Berlin, who has also been the heart and soul of the national German social congresses held during the last six or seven years. Stöcker is, however, a conservative man, and by his emphasis laid on the positive teachings of Christianity has kept out of this alliance those who were inclined to be more liberal in their religious beliefs. This class, under the leadership of the skilful Pastor Naumann, editor of the Christian social organ called *Die Hilfe*, in the last week in November, in a convention held in Erfurt, organized a Christian Social Party on a basis on which the more liberal elements could unite and cooperate. In all 114 delegates were present from the chief ranks of educated Germany. Among these were university professors, such as Sohm and Gregory, of Leipsic, the former in the law, the latter in the theological department, also leading lawyers, historians, teachers, pastors, etc. Four of the delegates were women. The chief question of debate was whether and to what degree Christianity should be officially recognized in the program of the party. After a debate of two days a program was adopted, the leading principles of which are the following:

- (1) The party is distinctly a national organization and thus antagonizes the international tendencies of the social democrats.
- (2) The party advocates a fierce foreign policy and the development of German trade abroad as of industry at home. It also asks for continuance of the present military system of the country and the increase of the navy, as also the establishment of colonies abroad.
- (3) The party recognizes in the Emperor and in universal suffrage the secret of the stability of the empire, and favors the political *status quo*.
- (4) The party favors the increase of opportunities for both men and women to secure employment, but warns against the utopias of the Marx theories of communism.
- (5) The party urges the leaders of German civilization to take an active interest in the welfare of the workingman and to aid in the betterment of his condition.

(6) The party favors the improvement of the status of women by admitting her to positions and callings at present closed to her.

(7) The party recognizes that the spiritual and moral life of the people is based upon Christianity, but that this must not be made a party matter, and it declares for tolerance in this regard, and asks for the cooperation also of those who are not pronounced advocates of Christianity.

The party accordingly aims at a solution of the social problem on moral principles which need not be distinctly Christian, at any rate not Christian in a partizan sense.

Naturally the judgment as to the wisdom or folly of this new social propaganda differs according to the standpoint of the various periodicals. The conservatives regard the new movement as only nominally Christian; the liberals as having erred in the recognition of Christianity at all, thus practically excluding from the ranks Jews and others whose deep convictions on the social question would otherwise have caused them to join, but who can not recognize Christianity in any shape or form.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

AN editorial article in the London *Spectator* has the following characterizations of the armies of continental Europe:

"The vast armies of the Continent, which seem on land so irresistible, have all, like our own small army [the English], their points of weakness, differing in each state, but still well known to those who pass their lives in studying their qualities. The German army is, as a fighting machine, probably the most perfect of all, but, as Count von Moltke said, it has never been tested by retreat; it rests on universal conscription, which sweeps the unwilling as well as the willing into the military net, and it is of necessity commanded by the Emperor, who must take part in the campaign, and who may or may not be competent to choose rapidly among the best plans, or to select the generals most competent in actual warfare. It is difficult even to imagine the total defeat of the wonderful machine, worked up as it has been for thirty years, but its real trial would come when it had to conquer in another and greater Zorndorf another Russian army equal in numbers to itself, and resolved to perish on the field. The Russian army, matchless in numbers and perfect in obedience and courage, is composed of underfed men, who, either from that cause or some special physical liability, perish when in movement in astounding numbers, and once outside Russia have a positive habit of dying. Army after army of Russians has withered away in the Caucasus and the Balkans, and there is no proof that the cause of the evil, be it economy of supplies or corruption in their distribution, or a certain want of cheeriness which is deep in the Slav character, has as yet been removed. The Russian army, irresistible in defense of Russia, is not, as the last war with Turkey proved, equally formidable in offensive operations. The Austrian army, tho splendidly organized, and with perhaps the finest cavalry in the world, thinks in too many languages, has too many kinds of patriotism, and is governed too exclusively by a caste which has often failed in developing enthusiasm in the soldiers it educates and commands. The Italian army is new and untried, it has not the confidence which comes from a history of victory, and its history in Abyssinia seems to show that while it will face anything, its leaders are unaccustomed to separate responsibility, and depend on the commander-in-chief, who may or may not be equal as a strategist to his position. Finally, the French army, with its new and complete organization, its hundreds of thousands of brave men, and its ardent generals, is still embarrassed by certain sources of weakness. The supply departments are still, it is believed, infested with jobbery in the management of the great contracts, the huge mass of officers still includes many who are inefficient, and the Minister of War, General Billot, has recently made a speech to a syndicate of military journals which reveals with amazing frankness some other mischiefs. Very short service does not quite suit the genius of the French people, who, quick to learn and eager in combat, are not equally ready to perceive the necessity of machine-like discipline. It takes them time to learn perfectly to obey, or, as General Billot puts it, we must remember 'the fact that the temperament of the German nation is more naturally inclined to those ideas of disci-

pline and obedience which are not possessed by our young Frenchmen, so intelligent, so brilliant, but, let us confess it—so giddy and thoughtless. And, while we must ever bless the French Revolution, which has so thoroughly made us men and citizens, I can not help remarking that, from a military standpoint, the Revolution has made the task of the instructors of the army a very heavy one—the task of subjecting to the yoke of discipline men for whom the idea of liberty has become a dogma."

RUSSIAN SPREAD-EAGLEISM.

WHENEVER an effervescent American patriot, be he a stump orator or a newspaper man, describes our country as immeasurably in advance of all others, and our people strong enough and brave enough to "whip creation," some European is sure to make unkind remarks about "boyish exuberance, due to want of national experience." But nearly every European nation of the first rank is similarly rich in Jingo literature. Nothing, however, can surpass a little book by the Russian General Kirejew, which we find summarized to the following effect in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna:

Russian customs, the Russian language, and the scepter of the Czar are destined ultimately to subjugate the world. Opposition to Russian rule is therefore as useless as it is ridiculous. For the power of Russia is based upon three mighty pillars that can not be shaken: Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationality.

The Russian Church is the only true form of the Christian faith. The union of all Christians will be brought about, but it can not be accomplished except by placing all under the authority of the genuine Orthodox Church.

Russia has the ideal form of government, which is autocracy. True, there are some disagreeable defects, which spoil the symmetry of the whole. For true autocracy has no connection with the unlimited power of the police or with the tyranny of an official class, nor does it limit the freedom of the press to an appreciable extent. In the ideal autocratic state the people are free to express their wishes, so that the Czar may consider them. This the Russians will in time accomplish, but not by a parliament, for parliamentarism must lead to anarchy. The legislative power must remain in the hands of one man, and that man is the Czar.

The third strong support of Russia's power is nationality. Russia has not only the right but also the duty to assist all races related more or less remotely to the great Slav family. Russia must prevent other nationalities from establishing their power in countries settled by Slavs, and must support the Slav in any part of the world he may choose as his abode. The Poles, who are closely related to the Russians, should be restored as an independent nation, if only they will promise to be satisfied with the Polish provinces of Germany and Austria, with, perhaps, the district of Warsaw thrown in.

There is one serious drawback to the extension of Polish and Czechist power. These nationalities persist in the Roman Catholic heresy. But if they will promise to agitate against the Western nations only, there is no reason why Russian influence should not support them in everything they do. May the Almighty guide them rightly in their endeavors to establish the rule of the Slavonian race.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN European circles there is a marked tendency to overrate our business depression. English papers report the number of men out of work in New York at over 170,000. The well-known French economist, Leroy-Beaulieu, however, thinks we are still a people "overflowed with prosperity." The bullion value of the earnings of average Americans may have decreased, but the purchasing power of wages is rather higher now than at any previous time. Industrial products are now, on the whole, as cheap as in European countries.

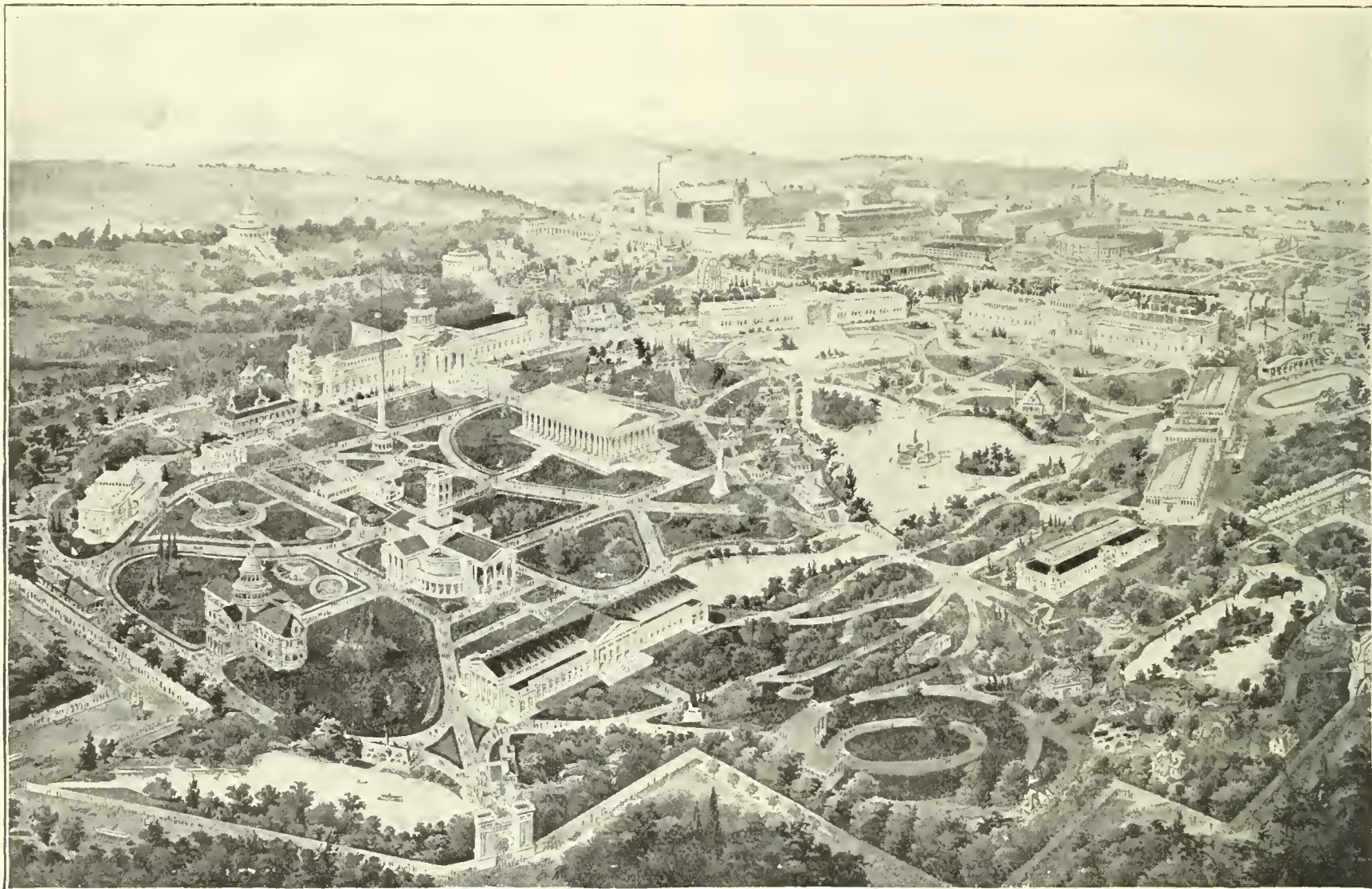
THE editor of the *Jamaica Post* has been interviewed by an accredited American commissioner—that is what newspaper reporters are called now—with regard to the advisability of annexing Jamaica and other British possessions to the United States, if England consents. The answer was not very encouraging. It is embodied in the following sentences: England would *not* consent. But supposing she did, how would you carry it out? A plebiscite of the populations would be necessary, and do you think that the colored people of the West Indies would resign the social equality they enjoy under British rule for the conditions American citizenship would impose? You could not carry it even in the little islands where the question is one of industrial life or death; and in Jamaica the people would not listen to it at all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FOR considerably more than a year work has been quietly progressing on the grounds and buildings on the outskirts of Nashville for the state centennial exhibition, which is to open with elaborate ceremonies May 1. Tho comparatively little has been said about it, it seems to be the expectation of those who have looked into it that the exhibition will be second to the World's Fair alone. Commissioners have been appointed by the governors of all the States and by the mayors of all the large cities, and the Federal Government, besides an appropriation of

"All of the buildings are of Grecian architecture. Eight of the most important are complete. These are the Parthenon, for fine arts; the Commerce Building, 500x315 feet; the Minerals and Forestry Building 400x125 feet; the Transportation Building, 400x120 feet; the Agricultural Building, 525x175 feet; the Auditorium—seating capacity, 6,000; the Woman's Building, 160x85 feet, and the Administration Building, where the executive offices are located. The work on Machinery Hall and the Power-House, Children's Building, Negro Building, and Horticultural Building is being done, and when these are completed the History Building and Live-stock Arena will be pushed, and are to be finished early in the new year. These are to be followed by countless other edifices—foreign, state, and county buildings, society and fraternity headquarters, restaurants, and places of amusement—to be followed finally by many special features, arrangements for startling electrical effects, statuary, and fountains. The most



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

\$30,000 for a government building, has appropriated \$100,000 for a national exhibition.

We quote from a descriptive article by George H. Yenowine in *Harper's Weekly* (January 2):

"The conservative people of Nashville quietly raised large funds, and went to work with a will to have a big exposition, and in less than two years' time a city of what appears to be stately white marble palaces has sprung into existence.

"The beauty and extent of the undertaking have suddenly burst on the community. So quietly and rapidly has the Centennial Association done its work that the buildings are nearly all completed, and their magnitude and beauty will prove a revelation to the general public. . . . The exposition will be the most important of its kind ever attempted in the South. It will, except in size, bear a very favorable comparison with the World's Fair at Chicago. The buildings are not so large, but they are very beautiful. All of them have been honestly constructed, are made of staff, and in the clear atmosphere of the elevation on which they are placed their snow-white outlines can be seen from a great distance.

"Nashville is on very high ground, and this gives the exposition an immense advantage over any of its predecessors.

imposing of all the structures is the Parthenon. This is an exact reproduction in outward appearance of the building from which it is named. . . .

"The grounds have been admirably planned. The out-of-door floral display is to be on an extensive scale. The grounds are to be traversed by streams of running water, a lovely lake with lagoon has been constructed, the promenades and groves are carefully planned, and many novel features are promised the visitors to the Fair White City of the South."

The Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post* writes as follows:

"One reason why Congress has been so ready to pass the necessary legislation in furtherance of the project for a world's fair at Nashville in honor of the hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission to Statehood, is that the citizens of Nashville have shown themselves so ready and so competent to push their enterprise along themselves. The business men of that city have raised by local popular subscription a half-million dollars, which they have expended in laying out the grounds and erecting buildings, and they have agreed among themselves to continue this policy of self-help till their task is finished. Not only have they

spent their money without hope of a direct return, but their management has been so economical that the park and buildings now ready represent a value, under ordinary conditions, of more than \$1,000,000. The explanation is found in the fact that work was begun in January, 1896, when labor was at its cheapest. . . .

"No one claims that the Exposition of 1897 will be equal in magnitude to the great Exposition of 1893, which cost millions upon millions of dollars, but it is the opinion of visitors from all parts of the country who have studied other expositions that this is second only to the Chicago fair."

WHEN IS A PERSON DEAD?

"TIME was that when the life was out the man would die."

It seems, however, that in these days of trances and suspended animation, the "life" may be out, the heart may stop beating, the breath vanish, and putrefaction set in, and still the person may be alive. The subject of premature burials is a grewsome and agonizing one, and to be raised only for some definite purpose. William Tebb, F.R.G.S., whose attention to this subject was aroused by "a distressing experience in his own family," has a strong conviction that such burials are more frequent than we suspect, and he has just published a book on the subject, reciting various authentic cases of persons buried alive, and urging adequate means on the part of the public to prevent such cases in the future. Here is one of the cases as told by Dr. Roger S. Chew, of Calcutta:

"I *died*, as was supposed, on the 18th of January, 1874, and was laid out for burial, as the most careful examination failed to show the slightest traces of life. I had been in this state for twenty hours, and in another three hours would have been closed up forever, when my eldest sister, who was leaning over the head of my coffin crying over me, declared she saw my lips move. The friends who had come to take their last look at me tried to persuade her it was only fancy, but, as she persisted, Dr. Donaldson was sent for to convince her that I was really dead. For some unexplained reason he had me taken out of the coffin and examined very carefully from head to foot. Noticing a peculiar, soft fluctuating swelling at the base of my neck, just where the clavicles meet the sternum, he went to his brougham, came back with his case of instruments, and, before any one could stop him or ask what he was going to do, laid open the tumor and plunged in a tracheotomy tube, when a quantity of pus escaped, and, releasing the pressure on the carotids and thyroid, was followed by a rush of blood and some movement on my part that startled the doctor. Restoratives were used, and I was slowly nursed back to life; but the tracheotomy tube (I *still* carry the scar) was not finally removed till September, 1875."

Here is another case in which a life was saved by the persistent instinct of a dog:

"In Austria, in 1870, a man seemed to be dead, and was placed in a coffin. After the usual three days of watching over the supposed corpse, the funeral was commenced; and when the coffin was being carried out of the house, it was noticed that the dog which belonged to the supposed defunct became very cross, and manifested great eagerness toward the coffin, and could not be driven away. Finally, as the coffin was about to be placed in the hearse, the dog attacked the bearers so furiously that they dropped it on the ground; and in the shock the lid was broken off, and the man inside awoke from his lethargic condition, and soon recovered his full consciousness. He was alive and well at last news of him. Dogs might possibly be of use in deciding doubtful cases, where their master was concerned."

Several cases, seemingly well authenticated, of self-imposed trances by Indian fakirs are narrated. One occurred in 1889, in Jeypore, the fakir, a Sanscrit scholar, much honored by Hindus, going into a trance in the presence of Chunder Sen, municipal secretary of the Maharajah of Jeypore, and his brother, a doctor, who applied the stethoscope to the fakir's heart without detecting the faintest motion. The account continues:

"The fakir, covered with a white shroud, was placed in a small

subterranean cell built of masonry, measuring about 6 feet by 6 feet, of rotund structure. The door was closed and locked, and the lock sealed with Dr. Sen's private seal and with that of Mr. Dhanna Tal, the magistrate of the city; the flap-door leading to the vault was also carefully fastened. At the expiration of thirty-three days the cell was opened, and the fakir was found just where he was placed, but with a death-like appearance, the limbs having become stiff as in *rigor mortis*. He was brought from the vault, and the mouth was rubbed with honey and milk, and the body and joints massaged with oil. In the evening, manifestations of life were exhibited, and the fakir was fed with a spoonful of milk. The next day he was given a little juice of pulses known as *dal*, and in three days he was able to eat bread and milk, his normal diet."

In view of these many deceptive signs of death, Mr. Tebb and others advocate a change in the laws concerning death certificates, and the establishment of public mortuaries where bodies can be kept without inconvenience or injury to health until the signs of death become indisputable. Commenting on the subject as brought up by the book, the London *Spectator* has this to say:

"Try any of the so-called tests [of death] in the light of human experience, and they all break down. Let us take them in order. A person is not dead because he has ceased to breathe. There are hundreds of recorded cases where no sign of breath could be detected, and yet the patient has lived. Complete stoppage of the heart's action is, again, no criterion. The hearts of men supposed to be dead have given no sign to the trained ear and touch, and yet life has been present. It is the same with the blood. You may open a vein and find the blood congealed, and yet have been operating on a living subject. Reduction of the body's temperature, *i.e.*, 'the chill of death,' is also no test, nor is *rigor mortis* the stiffening of the frame. Not even are putrefaction and decomposition an absolute sign. As is well known, portions of the human frame may mortify in the living. The red color may have gone from the hand when held to a powerful light, galvanism may fail to produce a muscular reaction, and a bright steel blade may be plunged deep into the tissues and when withdrawn show no sign of oxidation, and yet death may not be present."

"What is the lesson to be drawn from the extreme difficulty of pronouncing absolutely whether death has or has not actually taken place—whether, that is, animation may be restored to the body, or whether reanimation is impossible? The lesson, to our mind, is to observe the two old customs which long governed the treatment of the dead—to watch the body till the burial took place, and not to bury till unmistakable signs of putrefaction had appeared. These customs have of late fallen into disfavor and disuse, but, as so often happens, experience is beginning to show that they were based on reason, and not on sentiment or superstition—were, in fact, more truly scientific than the usage that has superseded them."

Mr. Gladstone's Mother.—In reproducing (January 23) Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life" from *The Outlook*, we noted the fact that the biographer had very little to say of Mr. Gladstone's mother. A Canadian reader of *The Outlook*, noticing the same omission, has since written to that journal as follows: "When one observes that Mr. McCarthy traces the genealogy upon the father's side back to the close of the thirteenth century and shows how an ancestor, Herbert de Gledstones, figures as one of the lairds 'who swore fealty to Edward I.,' one wonders why the mother should not be as much as mentioned by name. 'He [the father] was a pure Lowland Scotchman, and he married a Highland Scotchwoman.' Yes, but that woman could also trace her lineage back to a thirteen-century man who won against Edward I. one of the world's decisive battles and secured for Scotland her independence. Anne Robertson was descended in a direct line from Robert the Bruce. Upon reading the scant reference to this gifted and cultured woman, I recalled the remark in one of her son's speeches made to a Scotch audience many years ago, that he had in his veins the blood of King Robert, and I find the record is in Burke. To his mother, I think, more than to his father, Gladstone owes the qualities of heart and intellect which have produced in him one of the world's greatest men."

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR AMERICANS.

IT seems like romancing to say that the introduction of a new plant into a region has been able to change it from a backward and unprogressive locality into a progressive one; yet we are told by W. S. Gavey (*The Textile World*, January) that this is what sisal has done for the Bahama Islands since 1889. In his own words:

"Every industry in the islands has been vitalized. The Government on account of the increasing business of the colony has been warranted in establishing a cable between Florida and Nassau. Instead of monthly mail service from New York for seven months of the year there is fortnightly service for the whole year. The postal service has been extended, and the customs' service has been better equipped and made more efficient, and the revenue from customs, without any change of tariff, has advanced over 30 per cent. Real estate has increased in value to the extent of 200 to 300 per cent. The waste lands which were practically worthless a few years ago can not be sold at good prices, and the allotments for crown lands came in so fast that the governor advanced the price from \$1.25 to \$4 per acre. Government securities which formerly bore 5 per cent. have been reduced to 4 and are still at a good premium. The educational appropriation has been made just double what it formerly was. This industry will change the Bahamas from a backward colony into one of the most flourishing, and even with the present yield of fiber the Bahamas are not a factor in the fiber market, so great is the consumption."

The moral to be drawn for our own country is plain enough, Mr. Gavey thinks. He says:

"When it is known that the American people are paying for these improvements, and can raise the fiber in their own country, it is still more remarkable that a nation so progressive as our own should allow this colony to surpass them. Florida is admirably adapted for the raising of this fiber, and the cultivation, as previously stated, has long passed the experimental stage, and the variety grown there is the same as the Bahama, both of which furnish a superior article to the Yucatan. In southern Florida, below the extreme frost limit, the sisal plant flourishes on the waste land, and there are thousands of acres which could be bought for a dollar an acre."

The sisal plant is new only so far as concerns its cultivation in our own country. It is a species of agave or century-plant, and its original home was in Yucatan, where, says Mr. Gavey—

"its commercial value has been recognized for hundreds of years. The Aztecs used it for all purposes which it serves in modern times, such as the manufacture of paper, cordage, cloths, and bagging.

"While the sisal plant is a species of the 'century,' it is much larger, having a very short trunk and leaves which grow to a length of five to twelve feet. These leaves are full of fiber their entire length, and it is extracted by separating the pulp and the water from it, by passing the leaves through a machine. The machine consists of a pair of rollers which crush the leaves and press the juice out, which being rich in potash is particularly valuable in the manufacture of soap. The leaves after crushing are passed to a large wheel, with scrapers set on its circumference, and these scrape the pulp from the fiber. It is then washed, dried in the sun, baled, and is ready for use. It can be put to all the uses that manilla can, consequently is destined to become an important factor in the cordage world. . . .

"The plant is propagated by either suckers from the roots or by plants from the poles which the mature plants send up to a height of 15 to 20 feet. These poles bear young plants which drop off and take root, each pole furnishing about 2,500. The plants are set out about 600 to the acre, and several hundred acres are needed to make a profitable return. . . .

"The young plants can be bought for one cent apiece, and the cost of plants for an acre would be six to nine dollars."

A Story of Mark Twain.—The funniest thing Mark Twain ever wrote, according to the Chicago *Times-Herald*, never saw the light. It was a "write-up" for a Denver paper of the opening of a new saloon. Here is the story of its suppression:

"He thought it would be funny to make his account of the festivities bear silent witness to the potency of the free refreshments dispensed. The article began soberly enough, but soon the diction became misty, then the spelling grew confused, and finally the whole thing degenerated into a maudlin, incoherent eulogy of the saloon-keeper.

"It was funny. Mark read it over and laughed until he cried. But the next morning when he eagerly scanned the paper he could not find his work. In an obscure corner he saw a two-line item stating that 'the Alcazar saloon was opened with appropriate festivities last night.' That was all.

"He rushed down to the office and inquired about his article. The managing editor knew nothing about it. The city editor couldn't tell what had become of it. The foreman said he hadn't seen it.

"As Mark was snorting about the 'outrage,' and was running about the office trying to get track of his missing 'copy,' a proof-reader slyly nudged him and said confidentially, 'You owe me a cigar.'

"How is that?" inquired the humorist.

"I've earned it," was the reply; 'I saved your job for you last night. Maybe you don't know how the old man here feels about such things, but he won't have it if he finds it out. He's fired three men since I've been here—just that way.'

"Just what way?"

"Why, just as you were last night, you know. Your stuff wouldn't do at all; it was simply awful. I knew if the old man saw it you were gone, so I fixed it up myself."

Revelations of von Moltke's Character.—The letters of von Moltke to his wife and other relatives have recently been published in two volumes, and, reviewing the English translation, *The Athenaeum* speaks as follows of the revelations made concerning the great general's character:

"It [the book] will surprise many, for it shows that the eminent soldier was very different from what he was ordinarily conceived to be. He is supposed to have been dry and stern, reticent, almost devoid of human sympathies, and a little better than a strategical machine. As a matter of fact, such an estimate is somewhat of a caricature. To the public and strangers Moltke was cold and silent; but to his family and friends he was affectionate, open, full of kindly forethought, and, tho an austere taskmaster to himself, he was full of charity to others. No doubt the poverty of his life taught him to be parsimonious to the verge of meanness, yet he enjoyed the pleasures of life, liked a good dance, and was reasonably fond of the theater and the opera. One of his chief characteristics was great admiration of the beauties of nature; another, fondness for, and kindness to, children. A soldier to the core, he yet shrank from the horrible sight of the battle-field, and felt deeply for the families of those who were wounded or killed in war—at least of the German wounded, for he can not be said to have displayed much humanity to the French."

THE *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, relates that a *Tien-Tsin Hui*, a Natural Feet Society, has been formed among Chinese ladies. Some ladies of the European settlements are pushing the movement, and promise to allow their waists to assume natural proportions, to give a good example to their Chinese sisters. The Chinese Foreign Ministry have been asked to present a petition to the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, in which the Emperor and his mother are asked to consider the advisability of a decree abolishing the cripple-foot among Chinese women. The Tsangli-Yamen answered that the Government could do nothing in the matter. China, they said, is a free country, and people who wish to have abnormally small feet can not be prevented from getting them.

WHILE the laws of Great Britain are more friendly to foreigners, especially exiles, than those of any other country except the United States, the people generally act on the principle of the cockney mason who said to his mate: "Say, Bill, 'ere's a furriner. Let's 'eave a brick at 'im!" That this resentment is not confined to the lower orders is illustrated by an anecdote in *Vanity Fair*, with reference to the rumor that Don Carlos, the Bourbon Pretender, will abdicate in favor of his son, Don Jaime. Don Jaime was educated at an English school and one of his older schoolfellows was one day seen vigorously kicking him. Asked what Jaime had done to provoke such treatment, the English boy answered: "He hasn't done anything; but perhaps he'll be king one of these days, and if he is I want to be able to say that I once kicked the King of Spain."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Business failures in large numbers continue to mark the state of trade. *Bradstreet's* figures for the week are "429, or 49 less than last week, 88 more than in the week a year ago, 117 more than in the corresponding week of 1895, 91 more than in the third week of January, 1894, and 127 more than the like week of 1893." *Dun's Review* reports 409 for the week against 373 last year.

The General Condition.—"The most encouraging feature of the trade situation this week is the increased demand from manufacturers for wool. The decision of print-cloth manufacturers to curtail the output will emphasize recent sales of the heavy surplus stocks, and promises a better market. To these may be added the increase in the volume of domestic bank clearings, a general steadiness of prices, and the healthfulness of general trade in almost all departments. Conservatism in granting credits and the preference by retailers and others to buy oftener, but in small quantities, continue to mark the course of business as not before for years. Demand is increasing in almost all lines, with few exceptions, altho very slowly. A radical improvement in the near future, based on a slow but healthful increase in the consumptive demand, is, in the absence of unforeseen obstacles, almost a certainty.

"Commercial travelers are reported very generally out on the road, yet the volume of business continues small and collections in many instances are unsatisfactory. The more active demand is for shoes, hats, groceries, hardware, dry-goods, and drugs; yet at such centers as Chicago and St. Louis at the West, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston at the East, business continues along very conservative lines. Memphis, Nashville, and Galveston continue their exceptionally favorable reports as to demand for staples. Pacific Coast ports announce unusually heavy orders for merchandise from Alaska and improving trade with China and Japan."—*Bradstreet's*, January 23.

"There is more business, tho not at better prices. It is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower than a week ago, and yet business is unquestionably larger. There is larger production, but as yet not as much increase in consumption, and there is larger buying of materials, but at present only because better prices are expected in the future."—*Dun's Review*, January 23.

Exports and Prices.—"Wheat, corn, and cotton exports are the key of the financial situation, and during the past week wheat has declined $\frac{3}{8}$ ct., and corn $\frac{5}{8}$ ct., while cotton is unchanged. The Western receipts of wheat are still small, 581,000 bushels less than a year ago, and for three weeks of January 4,519,719 bushels against 7,606,079 last year, but the Atlantic exports, flour included, were 1,534,715 bushels for the week against 2,366,457 last year, and in three weeks of January have been 5,019,032 bushels against 6,849,648 last year. The price has declined for corn also, altho everybody knows that the heavy exports mean relatively more than the exports of wheat. Cotton is unchanged after an eighth decline, but the continuing large movement from plantations, and the depression of manufacturing here and abroad, do not encourage high prices. There has been a general reduction in prices of cotton goods, which at

present stimulates larger buying."—*Dun's Review*, January 23.

"Prices appear to include few, if any, that are higher than a week ago, while flour, wheat, corn, lard, crude petroleum, tin, Bessemer pig iron, and steel billets are lower. Wool remains firm at practically unchanged prices, but is likely to advance if the present demand continues. Leather is also firm and unchanged, as are lumber, cotton, print cloths, pork, coffee, and sugar."—*Bradstreet's*, January 23.

The Money-Market.—"In the money-market there is no anxiety, altho supplies of commercial paper are comparatively scanty. But the operations in the sterling exchange market make it clear that foreign operations in stocks for the moment lean toward buying rather than selling. The interior money movement has been comparatively light, tho receipts have exceeded shipments so that the accumulation of unemployed money here increases. The Treasury receipts for the month thus far fall \$8,107,119 below expenditures, but a considerable deficiency usually appears at the time of annual payment of interest."—*Dun's Review*, January 23.

Business Failures.—"Failures for two weeks of January show liabilities of \$8,407,364, against \$12,538,617 in fifteen days of last year, \$7,509,201 in seventeen days of 1895, and \$13,658,990 in eighteen days of 1894. Manufacturing were \$3,202,109 against \$4,214,569 last year, and trading were \$4,982,405 against \$7,767,426 last year. Failures for the week have been 409 in the United States against 373 last year, and 65 in Canada against 61 last year."—*Dun's Review*, January 23.

Canadian Trade.—"There is an improved demand for seasonable goods among wholesale merchants at Toronto. Collections there continue backward, but failures are less numerous. Lack of snow has prevented farmers from marketing produce at Montreal, and checked trade correspondingly. The outlook is for an improvement. Business at Halifax continues dull and featureless, but the condition of the country roads favors the operator. There are 57 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, 2 fewer than last week, 5 more than in the week a year ago, 19 more than in the corresponding week of 1895, and 9 more than in each of the like weeks in 1894 and 1893. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$20,050,000 this week, against \$20,607,000 last week, and as compared with \$19,667,000 in the week one year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, January 23.

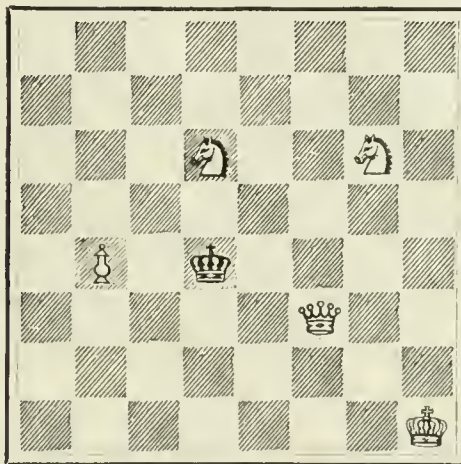
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 184.

Black—One Piece.

K on Q 5.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K R sq; Q on Q B 3; Kts on K Kt 6, Q 6; P on Q Kt 4.

White mates in three moves.

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a puzzler of the puzzlers. We believe that we have the solution, but we will give our solvers an opportunity to test their abilities.

Problem 185.

(From *The Times*, Philadelphia.)

The following position occurred in a game played between Dr. Edward Pick, the celebrated English lecturer on Memory and "Black." It will be observed that "Black" is two. Pawns ahead, and his pieces are, apparently, well posted. Dr. Pick, however, by the right move showed that White had the winning position:

White (6 pieces)—K on Q R sq; Q on K 5; Rs on K Kt 7, Q B sq; Ps on Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

Black (8 pieces)—K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q 5; Rs on K R sq, Q B sq; Ps on K R 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

White to play and win.

Solution of Problems.

No. 181.

We are very sorry that what should have been a treat for our solvers was spoiled because we sent the diagram taken from a reliable publication, and by an oversight did not verify it. We have lost or mislaid the diagram from which we solved this problem, and we do not feel justified in relying upon our memory for the correct setting. We regret that we must disappoint our solvers; but you will have to consider 181 as if it had never been published, until we find the correct position.

G. E. Haldeman, Longmont, Col., was successful with 179.

H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt., and J. W. Porter, Panca, Neb., got 180.

"British Chess Magazine" Problem Tourney.

The British Chess Magazine announces an International Problem Tourney. Competitors may send one problem, two or three problems, in three moves. Each problem must be original, unpublished, have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by the full solution. The name of the composer must be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope bearing the motto of the problem. Entries must be made for the United States, and all countries other than Europe, not later than June 30, 1897.

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Showalter.

Champion Showalter has been during the last week playing the "cracks" of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia. He played simultaneously against sixteen of the strongest players of the Club, winning 12, drawing 1, and losing 3, to Shipley, Stuart and Ferris. He afterward won in a match game from both Shipley and Stuart. The third game with Shipley resulted in a draw. He played two games with Emil Kemeny, probably the strongest player in Philadelphia, winning one and losing one. It is the general opinion of those qualified to form an opinion that Mr. Showalter is in excellent "form," and that Pillsbury will have to play some very brilliant Chess to wrest from the Kentuckian the title of Champion of the United States.

By the way, Pillsbury has been playing great Chess recently. He attempted to neutralize the odds of Pawn and move against a very strong player, and succeeded. Any one who has given such odds will appreciate what it means to win, thus heavily handicapped.

Current Events.

Monday, January 18.

In the Senate the Nicaragua Canal bill is taken up and Mr. Morgan makes an argument for it; the monetary conference bill is introduced; the army appropriation bill is passed. . . . In the House most of the day is devoted to measures concerning the District of Columbia. . . . The President transmits arbitration treaty correspondence to the Senate and the report of the deep waterways commission to the House. . . . Judge Locke, United States court, Jacksonville, decides that the Cuban filibustering steamer *Three Friends* does not violate the neutrality laws since it has not been shown that "a state of war" exists. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides that so far as it prevents a citizen from importing liquor for his own use the South Carolina dispensary law is unconstitutional. . . . Bank failures: German National, Louisville; First National, Newport, Ky.; Minnesota Savings, St. Paul.

It is stated that France is discussing the advisability of negotiating an arbitration treaty with the United States. . . . The Earl of Kimberley is chosen leader of the Liberal Party in the English House of Lords. . . . It is said that a British syndicate has received a concession of a million acres of gold lands in Dutch Guiana. . . . The bubonic plague in Bombay is growing worse. . . . The Spanish gunboat *Relampago* was sunk by a torpedo in the Canto river, in Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday.

Tuesday, January 19.

In the Senate Mr. Turpie speaks against the Nicaragua Canal bill. . . . The House considers private pension bills. . . . Conferees agree on the amended immigration bill. . . . Ballots in state legislatures assure the election of United States Senators T. C. Platt (Rep.), New York; C. W. Fairbanks (Rep.), Indiana; William E. Mason (Rep.), Illinois; H. M. Teller (Silver Rep.), Colorado; G. G. Vest (Dem.), Missouri; H. C. Hansbrough (Rep.), North Dakota; O. H. Platt (Rep.), Connecticut; J. H. Gallinger (Rep.), New Hampshire; J. K. Jones (Dem.), Arkansas; J. C. Pritchard (Rep.), North Carolina; R. R. Kenney (Dem.), Delaware. . . . A resolution is introduced in the Nebraska legislature instructing United States Senator Thurston to "use his best endeavor to secure the free coinage of silver." . . . The New York court of appeals decides the Fayerweather will case, distributing \$3,000,000 to various colleges. . . . Conventions: Harbor Improvement and Coast Defense, Tampa, Fla.; National Marine Engineers, Inventors and Manufacturers' Association, and American Colonization Society, Washington.

The English Parliament is opened with the usual speech from the throne, and the Government is heartily congratulated on the negotiation of the arbitration treaty with this country; the Irish National Party reelects John Dillon leader. . . . At the opening of the Swedish Parliament, King Oscar expresses gratification at being chosen to name the umpire under the

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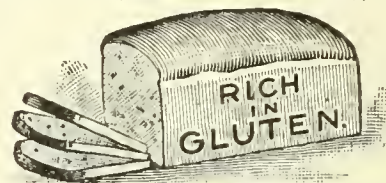
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Anglo-American arbitration treaty. . . . The Italian Cabinet decides to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

Wednesday, January 20.

The Senate passes the New York Custom House bill and the Legislature Appropriation bill; Mr. Turpie continues his attack on the Nicaragua Canal bill. . . . The House discusses the Yost-Tucker election contest from the tenth district of Virginia. . . . Secretary Olney appears for the Anglo-American arbitration treaty before the Senate committee on foreign relations. . . . It is reported that an arrangement with the Administration is completed for the reorganization of the Union Pacific under foreclosure. . . . The Metropolitan west side elevated railroad, Chicago, is placed in receivers' hands. . . . C. W. Dabney, Jr., is appointed chairman of the government board of the Tennessee centennial exposition.

Henry Delgado, New York newspaper correspondent, dies in a Spanish hospital at Havana. . . . The trial of Edward J. Ivory ends by the collapse of the case against him. . . . Rolling-mill employees in Anina, Hungary, attack the gendarmes; it is reported that eight rioters were killed. . . . Lord Salisbury is said to have con-

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sented that Venezuela nominate one of the arbitrators under the arbitration treaty.

Thursday, January 21.

In the Senate Mr. Turpie finishes his speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill; a certificate of election for J. E. Addicks from Delaware is presented. . . . The House decides the contested case of Yost against Tucker in favor of Tucker, Democratic sitting member. . . . T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban Junta in New York, issues a statement in which he says the Cubans will continue to fight for independence, and nothing but independence. . . . The German Savings Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, fails. . . . The Fall River Manufacturers' Association plan to shut down two days a week for three months.

An earthquake on an island of the Persian Gulf kills 2,500 people and destroyed thousands of homes. . . . The British Government issues a blue book on the correspondence with the powers in regard to Turkish reforms. . . . The number of deaths for the week in Bombay from the bubonic plague was 470. . . . Details of the massacre of the British expedition to Benim reach England.

Friday, January 22.

In the Senate the arbitration treaty is informally discussed because of petitions received; a protest from the Greater Republic of Central America against pending Nicaragua Canal bills is received; the committee on Pacific railroads reports the Gear commission bill. . . . The House passes over the President's veto the bill to establish a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas. . . . At a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington it is decided to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad at once. . . . Judge Fitzgerald, in New York, disallows the demurrer to an indictment for alleged conspiracy against directors of the tobacco trust. . . . The Coast and Harbor Defense and Improvement convention, Tampa, Fla., favors an extension of defenses and the organization of a national defense association. . . . Eighty-three claims of American citizens against Spain, aggregating nearly \$10,000,000, have been filed at Washington on account of the Cuban insurrection.

There are reports of sharp fighting in Cuba; the Madrid Chamber of Commerce protests against one of Weyler's orders. . . . The Secretary of State for India says in the House of Commons that stories of the spread of the plague to Europeans in Bombay were exaggerated. . . . Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of a shorthand system of writing, dies in England. . . . The Comte de Remusat, a well-known French writer, dies in Paris.

Saturday, January 23.

The Senate alone is in session; it clears the calendar of pension and other bills to the number of 130. . . . Papers in the Government's foreclosure suit against the Union Pacific Railway are filed in Omaha, Nebr. . . . Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrives in Washington. . . . Bills prohibiting football are introduced in the legislatures of Nebraska and Indiana. . . . A blizzard rages in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. . . . Admirers of ex-Governor Altgeld present a testimonial to him; his response denounces Mr. Hanna and claims that Bryan honestly carried Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and California.

Cubans are said to have sunk another Spanish gunboat. . . . It is said that Emperor William will support the Sultan in his project of a council of finance composed of Turks and Europeans appointed by the Sultan himself, and not, as desired by Lord Salisbury, under European control.

Sunday, January 24.

Extremely low temperatures prevail in the Northwest.

Further fighting is reported from Havana. . . . It is reported that Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit Paris and discuss Turkish policies with President Faure.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.



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DR. HUNTER'S LECTURES.

ASTHMA.

This is a disease of the lungs attended by paroxysmal attacks of oppressed breathing. The difficult breathing is caused by contraction of the capillary bronchial tubes. There is, during the attack, a wheezing sound in breathing, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and more or less cough. It breaks up by coughing up a quantity of mucus from the lungs. In some this mucus is light and frothy, but in others thick and heavy and yellowish in color.

Once asthma has taken possession of the lungs, it settles into a chronic disease, and the attacks occur from time to time at intervals of uncertain duration. In some the fits are every ten days or a fortnight, while in more severe cases they may recur every night on lying down or early morning before getting up.

It is a common disease at all periods of life from early infancy to old age, and is more frequent in men than women. There are three distinct classes of cases. First, those arising from fog, dust, smoke, fumes of various kinds, ipecacuanha, the odor of hay, the smell of the stable, etc. Second, those caused by eating foods which undergo fermentation and produce irritation of the pneumogastric nerve, or by sudden application of cold to the body, or excited by sudden and deep emotion, or occurring every three or four weeks. Third, asthma complicating chronic bronchitis, heart, disease or pulmonary tuberculosis.

The appearance of those suffering with asthma is very characteristic. The face bears the sign of distress. The shoulders are elevated, the stomach distended, the tongue coated, and the eyes red and prominent. There is inability to rest horizontally in bed or to walk up a hill. Many are unable to lie down at all during the attack, but are forced to sit bolstered up in bed or a chair, anticipating death by suffocation to end their misery, which is relieved finally by a copious heavy expectoration from the lungs.

Most asthmatics know by their feelings when an attack is coming. The curative treatment of the disease is widely different from the mere relief of the distress of the spasmodic attack. It requires thor-

ough regulation of the entire system and the removal of the patient from all harmful surroundings which excite irritation in the lungs. The air he breathes must be dry and free from malarious impurity. The food wholesome, nutritious, and easy of digestion; the clothing of pure wool and sufficient to protect the body and limbs from any sense of chilliness. The stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and other natural functions must also be regulated to put the body in the best condition for exerting the natural healing powers of the system. This being done, the cure of asthma is comparatively easy. By mediating the air the patient breathes we not only prevent the spasmodic attacks, but subdue and heal the bronchial inflammation on which most asthmatic cases depend. The inhaled remedies require to be adapted to the particular form of the diseases and to the condition of each case. Treated in this way immediate relief and permanent cure can be attained in almost every case of asthma. If it be complicated by heart disease, or with tuberculosis, cure necessarily depends on the nature of the heart affection and the extent and stage of the tuberculosis malady. My sanitarium at Netherwood, N. J., affords special advantages for the curative treatment of asthma and other lung cases by the uniform temperature maintained, the medicated air-chambers provided, and the constant supervision of the resident physicians. If for any reason, however, the patient is unable to go to the sanitarium, he can be treated with the same remedies in his own home and have a hundredfold more certainty of cure than by any other treatment known to medical science.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 14

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 355

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DR. RAINSFORD'S WARNING TO THE RICH.

STARTLING vigor characterizes the discussion over the use and abuse of wealth, occasioned by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford's warning against "ostentatious entertainments." Dr. Rainsford is pastor of St. George's (Prot. Epis.) Church, New York city, and his parishioners include J. Pierpont Morgan, Seth Low, and many other persons of great wealth and high standing in society. A large number of his parishioners were on the list of those invited to a *bal masque* to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin at the Waldorf Hotel. Advance reports in the newspapers placed the cost of the function as likely to reach \$250,000. Dr. Rainsford's advice to persons asking it became public property, and he authorized the following statement of his views:

"I believe that the giving of lavish entertainments by the rich is at this time politically, socially, and ethically unwise. I do not wish to be understood as condemning any persons or warning against any particular entertainment. I speak generally, and because I believe that those who have wealth should not at this time give the demagogues assistance in spreading the feeling of discontent among the poor.

"The political importance of New York is threatened by the attacks which have been made upon her in the West, and ostentatious entertainments and extravagance would furnish fresh texts for further attacks.

"I think the commanding political importance of New York has decreased in the last fifteen years, and I think the time has come for something to be done that will check, instead of increasing, this loss of influence. A large part of the country's population is crying out against existing social conditions, and ostentatious display here in the East would only widen the breach between this section and the West.

"Never were the lines between the two classes—those who have wealth and those who envy them—more distinctly drawn. No longer ago than November 3 more than 6,000,000 persons expressed their conviction that the existing conditions were unsatisfactory. Whether we like it or not, it is an incontrovertible fact that a large portion of our population is discontented, and does

not hesitate to express its feelings. Extravagant entertainments draw attention to and accentuate existing social differences and to the widening chasm between the rich and poor.

"With want on every side, contributions to charitable societies decreasing, and applications for aid increasing, it is most unwise now to offer texts to social demagogues and political extremists by ostentatious display.

"I believe in social entertainments; but there should be a reasonable limit to display and a reasonable time chosen for it. Money is not the root of evil; the love of money is. That text is directed against the envious poor man as well as against the selfish rich man. To gratuitously increase discontent by accentuating the poverty of the unfortunate in such days as these is an action greatly to be deplored."

Dr. Rainsford, in an interview of later date than subjoined comments, insisted that people were not envious of great wealth, honestly made and properly employed, but that they were angered by the sudden, unscrupulous way in which some vast fortunes are made by legislation, franchises bought or stolen, etc. He referred also to the escape of the rich from proportionate taxation and the expenditure of American-made fortunes abroad. He added:

"I hold there is a reasonable element in the discontent, warning us of our large obligations and helping us to unite in strenuous effort to remedy our unnecessarily bad conditions. There is, on the other hand, a foolish and hurtful discontent that angrily and destructively wants to attempt the impossible. The first inspires the statesman. God send us such! The second fires the agitator. Yet even he can do us good, for let us never forget that the only really dangerous element in agitation is the injustice that lies at its root. Remove injustice and you cut the nerve of agitation and make the agitation unprofitable."

Newspapers in several of the large cities have published interviews on the subject with members of all classes of society as a feature of recent issues. Some of the differences of opinion are reflected in the editorials adjoined:

Society Must Recognize the Truth.—"It is a sober fact, which was evident in the last election, that a very large percentage of the people of this country are dissatisfied with the existing order of things and have some vague idea of a political change that would lead to a fresh distribution of wealth. They look upon those who have accumulated capital as possessing an unfair advantages, and some of them question whether anybody has a right to the exclusive possession of property at all. It is easy to say that all this is fallacious; but a priest who goes in and out among the poor in the slums of New York and knows the bitterness of their suffering can hardly refrain from uttering his warning when Dives flaunts his idle opulence in Lazarus's face.

"Nor can there be any doubt that what they see and read of the extravagant life of the idle rich, at home and abroad, accounts for much of the antagonism against the Eastern centers of wealth that found such frequent expression in the Bryan campaign. In this way a few thoughtless people can do an immense amount of mischief. They mean no harm and from their own point of view may be doing none. But the point of view of those who look on is altogether different and much less complacent. This is a truth that society must recognize. Not even in New York is society truly represented by the vulgar rich, but if it tolerates and encourages the vulgar rich, it allows them to appear as its representatives and it suffers the odium that belongs to them."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

Alarmists and the Way of the World.—"While we can not deny to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford a perfect right to advise and lecture his congregation as his sense of duty prompts, we believe that in using a harmless enough ball as a text for a jeremiad upon the present attitudes toward each other of the 'classes and masses' he has done his utmost to precipitate the very conflict which he fain would avert. While seeming to preach moderation he has overstepped the bounds of prudence. If we stand upon

the edge of the volcano he describes, it is not for him to push and shove.

"Were it possible for Dr. Rainsford or any other reformer to make the world over again, to satisfy the equation of the rich and the poor, to abolish all extravagant display and wretched poverty, then indeed would be his opportunity to discuss how far one might entertain one's friends or give way to mirth without being laid open to the charge of heartlessness. Unhappily, the millennium is not at hand, and, since the rich must always be rich and the poor poor, it seems forbidden to hold the rich up to reprobation and incite the poor to discontent.

"Suppose the rich are driven under cover by ill-advised alarmists, then the distribution of their wealth ceases. As it is, one man gives a great hospital, and the masons and builders, the carpenters and cabinet-makers, the hodcarriers and mortar-mixers, rejoice in that some share of the benefaction will come their way. A woman gives a great ball, and the caterers and florists, the modistes and mantua-makers, the cabmen and footmen, are glad because some of her bounty will pass into their pockets.

"It is the way of the world. Shut all the light and mirth and music and splendor out of it, and what a dreary place of resort it would become for masses and classes alike!"—*The Herald, New York*.

Missed the Point.—"The Journal" applauds Dr. Rainsford's protest, but questions the propriety of the grounds upon which he bases it. He has narrowly missed taking a great, an historic position, but the miss, tho narrow, is complete. The bitter destitution and the unexampled luxury of the age are the results of common causes. Whatever calls attention to both at once, vividly, emphatically, will draw attention to the causes and perhaps aid in the discovery of a remedy. In this way the coming ball may prove of public service, and yet, if Dr. Rainsford has been correctly quoted, he opposes the festivity lest it perform that very service. He does not deplore the social conditions which make it immoral, but fears lest it may call attention to those social conditions and give demagogues—i.e., those who hope the future has better things in store than the present—a text.

"On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined—that is, except to its proper sphere in our best society."—*The Journal, New York*.

"Dr. Rainsford seems to be of the opinion that, in order to convince the people that poverty prices, pauper wages, and unparalleled business depression are best for all, it is only necessary for the very rich to cease from making a lavish display of their resources. This shows very clearly that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford is not in touch with the people, knows nothing of their views, and has no sympathy whatever with their desires. And he is so far a politician of the slim-jim and side-whisker variety that his main purpose in criticizing the social 'functions' of the wealthy is to preserve the political supremacy of New York State."—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

The Economic Argument.—"There is no economic defense of extravagance. The money put upon a masked ball gives employment to costumers and florists; and the same money spent on a model tenement-house for the poor gives employment also and to full the same extent. But the labor product in one case fades and falls in a night; while in the other case it ministers for years to the comfort and uplifting of men.

"The economic argument thus falls to the ground. Vanity and self-indulgence appeal to it in vain for justification. There may be a valid defense for these, and it is not the rich alone who seek and need such defense, but justification can not be found in this hoary-headed bit of cant that extravagance in self-indulgence feeds and helps the poor. The money of the wealthy is not so vexed for want of employment that it must needs expend itself in idle folly and display. But how many among those of even moderate means, looking to little things of the same nature as equally sinful with the great, are able to point fingers?"—*The Republican, Springfield*.

"It is nobody's business what a man does with his money so long as he behaves himself and respects the rights of others. The man who gives a ball that costs him \$200,000 is entitled to the same freedom of action and the same security against intrusion from meddlers as the workingman who gives a little dinner-party that costs him \$10. It is strictly his own affair, and nobody's business but his own. The difference of extravagance in the two cases is one of degree and not of kind."—*The Mail and Express, New York*.

"Envy feeds upon very many things, and probably the descriptions of the coming ball have excited not a little resentment in many minds. Still, so long as the hosts and guests who will be at the masquerade do not care to spend their money where it will do more good, and this is their own business, ought not the dissatisfied who covet their neighbors' jewels to be glad that these neighbors are not miserly! And upon this question there is divided sentiment, tho the majority, of course, believe that the rich who spend the most annoy the poor the least."—*The Journal, Boston*.

Justice the Remedy.—"Ruskin is not a recognized authority on political economy, but he expressed a truth of the science in a terse way when he said that wealth wasted in riotous or luxurious living did not put food in the mouths of the poor but took it out of their mouths. The word 'wasted' well expresses the disposition of wealth devoted to useless expenditure.

"Every dollar represents real wealth produced by labor, and when it is consumed in luxuries and non-productive service, private and public servants, it is taken out of the fund available for the necessities of labor in the production of new wealth. The stock of capital is reduced that much. If the extravagance of the few is a good thing, the extravagance of many would be a better thing, and it is easy to see the exhaustion of capital and the collapse of society in the general application of the principle.

"But to warn the wealthy against the ostentatious display of wealth because it excites envy and discontent is to whip the devil around the stump. The real evil is the unjust distribution of products which places vast wealth accumulation in the hands of the few. Ostentatious display and extravagance are mere natural concomitants of this fundamental wrong. . . .

"The remedy does not lie in charity, altho that is a necessary expedient, or in assumed humility and economy, but in justice. Fair adjustment of the conditions of industry, with just distribution of earnings, would remove not only the incitement to disorder but the underlying cause of discontent."—*The Republic, St. Louis*.

AMERICAN CONSERVATISM THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.

AN interesting view of what is styled "the saving grace of America," enabling her "to carry through an experiment in government which has been the wonder as well as the admiration of the civilized world," appears in the London *National Review* for January, under a new department of staff correspondence headed, "The Month in America." The survival of our cumbersome electoral system and the short session of a Congress whose successors have been elected by popular vote, is attributed solely to the love of governmental tradition. This clinging to institutions of the past leads the writer to assert that there is a side of the American character but little known or understood by Europe and especially by Englishmen. We quote further:

"It is not appreciated that there is a great conservative force in this country which acts as the balance-wheel to the body politic at every emergency. A sociological study of the American race presents a most remarkable problem. It is the most emotional of all the modern white races. Nor is this surprising when one considers the causes which have brought this about. Here were a people who had to battle for their existence from the very start; who, as a mere handful of colonists, had to fight Indians and wild beasts and nature in her most savage moods, who by sheer determination and courage conquered a continent so vast that no man could dream of its possibilities, and who won their own freedom. This resistless energy, this feverish desire always to be pushing ahead, this inborn passion to meet obstacles only to overcome them, to grapple with problems which the rest of the world sedulously avoided, made them high-strung, quick-witted, nervous, emotional. The average American rather takes pride that the race is nervous, because that is synonymous with alertness. He would resent the charge of being emotional, and he does not realize that he is, but the fact remains all the same. Due to what he is, and has done, the development of the race has made an intensely patriotic, self-reliant, and assured people, always conscious of their own power, which they naturally overestimate. Yet with it all there is this strain of conservatism, and like some

of our most cherished virtues we only appreciate it when a great emergency brings it to the surface. Europe watched Mr. Blaine's marvelous antics for years, thinking always that he was playing to the gallery, and wondering how long the dangerous game could be continued without some of the players getting hurt. But, thoroughly as Mr. Blaine understood the temper of the great masses, he ignored the remnant of conservatism which was to prove his undoing. For years the country followed him, superbly blind to consequences, contemptuous of the opinion of the world. This was not the confidence of the bully, serene in his strength and the weakness of his victim. It was rather the reckless audacity of the youngster of matchless courage and superabundant vitality, who, never having known defeat, is ready to stand up before all comers, unable to conceive even that he may at last meet an adversary stronger and more resolute than himself. It was the conservatives who defeated Mr. Blaine. They were slow to move, as conservatism always is, but the Mugwump movement in Massachusetts voiced the sentiment. It took form, it spread, it accomplished its purpose. It was the conservatives who stood by Mr. Lincoln and made it possible for him to carry through his great work and preserve the nation. And, again, in this year, we have once more seen conservatism assert itself. Mr. Bryan was not defeated by Republicans or Democrats. He was defeated by men of all parties and all classes allying themselves together because they feared he proposed a remedy too radical.

"In considering American policies the conservative factor should be estimated at its proper value. One must always remember that the first ebullition is an emotional one, that the wave of, one might almost call it, hysteria sweeps over the country like a fire on the stunted and withered grass of a western prairie, and like the fire, it must be allowed to burn itself out before it can be extinguished. But when the conflagration of the plains approaches too close to the civilization of the cities and endangers them, the resources of modern society are at hand to check it and stamp it out. When one of these social or political waves reaches the danger-point the force of conservatism acts as the check."

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY PROBLEM.

THE Government has a railway problem on its hands in the shape of effecting a settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads. The problem has engaged congressional attention again and again, but it has become acute by reason of the maturing of bonds issued by the Government in aid of the Union Pacific lines. After an exhaustive debate the House of Representatives (January 11), by a decisive majority of 66 votes, refused to pass what is known as the Powers refunding bill, which proposed to issue long-term bonds extending terms of settlement over a period of about eighty years. Thereupon foreclosure proceedings were instituted in the courts as a means of securing to the Government the value of its mortgage, which is a second lien upon property of the road.

Foreclosure proceedings will produce two alternatives: Shall the Government accept a bid from parties willing to purchase the road at foreclosure sale or shall the Government itself take the road?

With the first alternative in view, the Attorney-General announces that he begins foreclosure proceedings, having come to an agreement with a reorganization committee of capitalists to the effect that a minimum bid shall be guaranteed by them. The right of the Attorney-General to enter into such an agreement is, of course, questioned by the opponents of this method of settlement. Bills to create a commission, which shall include the Attorney-General with the secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior, and to which power shall be given to settle the whole problem, are being pushed in both Houses.

Advocates of a sale to private parties dwell upon alleged evils of government ownership thus to be avoided, asserting that the Government will do well to get out of the railroad business with comparatively small loss. There is a first lien of over \$60,000,000 to pay, the Government's mortgage does not cover the completed

line, and it could not be successfully operated with the opposition of private branches and competitors, they say. On the other hand it is claimed that no better opportunity to try government ownership could be offered, that there is no necessity for letting the property go to private parties at a loss, that the present operation of the road under a receivership is evidence of the practicability of governmental operation, and that on a basis of actual value the Government will profit and the people, in the territory served by the road, will, at the same time, escape the burdens levied by overcapitalization at the hands of private parties.

Foreclosure proceedings will extend over some time, and it is by no means certain what the present Congress will do beyond the killing of the funding bill. We quote newspapers on a large number of the phases of the interesting problem:

The Attorney-General's Statement.—"Upon the defeat of the funding bill in the House, the President directed the Attorney-General to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railway Company, first making the best arrangements obtainable for the protection of the Government's interests. Following the lines indicated in his last report, the Attorney-General began negotiations with the reorganization committee. On Thursday, January 21, an agreement was made which will result in immediate steps to foreclose. The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the Government against the risk of sacrifice of its claim by a sale at a price which would leave nothing substantial after paying prior liens. This protection is now assured by a guaranty that the Government shall receive on its lien on the aided portions of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific lines, including the sinking fund, not less than \$45,754,000. The sale will be public, so that the Government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of four and a half million dollars cash was on Thursday deposited with the United States Trust Company of New York by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, as security, according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agree to bid par for the sinking fund, if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale.

"Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the Attorney-General and Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will on Friday, January 22, be presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in all the districts, and whose consent to their filing is necessary because the receivers in charge of the property are made parties defendant. They are original bills, and not cross bills, in the pending suits.

"Whether they will proceed as independent bills or be ordered to stand as cross bills in the pending suits will be determined by the judge, but in either event the result will be practically the same, viz., the sale of the property under the Government's lien as well as under that of the first mortgage. The bills will be filed



THEY'RE BAKING IT AT CLEVELAND THIS WEEK.

—The Journal, Chicago.

in the districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. Separate bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific are in course of preparation. These will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

"The proposed arrangement was submitted to the government directors before it was closed. They all recommended its adoption. Their general opinion was thus expressed:

"The Government can not prudently longer defer the settlement of this matter. The Union Pacific system has already been much curtailed and its revenues have been permanently reduced. Reorganizations of allied and neighboring properties have either been accomplished or are in train for early consummation, and the breaking up of the entire Union Pacific system has been and is steadily progressing. It therefore seems to us inexpedient, if not dangerous, to neglect this opportunity of realizing the sum offered and thus expose the Government to a continuous depreciation of its security."

"It is believed that there will be higher bids; but if not, an estimate shows that, crediting amounts already received from the company, the Government will at least realize a sum equivalent to the principal of the subsidy bonds, with interest at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from their issue to the average date of their maturity, or about 3.45 per cent. from date of issue to January 1, 1897.

"The minimum of \$45,754,000 guaranteed the Government is in cash, so that all relations with the property will terminate upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale.

"The course to be pursued with respect to the Central Pacific has not yet been determined."—*Attorney-General Harmon to the Press Associations, January 22.*

The Debt and Proposed Settlement.—"The statement of the Treasury Department at the beginning of the present year shows that the total amount of bonds outstanding against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, which are both included in the settlement agreed upon, is \$33,539,512. The United States had paid interest on these bonds, in excess of the amounts repaid by the companies in transportation service or by cash payments out of net earnings, to the sum of \$36,442,676, making a total gross indebtedness to the United States of \$69,982,188. From this must be deducted the sinking fund in the United States Treasury, which on the first of the present year was \$17,062,663. The net claim on the two companies by the United States was, therefore, at the beginning of the year \$52,919,525.

"All of this sum was not strictly due, because more than half the amount of the bonds had not matured. The total amount of principal past due or maturing January 1, 1897, was \$13,040,000. On the 1st of January, 1898, there will fall due \$17,342,512, and on the 1st of January, 1899, the remainder, \$3,157,000, will mature. The interest paid by the United States on all the principal is 6 per cent., and that will have to be paid on \$20,499,512 until the maturity of the bonds.

"By the arrangement made the roads are to be put up for sale and the trustees for the reorganization agree to bid in cash the face value of all the bonds issued and about $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. annual interest from their issue to the average date of their maturity, the lump sum of the bid being \$45,754,000. That is to be the minimum amount, and in security a cash deposit of \$4,500,000 has been made by the reorganization committee. As the sale is to be an open one there is possibility of a higher bid, of which the Government will get the full benefit. The government representatives, however, regard the settlement as an advantageous one. Out of the lump sum received in cash the Government will have to meet the unmatured bonds as they fall due and pay the 6-per-cent. interest on them until maturity. The net loss to the Government on the entire transaction will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

"The Central Pacific and Western Pacific companies' debt to the Government is not included in this arrangement. The principal of the debt of these companies is \$27,855,680, the interest paid to the beginning of this year, after deducting repayments by the companies, \$38,100,889. Deducting the amount in the sinking fund to the credit of the Central Pacific the net obligation of the companies to the Government at the beginning of the present year was \$58,942,104."—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

Government Should be Saved from Uncertainties of Ownership.—"The liens upon the property prior to the government mortgages amount to about \$64,000,000. If no purchaser can be found who is willing to pay more than that sum for the roads the

Government must sacrifice its claim or become the purchaser of the roads itself. The loss of a very large amount of money or government ownership and operation of the roads is the apparent alternative which confronts the country, unless the bill providing for a commission to settle the controversy be passed.

"The loss of the Government's claim, or the assumption of government ownership, would be a national misfortune. While Populistic platforms have demanded that the Government shall engage in the railroad business the great body of the people believe that this is not one of the legitimate functions of Government. Foreclosure proceedings will doubtless be characterized by the leisurely deliberation with which great railway properties are sold under legal process, and before the day of sale is reached it is possible that some reasonable scheme for the protection of the Government may be adopted by Congress. Chairman Powers, of the Pacific railroads committee, is reported as saying that a commission of not over five members, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, might settle the whole matter sooner than it would be settled by Congress. If, however, a majority of the House adhere to the opinion which they entertain at present, that the Government can save its lien under foreclosure, the commission proposition will fail. There ought to be enough statesmanship in Congress to save the Government from entering upon the uncertainties of government ownership of the roads."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

A Crowning Mercy to Get Anything.—"This bid is already guaranteed, and while it does not make the Government whole for the money advanced it pays the original sum, with interest from the date of the subsidy bonds at the rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Government has paid six, so that the loss will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the interest paid. The crowning mercy is that we get anything, while it is just cause for exultation that all our relations with the property will be terminated. If we can close out our interest in the Central Pacific on terms as good we will do very well.

"Our experience with these railroads ought to be sufficient warning to the people that Uncle Sam is not a good business man, and that whenever he goes outside the line of his duties he gets the worst of it. His wicked partners invariably pluck him. The fact is, our Government is the very worst in the world for carrying on paternalistic enterprises or entering upon business partnerships with private individuals. Other nations have a responsible head, and can act in emergencies with promptness and efficiency. We have three heads, each independent of the other, and on questions not involving party fealty all inclined to show their independence."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Congress Should Interfere.—"The Attorney-General of the United States has instituted proceedings in foreclosure by which the Government's claim against the Union Pacific Railroad is to be sold to a New York syndicate at 65 per cent. of its face. This bargain, quietly entered into by the Executive authority at Washington, involves a loss to the Government and the people of over \$23,000,000. Is this so small a sum that it may be lightly tossed away?

"A halt must be called on this contemplated step. The time has come and the opportunity is presented for the Government to insist upon every dollar nominated in the subsidy bonds. The colossal frauds which distinguished the building and early operation of the road have at last effected their perfect work upon the interests of innocent stockholders, and exposed the practical worthlessness of those claims. The door has thus been closed to considerations of leniency on their account, and it remains for the Government to proceed to collect its due with unsparing hand.

"To say that the Government's second mortgage is not worth more than 65 per cent. of its face is to say what nobody can prove to be true. It has been said over and over again in the debates on the funding bills that the mortgage was not worth a dollar—that the prior lien consumed the whole value of the mortgaged property. But here already is a syndicate in the field placing a value of \$45,700,000 on the second mortgage claim, and with no competing bids in sight or likely to come in sight to force its figure to the highest point.

"The Executive authority has been ill-advised. It appears to be more in fear of escaping the dreadful possibility of government acquisition of the property than interested in recovering the full amount of the people's claim. And the Huntington and trans-continental interest note the fact and are taking advantage of it.

Congress should intervene to prevent the sacrifice of \$23,000,000 of the public money; and if worse comes to worst the Government can take the road and make the experiment in public operation, which must ultimately be made to satisfy a growing demand among the people."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

The First Cost of Government Ownership.—"By consolidation of various roads, the bond-aided line of the Union Pacific, about 1,400 miles in length, is part of the Union Pacific 'system' of 8,000 miles. The government mortgage, and a second mortgage at that, is on the main line only from Omaha to a point five miles west of Ogden, and on the Kansas Pacific division to a point 39½ miles west of Kansas City. It does not include the terminals at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, and Ogden. In the case of the Central Pacific, which, as now constituted, embraces a system of 1,360 miles, the Government has a second lien on but 860 miles, of which less than 200 miles is within the State of California, and of which no part has a connection at San Francisco. The greater part of the Central Pacific line on which the Government has a second mortgage runs through the desert lands of Utah and Nevada, 'where for a distance of 500 miles there is not a single habitation and not a particle of local traffic.' On the expert testimony of Mr. H. A. Taylor, a former commissioner of railroads, 'taking July 1, 1897, as the date of average maturity of the subsidy bonds, and assuming that the companies, under existing laws, will pay up to that date the same amounts they paid between 1887 and 1892 (which, of course, they have not done), the cost on July 1, 1897, of the roads would closely approximate the sum of \$186,000,000. This would be an average of \$77,716 per mile for all of the aided roads on which the Government can foreclose,' and would merely be the first instalment of that very extensive transaction needed to set the Government fairly up in the business of running a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. It is emphatically not a transaction in which the people of the United States have any disposition to engage."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Pacific Railroad Magnates' Vicious Operations.—"The operations of the Pacific Railroad magnates have been so completely exposed that every one may know what to expect of them. Under the acts of 1862 and 1864 subsidies were granted to the Union and Central Pacific roads of large quantities of land, and of government bonds at rates from \$16,000 a mile in the level country to \$48,000 a mile in the mountain country. The Government originally had first mortgage security for its bond subsidies, which amounted to about \$65,000,000, but the railroad people induced Congress to postpone its lien to another one of equal amount. The construction of the roads was done under *Crédit Mobilier* methods, which have been fully exposed, and which form almost the worst scandals known in the history of the country. The owners accumulated vast fortunes by making outrageous contracts with themselves. They systematically defaulted the interest on the Government's bonds, and have continuously endeavored to get rid of the government obligation altogether. Their methods have been forced on the attention of the public in California, in their securing a charter from the last Kentucky legislature, in the attempted Santa Monica harbor job in the last Congress and in other ways. They meet exposure by assaults on those who endeavor to prevent further wrong-doing. . . . It is time for the American people to assert their independence of such domination."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

Equivalent for Sacrifices.—"The strict sense of justice of the people may be offended by any proposition to settle the difficulty that seems to ease the way for the roads; the practical business sense must approve of any arrangement that will save the government interests and prevent conditions even worse than the present ones. If the matter is to be viewed from a sentimental standpoint, then there should also be remembered that the construction of the Pacific roads was an enterprise of the greatest national importance. Not only did they open the immense Western territories to settlement, paying in this indirect way many times the amount of the subsidies, but their construction also had a great military value and a wholesome political effect. The great enterprise was called into life in 1862, when the Southern States were in rebellion against the Union and when the danger was imminent that the Pacific States would join them. There is no doubt that the proposition to build an iron highway across the plains and mountains to unite and tie together the

remote Eastern and Western parts of the country had much to do with obviating the danger. If the United States has brought great sacrifices for these roads, it has not been without equivalent."—*The Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa.*

Should be Operated on Actual Value Basis.—"The only income of the roads must be their receipts for transportation of passengers and freight, and if the present inflated capitalization is maintained the transportation charges must be kept high enough for fifty years to come to pay not only operating expenses but also interest and sinking fund for all bonded obligations. If the patrons must bear this burden then the lower the rate of interest exacted the better it would be for them. But if the whole burden could be lifted at once a great obstacle to the expansion of the West would be removed. And the advantages that would accrue to the entire country from the development of hitherto neglected resources would alone more than counterbalance any loss within a very few years. . . . Whatever agreement the Government may enter into in settlement of its claims, it owes it to the patrons of the Pacific roads to insist as a fundamental condition that the lines be operated on an actual value basis and additional stock and bonds be issued only to represent additional capital actually invested."—*The Bee, Omaha, Nebr.*

"The net earnings of the Central Pacific, as shown by its reports, have averaged \$5,000,000 per annum during the past five years, while those of the Union Pacific last year were only about \$300,000 less. The Central Pacific Company is leased to the Southern Pacific, a company different in name but identical in interest. The lease is a subterfuge which the Huntington crowd have resorted to in order to depreciate the value of the Central Pacific line by diverting its traffic to another line owned by them. The net earnings of the two roads are stated to be about \$9,000,000 a year, which would be sufficient to pay 3½ per cent. interest to the Government as well as the interest on all other mortgaged indebtedness and still leave something for a sinking fund. . . . Both public sentiment and justice are united in the demand that the Government shall exact from the Pacific railroad barons a settlement as fair and full as the circumstances will permit."—*The News, Baltimore.*

LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF THE DRINK PROBLEM.

A PRELIMINARY report of an investigation into the workings of liquor laws in various States is contributed to the February *Atlantic* by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. President Eliot, President Seth Low of Columbia University, and James C. Carter, of New York, are members of a self-constituted Committee of Fifty which has taken up the study of different aspects of the drink problem. Sub-committees to investigate the physiological, the legislative, the economic, and the ethical aspects have been appointed. The sub-committee on legislative aspects, composed of the three gentlemen above named, employed Dr. Frederic H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., and John Koren, of Boston, to do the work of investigating in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana. From the data collected by these gentlemen (to be published in detail soon) President Eliot reports conclusions regarding prohibition, state control, license, and tax systems of dealing with the liquor traffic. Of Prohibition, President Eliot writes:

"Prohibitory legislation has succeeded in abolishing and preventing the manufacture on a large scale of distilled and malt liquors within the areas covered by it. In districts where public sentiment has been strongly in its favor it has made it hard to obtain intoxicants, thereby removing temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excesses. In pursuing its main object—which is to make the manufacture and sale of intoxicants impossible, or disreputable if possible—it has incidentally promoted the invention and adoption of many useful restrictions on the liquor traffic.

"But prohibitory legislation has failed to exclude intoxicants completely even from districts where public sentiment has been favorable. In districts where public sentiment has been adverse or strongly divided, the traffic in alcoholic beverages has been sometimes repressed or harassed, but never exterminated or rendered unprofitable. In Maine and Iowa, there have always been counties and municipalities in complete and successful rebellion against the law. The incidental difficulties created by the United States revenue laws, the industrial and medicinal demand for

alcohol, and the freedom of interstate commerce have never been overcome. Prohibition has, of course, failed to subdue the drinking passion, which will forever prompt resistance to all restrictive legislation.

"There have been concomitant evils of prohibitory legislation. The efforts to enforce it during forty years past have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths, and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators, and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences, and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation. Through an agitation which has always had a moral end, these immoralities have been developed and made conspicuous. The liquor traffic, being very profitable, has been able, when attacked by prohibitory legislation, to pay fines, bribes, hush-money, and assessments for political purposes to large amounts. This money has tended to corrupt the lower courts, the police administration, political organizations, and even the electorate itself. . . . All legislation intended to put restrictions on the liquor traffic, except perhaps the simple tax, is more or less liable to these objections; but the prohibitory legislation is the worst of all in these respects, because it stimulates to the utmost the resistance of the liquor-dealers and their supporters.

"Of course there are disputed effects of efforts at prohibition. Whether it has or has not reduced the consumption of intoxicants and diminished drunkenness is a matter of opinion, and opinions differ widely. No demonstration on either of these points has been reached or is now attainable after more than forty years of observation and experience."

"The main advantage of local option," reports President Eliot, "is that the same public opinion which determines the question of license or no license is at the back of all the local officials who administer the system decided on." He adds that the Missouri provisions seem to be the completest and justest of all:

"In Missouri a vote may be taken at any time (but not within sixty days of any state or municipal election) on demand of one tenth of the qualified electors, town or city voters having no county vote, and *vice versa*, and the vote being taken not oftener than once in four years; but in counties or municipalities which have voted for license, no saloon can be licensed unless the majority of the property-holders in the block or square in which the saloon is to be situated sign a petition that the license be issued."

Dr. Eliot's report appears to find a taxing system preferable to the license system. He reports a general agreement that licenses should be limited to one year. The Massachusetts limitation of the number of licenses to the population (1 license to 1,000 inhabitants, except in Boston where 1 may be issued for every 500), and restrictions in Missouri (no license within 500 feet of a public park) and in Massachusetts (no license within 400 feet of a schoolhouse), are commended. The courts as licensing authorities, especially where judgeships are elective, are adjudged objectionable on account of the liability to suspicion of yielding to improper influences. A recent Massachusetts law vesting in the mayor of any city the appointment of three license commissioners, each to serve six years, one retiring every second year, is said to provide "a tolerably stable and independent board, without violating the principle of local self-government." The report declares that every licensing authority should have power to revoke a license promptly and should always have discretion to withhold a license. The report further says:

"There are also grave inherent objections to the whole license system when resting on the discretion of commissioners, which the experience of these eight States can not be said to remove. No other element connected with a license does so much to throw the liquor traffic into politics. It compels the traffic to be in politics for self-protection. It makes of every licensing board a powerful political engine. A tax law avoids this result, and is so far an improvement. The Ohio law is a case in point."

Under all sorts of liquor laws it has been found that there is great difficulty in getting the courts to deal effectively and

promptly with liquor cases. The report states that experience shows that the penalty of imprisonment prevents the obtaining of convictions in liquor cases. Laws for the protection of informers have only been effective in some instances. Interstate transportation of liquor has been the cause of much unsuccessful state legislation.

It is pointed out that tables of arrests for drunkenness may or may not be satisfactory evidence of the effect of certain kinds of legislation, owing to different bases on which they are compiled and because of local conditions of administration, etc.

The report states that there is at present no American legislation which effects the desirable elimination of private profits from the liquor business. It, however, credits the South Carolina dispensary law with a diminution of public drunkenness, and says of it further:

"The South Carolina dispensary law well illustrates the theoretical difficulties which beset liquor legislation. It proposes to maintain a highly profitable state monopoly of the sale of intoxicants. The revenue purpose is extremely offensive to prohibitionists; yet this motive appears plainly in the practical administration of the law, as well as in its theoretical purpose. Thus, for example, the state dispensers sell the cheapest kinds of distilled liquor, because it is more profitable to sell that liquor than any other, the tastes and capacities of their customers being considered. Again, the law does not prohibit the manufacture of distilled, malt, or vinous liquors, but, on the contrary, in some respects encourages those manufactures within the State. The fundamental conception of the law is distinctly antagonistic to the theory that liquor-selling is sinful or unholy; for the State itself assumes the whole of that business and takes its profits. Altho supported by Prohibitionists at the time of its enactment, it flies in the face of all logical prohibitory theory. It has been enforced with a remarkable degree of success, but at great cost of political and social antagonisms."

The report concludes that almost every sort of liquor legislation creates some specific evil in politics. "The traffic being attacked by legislation tries to protect itself by controlling municipal and state legislators." High-paid offices created by liquor legislation become objects of political contention, and the multitude of offices created to execute the liquor laws furnishes the means of building up a political machine. The report also deplores a tendency to violate local self-government by charging the state constabulary with executing liquor laws, a practise which has been effective to some extent in several States.

Regarding the success of liquor legislation in promoting temperance, the report says:

"It can not be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance. Legislation as a cause of improvement can rarely be separated from other possible causes. The influences of race or nationality are apparently more important than legislation. That law is best which is best administered. Even when external improvements have unquestionably been effected by new legislation, it often remains doubtful, or at least not demonstrable, whether or not the visible improvements have been accompanied by a diminution in the amount of drinking. Thus, a reduction in the number of saloons in proportion to the population undoubtedly promotes order, quiet, and outward decency; but it is not certain that the surviving saloons sell less liquor in total than the previous more numerous saloons. Again, it is often said that restrictions on drinking at public bars tend to increase drinking at home or in private, and there is probably truth in this allegation; but comparative statistics of public and private consumption are not attainable, so that it is impossible to hold a well-grounded opinion on this point. The wise course for the community at large is to strive after all external, visible improvements, even if it be impossible to prove that internal, fundamental improvement accompanies them."

ALLEGED DISTORTION IN AMERICAN HISTORIES.

TWO complaints of the distortion of history as taught in schools of the United States have been recently made, one by Samuel Smith, a member of the British Parliament, the other by the New York *Sun*. The former blames the histories for being the cause of much of the hostile feeling entertained in this country against Great Britain; the latter criticizes the movement

in the old Confederate States to exclude all text-books on American history except those written by Southern authors.

Mr. Smith's strictures occur in a magazine article entitled "America Revisited," which has been published in pamphlet form. He discovered on the part of a great many Americans a true affection for the old country, but he found also unfriendly Irish and German elements and inflammable mixed nationalities, and he does not underestimate the sensitiveness of Americans regarding the "Monroe doctrine." He says:

"There is, unfortunately, one cause which underlies much of this irritation. The history books taught in the public schools too often give the children of America the impression that the main events in human history are the American War of Independence, concluded in 1783, and the war with Great Britain of 1812-14. It need not be added that Great Britain appears in those histories always in the wrong, and the Americans always right. There is not pains taken to show that the best men in England protested against the policy of George III. and Lord North, and that the British nation to-day esteems George Washington as much as do the people of America. It is not explained that the England of last century was governed by the aristocracy, and that the England of to-day repudiates the fatal policy of the eighteenth century as much as do the citizens of the United States. These truths gradually become clear to all educated Americans, especially to those who visit Europe. But the children of the ignorant foreign population get no correcting education afterward. The newspapers they read perpetuate these prejudices, and there is consequently created a permanent mass of ill-feeling against Great Britain. I spoke of this to several Americans, who felt the force of it, and I think the time has come when this subject might be approached by the best men and women of the United States as they approached the subject of arbitration. It must be apparent to all right-thinking people that it is unchristian to sow seeds of enmity in the minds of the young against other nations, especially when closely allied in blood and religion. And I am in hopes that the churches in America will before long take this view themselves."

The Sun, January 25, devotes about two columns to "American History Distorted for Southern Use," from which we quote in part:

"For several years past there has been a significant movement in the old Confederate States to inculcate in their schools a spirit of sectional hostility to the States which saved the Union from disruption.

"This movement has been in charge of the Confederate Veterans' Associations more especially, and the means by which its purpose is to be accomplished is the exclusion from the schools of

all text-books of American history written by Northern authors, and the substitution of histories by Southern authors only. About two years ago the United Confederate Veterans' Historical Committee unanimously adopted a report which described the use of our standard school histories to be an evil, 'active steps for the correction' of which should be taken. It accordingly prepared a list of eleven histories, and recommended them 'without hesitation' as 'suitable for present if not permanent use' in Southern schools and families, to replace the 'objectionable books.' Others of the same character were announced as in preparation.

"We have taken the pains to procure and examine carefully these Southern histories of our common country, written for the avowed purpose of giving a peculiar mold to the sentiment of the children of the States which tried unsuccessfully to break up the American Union. Our first observation is that they treat the history of the Republic by States rather than as a whole. Next, they all distinguish sharply between 'Southerners' and 'Northerners,' as if they were two distinct peoples, attributing the Civil War to the aggressions of the 'Northerners' on the 'Southerners.' The march of the Union troops to enforce Federal authority and rescue Federal property from would-be secessionists is spoken of as an 'invasion.' . . .

"Here are a few examples of this bitter Southern sentiment taken at random from the different books:

"That the people of the North should so soon become horrified at an institution [slavery] which they themselves once countenanced, and allow their opposition to it to assume the character of a fanatical hatred, would indeed be a very problematical question of itself alone; but when one remembers the innate intolerance of the people—narrow and lacking in breadth of judgment and liberality of opinion, together with the old nature nurtured in the mother country and transplanted to American soil, and which did not change nor alter itself with its changed surroundings and conditions—then the question is no longer a problem. . . . This American Puritan could not appreciate that broad, liberal, free civilization that was developing the South, for it seemed to be rich where his was poor. Its prosperity was a marvel and a wonder to him; the very gladness of its life contrasted sharply with his own, which a narrow creed had settled into such hard places."

"The natural and necessary product of a noble civilization is a noble and a princely manhood. Consequently the slaveholding States, by sheer force of a superior intellectuality, dominated the National Government and affected the character of all legislation by the impress of their masterly minds. The inevitable effect of this upon the North was to create and to foster that feeling of jealousy that naturally existed, to add fuel to the fires of slavery agitation, and to widen sectional lines."

"Consequently the Southern people would have indeed been traitors to all history had they done otherwise under the circumstances" [in trying to secede].

"After a while the politicians [Northern] thought it wise and prudent to take advantage of the Abolitionist doctrine of 'the sin of slavery,' and engrafted it into their creeds and platforms as a popular catchword to increase the opposition to the South, which was aggravated by a growing jealousy of her civilization and prosperity."

"It was bitter [for the Northerners] to confess that the Southern leaders were better generals, and the Confederate armies, tho so much smaller and badly equipped, better soldiers than the hosts they so often defeated."

"Thus ended the long and arduous struggle which the South made for the rights which she had under the Constitution, and in this struggle those who wore the gray and stepped to the inspiring strains of 'Dixie,' under the banner of the Southern cross decked with its stars, have made their uniform a symbol of the sublimest courage of the soldier and the truest devotion of the patriot."

"We have given enough of these quotations to show the purpose of these so-called American histories. It is to justify the 'lost cause'; and to that end indisputable facts and records are perverted and falsified. This partizan bias is made manifest from the very beginning, and it continues throughout. Instead of being simple narratives of facts, as such text-books should be, they are partizan pleas in defense of the secession movement, whose animus is betrayed in the frequent expression of mere opinions and prejudices. They are written to make out a case, not to instruct American children in the actual history of their country. Thus they are wholly unlike the text-books of American history in general use in our schools, from which all mere partizanship, unless it be purely American, is carefully excluded. The offenses against historical truth and the historical spirit are so constant and so flagrant that it would be a waste of words to point them out particularly, and correct the obvious misstatements. . . .

"We shall not undertake to follow these Southern accounts of the Civil War. They are all written from the Southern point of view peculiarly, and frequently are colored with bitter Southern prejudice, sometimes with feminine spitefulness. The Union armies are described as 'ruthless' in their devastating progress, and the usual and necessary course of war as pursued by them is pictured in a way to provoke a revengeful spirit in Southern youth.

"Naturally this spirit of resentment lingers among the generation in the South which was engaged in the long and fierce conflict, but, of course, it is wholly incompatible with the judicial and impartial temper which should control the historian. Its manifestation in these books is only important as indicating a desire to perpetuate feelings of animosity which are important, except so far as they may bring injury to the old Confederate States by segregating them in sentiment from the rest of the Union, and thus hindering their progress in prosperity and civilization. Reasonable men in those States can not regard such an attempt to isolate the South with other feelings than disapproval."



"AND THE CAT CAME BACK."

—The Evening Telegram, New York.

INCREASE OF CITY POWER IN CONGRESS.

AN increase of city members in the new Congress is noted as a significant result of the late election. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* brings out some facts regarding city representation, considered to be "usually of a conservative and restraining character." Whether the result be viewed wholly as a result of the increase of voting population in cities, or due in no small degree to the character of the issues involved, these are the facts according to *The Sun's* correspondent:

"In the Fifty-fourth Congress New York has 9 representatives in the House, Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3, Boston 2, Baltimore 2, San Francisco 2, Cincinnati 2, Cleveland 2, Buffalo 2, New Orleans 2, Pittsburg 1, Detroit 2—one in the Senate and one in the House; Milwaukee 2, and Louisville, St. Paul, and Minneapolis 1 each.

"In the next Congress, tho there has been no redivision of districts anywhere, the representation of the cities, with the exception of New York, has been increased, or at least of the cities generally. The representation of New York remains numerically, as heretofore, tho the Senator-elect, Thomas C. Platt, is actually a resident of that city, as was William M. Evarts, the Republican succeeded by Senator Hill in 1891. Chicago will have 8 representatives, 1 in the Senate and 7 in the House. Philadelphia will have 6 representatives, 1 in the Senate and 5 in the House. Boston will have in the House 3 members instead of 2, and Cincinnati will have 3 representatives instead of 2, 1 in the Senate and 2 in the House. Indianapolis, which has 1 representative only now, will have 3 in the next Congress. St. Louis will have 3 representatives, San Francisco 2, Brooklyn 5, Newark 2, New Orleans 3 instead of 2, Omaha 2, Nashville 2, Denver 2, Baltimore 2, and Galveston and Richmond 1 each.

"The next Senate particularly will contain a larger proportion of 'city men' and a smaller proportion of statesmen from the rural districts than any previous Senate for many years. When Benjamin Harrison, the last Republican President, began his administration in March, 1889, the Fifty-first Senate, over which Levi P. Morton presided, contained no representative of any one of these large cities, or rather no resident of either one of them: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Boston, Milwaukee, or Richmond. In the next Senate all the important cities of the country will be represented by residents, and the number of very small towns having members will be largely diminished. . . .

"The great majority of the voters of the United States live in country districts, not in large cities or towns. The total vote at the recent election exceeded 14,000,000. Less than 4,000,000 of these voters were residents of cities having 25,000 population or upward, and fully 10,000,000 electors were residents of minor towns and villages, particularly in the South where cities are few. The increase in city membership in the next Congress is considerable, but it is not as large, relatively, as the increase in the influence of city members, for by reason of the greater experience of these Congressmen, they will in the allotment of committee appointments exercise even greater influence than is shown by their increased number."

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

BY ignoring Armenian and Cuban "concurrent" resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress President Cleveland has set the judiciary committee of the Senate to work to find out whether concurrent resolutions require the signature of the President. The committee's report takes the ground that the nature or substance of a resolution and not its form controls the question of its disposition. If the resolutions contain matter properly to be regarded as legislative in character and effect, they must be presented to the President for approval; otherwise they need not be. This does not seem to throw any light on the question of whether "the legislative power" of Congress extends to the recognition of foreign governments, but the committee's conclusions have informing interest. We quote from the New York *Tribune's* summary:

"The precise question presented involves the construction of the phrase, 'to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary,' and these words relate more to the mere form of the 'order, resolution, or vote,' as otherwise every action of Congress, other than those pertaining to adjournment, would have to be presented to the President, as Congress consists of two Houses, and can not act or speak as such without the joint or concurrent action or otherwise expressed consent of

both bodies. A more acceptable construction would be that no 'order, resolution, or vote' need be presented to the President unless its object-matter is legislation, to which the Constitution expressly requires in the first instance the assent of both Houses—matter to which such assent is constitutionally necessary. In other words, the phrase 'to which the concurrence may be necessary' should be held to refer to the 'concurrence' made 'necessary' by the other provisions of the Constitution, and not to the mere form of the procedure; so that no mere resolution—joint, concurrent, or otherwise—need be presented to the President for his approval unless it relate to matter of legislation to which the Constitution requires the concurrence of both Houses of Congress and the approval of the President—in other words, unless such Congressional action be the exercise of 'legislative powers' vested in Congress under the provisions of Section 1, Article 1.

"A history is given of joint and concurrent resolutions through the various Congresses from the first to the present. With respect to concurrent resolutions, it is pointed out that for more than a hundred years they have been uniformly regarded by all departments of the Government as matters peculiarly within the province of Congress alone. They have never embraced legislative provisions proper, and have not been deemed to require Executive approval. This construction of the Constitution, acquiesced in for a century, must be deemed to be the true construction, with which no court will interfere.

"In conclusion, it is held that the clause in the Constitution which declares that any order, resolution, or vote must be presented to the President, to 'which the concurrence of the Senate and House may be necessary,' refers to the necessity occasioned by the requirement of the other provisions of the Constitution, whereby every exercise of 'legislative powers' involves the concurrence of the two Houses; and every resolution not so requiring such concurrent action need not be presented to the President."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN EFFORT TO EXPLAIN.

"PHWAT's the good av a theaty?" asked Mr. Rafferty, who had been devoting some reading to international topics.

"Null," replied Mr. Dolan; "it's sometimes harrud to kape the shtraight av a quarrel an' be sure who's in the roight an' who's in the wrong. A theaty makes it plain as day, an' fur thot it's a good t'ing."

"But how does it work?"

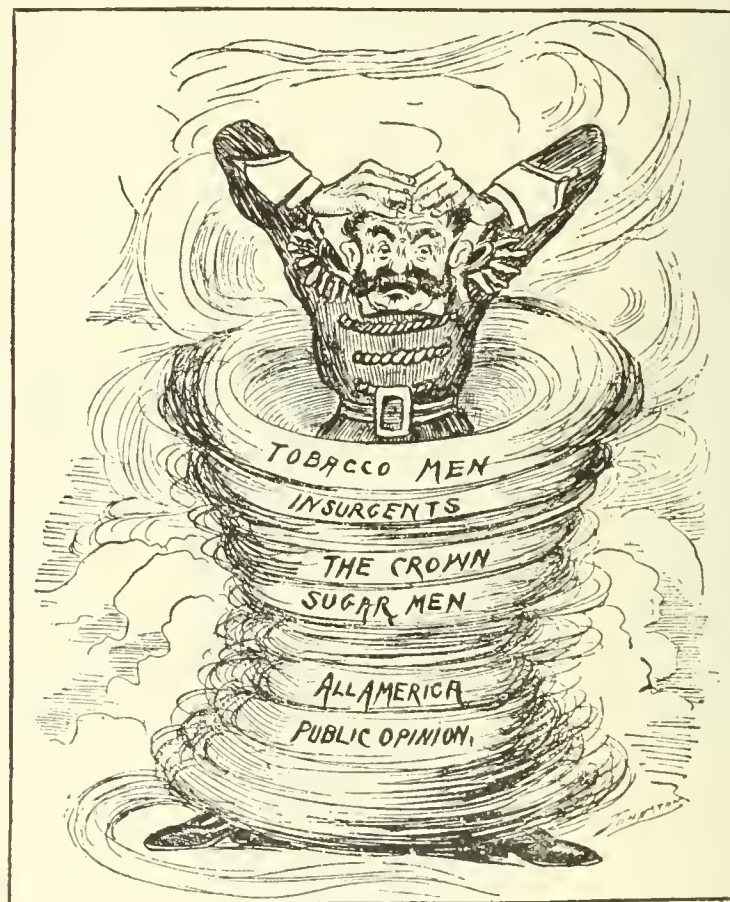
"Supposin' you an' meself wus two governmints an' we made a theaty thot we'll hov no foights; nothin' but argumints. An' supposin' Oi git riled at something you do an' shtart in to lick yez."

"Yez couldn't do it, Dolan."

"Oi moight thry."

"An' phwat thin?"

"Then thot u'd be a breach av the theaty an' my part, an' yez could go ahead an' lick me, if ye wor able, wid a clear conscience."—*The Star, Washington.*



BUT THERE ARE OTHER ZONES.

Havana, Jan. 10.—General Weyler has established a military zone around Havana, inclosing a space of five miles on all sides, for the purpose of raising crops for the subsistence of the people of the city, which shows still further to what ends they are driven and how little sympathy and support they can depend upon from the surrounding country.

—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ILLITERACY OF AMERICAN BOYS.

THIS is the rather alarming title that heads a paper read before the Schoolmasters' Association of New York by E. L. Godkin and published as a leading article in *The Educational Review* (January). Mr. Godkin regards it as certainly true that the rising generation is paying too little attention to the speaking and writing of correct English, and he discusses the means that must be adopted to better this state of things. After calling our attention, at the outset, to the importance of language, and to the consequent necessity of cultivating its correct use, he goes on to say:

"I speak with deliberation when I say that there is no civilized country in which, outside the colleges, so little of this is done as in ours; in which the people at large, tho their average speech is better than usual, pay so little attention to their manner of speaking and choice of words; in which so much havoc is made with the language in daily use. I meet every day with men whom we call educated, who do not seem to care how they speak or how they write. Their speech is full of solecisms, and their letters and notes are unpunctuated scrawls, and in their pronunciation the vowel sounds are summarily got rid of. A dialect is being formed to-day under our very noses in New York which bears only a faint resemblance to English, and which you may see illustrated in 'Chimmie Fadden,' a much-read, much-admired book, which has even been dramatized. . . .

"You may depend upon it that there is no defense against bad speech but habitual good speech. If we wish to speak well, we must speak well every day. You can not have what I may call Sunday or holiday speech, as well as everyday speech, like clothes."

Mr. Godkin proceeds to enumerate what he regards as some of the chief causes of this state of things, or, at any rate, some of the chief obstacles to measures for its abatement. They are: first, the fact that, while in Europe correct speech is the badge of good birth, so that every one who wishes to attain any standing in society must master its use, here parents and society are both indifferent, while teachers have constantly to struggle against the influence of the streets; next, the influence of the press, where "style and nicety of expression are the last thing the writer thinks of." "The dialect novels are another evil influence," and, finally, "the carelessness of teachers also counts for much." How shall we combat this tendency? Mr. Godkin answers:

"This, in my humble opinion, can be done by the simple process of making English of more importance either to get to college or get a degree in it. If a boy is made to understand that this is not possible without a good English equipment, that it is one of the things, not only somewhat needful, but more needful than anything else, I think he would begin at an early age to acquire it, for the hope or prospect of college goes back a long way in a boy's years."

This hope, Mr. Godkin notes, is especially strong in America, and if it were generally understood that incorrect English would make entry hopeless, there is little doubt that this would prove a powerful incentive. Says Mr. Godkin:

"Of this desire to enter college much use may be made, as it seems to me. You have it in your power, with the aid of the colleges, to make good English speech and writing seem throughout the country a necessary part of the equipment of a young man who wishes to graduate somewhere, and thus convert the rapidly increasing class of graduates into real guardians of correct speech. You have the scale of importance of studies in your hands. The study of English, too, no matter how much you exalt it, you will never have to defend, as you have often to defend the study of Latin and Greek. No youth will be able to excuse himself for slovenly diction by pleading want of aptitude for languages, or by saying, as he might often say of mathematics, that he had no head for it. It ought to be made absurd and ridiculous

for a boy who can not speak and write his own mother tongue to want to go to college at all. It is not necessary for everybody to go to college. He can stay at home or follow some line of life for which a college education is not necessary. If college education be a prize, therefore, good English should be a condition of the prize, and it would be absurd to treat the exaction of good English as a hardship. Above all, the colleges should be delivered, in large part at least, from the necessity of teaching the mere rudiments of the language. This is not the business of colleges. It is a waste of their funds, and of the time of their professors. They exist in order to make boys familiar with the great master-works of thought, with the best that has been said or written."

In closing, the author gives us a grain of comfort. Things, after all, are better than they used to be with the illiterate American boy. He says:

"That he has improved is shown by the fact that his entrance themes are now better than they used to be. In the matter of the relative importance of studies, he is in your hands. If you do not mend his English, he will be only too glad not to mend it himself. And let me say again emphatically that college is not the place to mend it. College is a place in which to become acquainted with literature. It is not the place to acquire dexterity in the mere daily use of the mother tongue."

"You see, then, that my remedy is simply a change in the scale of importance of studies. I do not say it is a complete remedy, or a remedy easily applied, or a quick remedy, but it seems to be the only remedy within the reach of teachers just now."

LETTERS BY ROBERT BROWNING.

A VOLUME of Browning's letters has been privately printed in London, edited by T. J. Wise. One of these volumes has come into the possession of William G. Kingsland, and he makes a portion of the contents accessible to the public in the current number of *Poet-Lore*. Browning does not appear to have been a remarkable letter-writer, and this fact leads Mr. Kingsland to indulge in some prefatory remarks concerning the decadence of the epistolary art because of the bustle and unrest—the "impetuous bicycle-whirl"—of life in this latter half of the nineteenth century. But if Browning's letters are not adapted for insertion in the "Model Letter Writer," they are very far from being devoid of either personal or literary interest, judging from the samples Mr. Kingsland gives us. Especially, we are told, is this true of the letters written in the forties and fifties, which "awaken, arrest, inspire." Says Mr. Kingsland:

"In those days the poet had not been 'discovered'; the crowd knew him not; the *litterati* mostly passed by on the other side. And so the faithful few who knew the wealth of his work, and felt the stimulus of his friendship, were the richer by many letters of biographical value and rare beauty. In some few cases, too, they reveal the deepest convictions of his nature. But toward the seventies, the crowds began to assemble at the shrine of his genius, and there soon opened on him the floodgates of a correspondence that must have been simply appalling. Interesting as many even of these letters are, it is self-evident that they were dashed off in haste at what must have been truly enough Egyptian task-work, without modicum of straw wherewith to lighten the labor. The truth was that, instead of answering a fool according to his folly, which would mean not answering him at all, Browning invariably replied according to the amiability of his nature; and so ensued the 'task-work' of which he so bitterly complained, and which was of all things most destructive to the art of letter-writing."

"Fortunately, however, new friendships had been formed, and the poet found, as he neared old age, many eager disciples, to whom he became as prophet, priest, and king. To these he occasionally wrote with all the vigor and incisiveness of the earlier days, and with much frankness also. At the same time I can not fail to note a certain reticence; the poet but rarely opened the curtain on the deeper themes of life. His letters mostly concern his work, or describe scenes of travel, or touch on some bio-

graphical incident, thus forming a veritable mine of wealth to the future biographer (supposing him to be lucky enough to obtain possession of one of Mr. Wise's privately printed volumes!)."

Here is one of the poet's letters, written July 16, 1889, concerning his own hotly indignant reply to a brutal remark about his wife made by Edward Fitzgerald:

"As to my own utterance after receiving unexpectedly an outrage, why, like all impulsive actions, once the impulse over, I believe I might preferably have left the thing to its proper contempt. But there was something too shocking in a man, whom my wife never even heard of, 'feeling relieved at her death, he must say'—and I too said what I must. The people who tell you 'his opinion was really on the woman question' talk nonsense. He might have uttered any amount of impertinence about women's work in general, and that of my wife in particular, without getting a word out of me—but, 'to be relieved at the *death* which would stop the work, thank God!' How editor and publisher could let this passage remain in the letter which a pen-scratch would have left unobjectionable, passes my power of understanding. It is noticeable that the passage is immediately preceded by a sign (. . .) that something considered really objectionable has been omitted; this might pass!"

To a friend seeking information regarding Mrs. Browning's life, presumably for biographical purposes, the poet wrote:

"I have nothing to keep back, and will answer any question to the best of my power. But in the other case, the little I confidently can profess to *know* I am forced to be silent about; and how very little that little is appears extraordinary to me, and may seem almost incredible to anybody else. The personality of my wife was so strong and peculiar that I had no curiosity to go beyond it, and concern myself with matters which she was evidently disinclined to communicate. I believe I discovered her birthday—the day, not the date—three weeks ago, when engaged in some search after missing letters. But I can set right certain errors which appear in the printed notices that I have seen. Any help in that way, which is in my power to give, I will give you readily."

And here is his comment on criticisms passed upon a picture by Mr. R. Barrett Browning ("Pen") representing Joan of Arc standing naked by a pool of water:

"I am ashamed at the objection taken by some of the critics to the Eve-like simplicity of Pen's peasant-girl, who before going on to saintliness (which the church still withholds from her) was satisfied with the proverbially next step to it—cleanliness. If they knew anything of Joan's habits even when advanced in her saintly career, they would remember she was no prude by any means. Her favored young cavalier, the Duc d'Alençon, mentions that he had frequently seen her undress, and that '*aliquando videbat ejus mammas quæ pulchræ erant*'—in his very words."

There are a number of references in the letters to Shelley, and of their relations Mr. Kingsland says:

"That Browning was profoundly affected by this poet there can be no doubt; but the lapse of years seems to have alienated him from Shelley the man while rendering him as susceptible as ever to Shelley the poet. This seems to have been brought about by the perusal of certain letters in the possession of Thomas Hook-

ham; which letters appear to have shown in no enviable light Shelley's conduct toward his wife Harriet. In all this Browning was, I think, much mistaken; and Professor Dowden has shown that, whoever was to blame, it was not Shelley altogether. But the reading of the Hookham letters aroused all the chivalry of Browning's nature, as will be seen from the following."

Then follow these two extracts, the latter from a letter December 8, 1885, to Dr. F. J. Furnivall, in response to a request that he (Browning) accept the presidency of the Shelley Society.

Neither the date nor the recipient of the letter from which the first extract is taken are given us:

" . . . I wonder if he [Dowden] has had access to the correspondence of the first Mrs. Shelley with—what was the bookseller's name, he of Bond Street, Shelley's intimate friend? He put them into my hands, and a very decided impression they left with me, the reverse of what I had been prepared for by the biographers of Shelley. Hookham (where was my memory?) offered them to me unreservedly on the only occasion of our interview, and they are all-important for a right view of the case as between wife and husband; the latter being, I hold, at that time of his life half crazy and wholly inexcusable."

" . . . The acceptance of this honor is impossible; it would be tantamount to a profession of belief that what the Browning Society has done so helpfully in my case—mine, who stood in need of it—should now be repeated in the case of Shelley, who, for years, has tasked the ingenuity of his admirers to leave no scrap of his writing nor incident of his life without its illustration by every kind of direct or cross light—not,

I very much suspect, to the advantage of either. For myself, I painfully contrast my notions of Shelley the *man* and Shelley, well, even the *poet*, with what they were sixty years ago, when I only had his works, for a certainty, and took his character on trust. Moreover, I am frightened just a moment after reading your proposal by learning that I was last night 'unanimously elected Honorary President of the University of Edinburgh in the room of Lord Bury'—see *The Times* of to-day. No hint of such an intention had reached me. What is expected of such a president I have no notion; and, if anything more is required than the thanks for the honor, that honor will be assuredly declined. . . ."

Romance and Realism in the Drama.—Beerbohm Tree has an article on "Some Aspects of the Drama of To-day" in the January number of *The North American Review*, in the course of which he says some sprightly if not new things on a well-worn theme. We quote the passage:

"We have passed through a period of undue pessimism, and now the ultra-realistic or morbid drama has in its turn given place to romanticism. Each school has its ardent champions, who, from the formidable bulwarks of their respective newspapers, shoot peas at each other with pleasing regularity. For me, I love them both. I confess I do not share this leaning toward a morbid monogamy in matters of art; the Muses must not be regarded as purely domestic creatures. People talk as tho romance and the problem play were two things of some sudden birth, as tho we had either lately discovered problems, or had been lately born anew in romance. One day we are told that this is the age of the problem play. We are fascinated by Ibsen, by 'The Second Mrs.



ROBERT BROWNING.

Tanqueray,' and are under the sway of the new woman in literature, as it might appear, when lo! the voice goes up in the wilderness, 'How long, how long will this problem business last?' And with a gayety and a suddenness which come of the gods and not of men, down swoops Romance, and again a new world has been discovered.

"But what are the facts of the case? Romance and Realism have always been perennially interchangeable. They never interfere with each other. They are the most polite rivals in existence. They are like those Swiss clocks with a little wooden man and a little wooden woman in a little wooden sentinel box. When it is going to rain and wet the dainty robes of Romance (Romance always has robes), back steps Miss Romance into her little wooden box, and out pops the little wooden man called Realism (and you know Realism always has dragged skirts!). These little gentry—in the clock of the stage—they love each other, but they can never be out together. There is no keeping company for them! Like rival stars, they never appear together—when the one is out the other is in, out of the wet, or out of the sun, as the case may be. They never embrace, but they never quarrel. Let us be patient with the great discoverers who are constantly making comparisons and prophecies and proclamations to thrill that great public who care little whether they are given Romance, or the Problem Play, or the Comedy of Manners, so long as the fare provided be interesting and amusing, amusing in the highest sense of the term; at the apex of its expression reaching beauty, at its base touching burlesque."

PROF. MAX MÜLLER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF FROUDE AND KINGSLEY.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been awakened in the literary journals by the "recollections" of Prof. Max Müller, the well-known scientist and philologist. He has had the good fortune of being on intimate terms with such men as Froude, Kingsley, Arnold, Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Browning, Clough, Macaulay, Grote, Lyall, Darwin, and many other distinguished persons. His characterizations, anecdotes, reminiscences, and pen-pictures shed new light on their life and character. In his article in the January *Cosmopolis* he treats of Froude and Kingsley chiefly, and in the articles to follow others are to be taken up. We quote from his last contribution the following details about Froude's struggle and religious "heresies".

"I knew him first when he was still a fellow of Exeter College. I was at that time often with him in his rooms in High Street, opposite to St. Mary's Church, when he was busy writing novels, and I well remember passing an evening with him and trying to find a name for the novel, which afterward appeared under the title of 'Nemesis of Faith.' I saw him almost daily while his persecution at Oxford was going on, gaining strength every day. He had to give up his fellowship, on which he chiefly depended. I will not repeat the old story that his novel was publicly burnt in the quadrangle of Exeter College. The story is interesting as showing how quickly a myth can spring up even in our own time, if only there is some likelihood in it, and something that pleases the popular taste. What really happened was, as I was informed at the time by Froude himself, no more than that one of the tutors (Dr. Sewell) spoke about the book at the end of one of his college lectures. He warned the young men against the book, and asked whether anybody had read it. One of the undergraduates produced a copy which belonged to him. Dr. Sewell continued his sermonette, and, warming with his subject, he finished by throwing the book, which did not belong to him, into the fire, at the same time stirring the coals to make them burn. Of what followed there are two versions. Dr. Sewell, when he had finished, asked his class, 'Now, what have I done?' 'You have burned my copy,' the owner of the book said in a sad voice, 'and I shall have to buy a new one.' The other version of the reply was, 'You have stirred the fire, sir.'

"And so it was. A book which at present would call forth no remark, no controversy, was discussed in all the newspapers, and raised a storm all over England. Bishops shook their heads, nay even their fists, at the young heretic. And Froude not only lost his fellowship, but when he had accepted the head-mastership of

a college far away in Tasmania, his antagonists did not rest till his appointment had been cancelled. The worst of it was that Froude was poor, and that his father, a venerable archdeacon, was so displeased with his son that he stopped the allowance which he had formerly made him. It seems almost as if the poverty of a victim gave increased zest and enjoyment to his pursuers. Froude had to sell his books one by one, and was trying hard to support himself by his pen. This was then not so easy a matter as it is now. At that very time, however, I received a check for £200 from an unknown hand, with a request that I would hand it to Froude to show him that he had friends and sympathizers who would not forsake him. It was not till many years later that I discovered the donor, and Froude was then able to return him the money which at the time had saved him from drowning."

When Lord Salisbury appointed Froude professor of history at Oxford, the historian said that that was the first public recognition he had received. He felt that critics had treated him unfairly, and Professor Müller agrees with this opinion. He says:

"Whatever he wrote, he had to meet not a single critic only, but a whole army. As far as one could see, a kind of association had been formed for the suppression of his history. Those who were behind the scenes know how certain of his rivals and enemies actually banded themselves together, as if against a common enemy. Now, I remember seeing in *Fraser's Magazine*, then edited by Froude, a review of Green's 'History of the English People,' with pages and pages of mistakes in names, in dates, in facts. Yet the same writers who delighted in picking holes in Froude's 'History' from week to week, from month to month, from year to year, kept up a constant chorus of applause for Green's 'History of the English People'—no doubt rightly so; but why not mete the same measure to Froude also? One of his reviewers openly confessed that if he took the trouble of reading a book carefully, he could not afford to review it in one paper only, he had to write at least five or six articles to make it pay. This *Φρουδοφόνια*, as it was called, went on year after year, but, strange to say, Froude's work was not killed by it; on the contrary, it became more and more popular. In fact, together with his other works, it enabled him to live independently and even comfortably by his pen. Things have come to such a pass that, if we may trust the experience of publishers, nothing sells so well as a well-abused book, while laudatory notices seem to produce little or no effect. The public, it seems, has grown too wise."

Kingsley, according to Professor Müller, was a much stronger man than Froude. He incurred great displeasure by supporting Christian Socialism, and his bitter personal attack on Newman alienated many of his friends. Public opinion was against Kingsley, and he felt his defeat most deeply. The sale of his most popular works suddenly collapsed, and he thought that all his labor had been vain and futile. After his death, however, an extraordinary reaction in his favor occurred, and his books sold in hundreds of thousands. Of his early literary activity, Professor Müller says:

"Kingsley seems to have had no anxieties as a young man at school or at the University, but when he had left the University and become a curate, and, more particularly, when he had married on his small curacy and there were children, his struggles began in good earnest. He had often to write against time; he had to get up subject after subject in order to be able to write an article, simply that he might be able to satisfy the most troublesome tradesmen. He always wrote at very high pressure; fortunately his physical frame was of iron, and his determination like that of a runaway horse. People may say that he had the usual income of a country clergyman, but why will they forget that a man in Kingsley's position had not only to give his children an expensive education, but had to keep open house for his numerous friends and admirers? There was no display in his quiet rectory at Eversley, but even the simplest hospitality entails more expense than a small living can bear, and his friends and visitors ranged from the lowest to the highest—from poor workmen to English and foreign royalties. As long as he could wield his pen he could procure the necessary supplies, but it had to be done with a very great strain on the brain. 'It must be done, and it shall be done,' he said; yes, but the most of his work was done,

and well done, it was like the work of an athlete, who breaks down at the end of the day when his victory is won. People did not see it and did not know it, for he never would yield, and never would show signs of yielding. When, toward the end of his life, a canonry was offered him, first at Chester, then at Westminster, he felt truly grateful. 'After all,' he said to me, 'these stalls are good for old horses.'

Kingsley's religion was pure, practical, and ethical. Work rather than creed was his doctrine. The following characteristic incident shows his sincerity and religious liberalism. His love of nature and knowledge of botany and other natural sciences had produced in him a strong belief in the laws and uniformities of nature, in which he saw the direct embodiment of divine will:

"When therefore [says Professor Müller] after a long continuance of drought the bishop of his diocese ordered him to have a special prayer for rain, he simply declined. He would pray for the good gifts of heaven, offer thanks to God for all that He was pleased to send in His wisdom, but he would not put our small human wisdom against the divine wisdom; he would not specify what he thought was good for us, for God knew best. He had no difficulty in persuading his farmers and laborers that if they had any trust in God and any reverence for the divine wisdom that rules the world they would place all their troubles and cares before Him in prayer, but they would not beg for anything which in His wisdom He withheld from them. 'Thy will be done'; that was his prayer for rain. There was great commotion in ecclesiastical dove-cotes, most of all in episcopal palaces. All sorts of punishments were threatened, but Kingsley remained throughout most respectful yet most determined. He would not degrade his sacred office to that of a rain-maker or medicine-man, and he carried his point. 'In America we manage these things better!' said an American friend of Kingsley's. 'A clergyman in a village on the frontier between two of our States would pray for rain. The rain came, and it soaked the ground to such an extent that the young lambs in the neighboring State caught cold and died. An action was brought against the clergyman for the mischief he had done, and he and his parishioners were condemned to pay damages to the sheep farmers. They never prayed for rain again after that.'"

FOREIGN TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN HISTORIAN.

"THE Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" which Prof. William Milligan Sloane has recently published, and from which, as it appeared in instalments in *The Century*, many extracts appeared in our columns, is in the London *Spectator's* opinion a "really great" and "monumental" work. It thinks that, as in the case of Captain Mahan's work on sea-power, no European historian could have occupied the necessary vantage-point to have written so satisfactory a book. We quote from *The Spectator* as follows:

"Mr. Sloane has added another to the many valuable works which America is now contributing to the clearing up of the history of Europe. In the past Washington Irving, Motley, and not a few others have done great service in the historical field. But almost all that either Motley or Washington Irving, or any of the earlier American historians, have written depends for its value on the relative literary ability of the writers in competition with their *confrères* in Europe. On the other hand, it is not too much to say that no European historian, no matter what his ability, could have dealt with the subjects which they have chosen for their pens with such manifest vantage as Captain Mahan and Mr. Sloane. It was an incalculable gain for historical truth and for the influence of his works that it should be an American naval officer who set forth the position which England and England's navy occupied in the great struggles against Napoleon. It is scarcely less satisfactory that it should be an American historian who undertakes the task of balancing between the adulators and the enemies of Napoleon and of producing an impartial estimate of his career."

The Spectator criticizes Professor Sloane, however, for care-

lessness of statement "as soon as he touches the region of military affairs"; but, despite this, it renders the following judgment of the work as a whole:

"In many respects the book is a really great one. It represents enormous labor, much sound judgment, and most careful balancing with an impartial hand of conflicting evidence. It is monumental in the form and perfection in which it is brought out. We are rather glad than otherwise that it throws into the background Napoleon the soldier, in order to portray in full perfection Napoleon the man and the politician, only using arms as a means to an



By courtesy of *The Bookman*.

PROF. WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

end; but the defect to which we have alluded is not so much a question of military history as of true history. It appears to us to affect the soundness of Mr. Sloane's writing whenever he touches upon a military question."

Professor Sloane recently resigned his position as professor of history in Princeton University to accept the Seth Low chair of history in Columbia University. According to *The Bookman*, it is no secret that, upon the death of President McCosh, Professor Sloane would have been made president of Princeton but that the college traditions required the incumbent of that office to be a preacher. *The Bookman* gives also the following facts concerning him:

"Professor Sloane has had an unusual training for historical teaching, having enjoyed at once broad literary culture, long practise in methods of historical research, and a scarcely less indispensable acquaintance with the world and its affairs. He graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1868, and also studied in Germany, turning his attention at first to linguistic pursuits, and making an especial study of the Latin language and literature and of Semitic. For some time, however, he was the private secretary of the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and aided him very effectively in the prosecution of his investigations. This probably turned his mind to history as his life vocation, for altho he first held at Princeton University the chair of Latin, he soon transferred his efforts to historical work and accepted the post of professor of history in that institution. In 1887 the trustees of Columbia University called him to the Latin chair, made vacant by the death of Prof. Charles Short, but he had

already so identified himself with another line of work that he declined the offer. Since then his name has steadily gained in eminence, and the publication of his latest book has given him an international reputation, the English and Continental notices being remarkably and unusually cordial in their expressions of praise and admiration."

In this country, *The Bookman* thinks, the commendation has been less general than abroad, and attributes this to the fact that the book has not catered to the desire for back-door scandal, piquant anecdote, and personal gossip, with which the public has of late years been led to identify Napoleonic literature.

RISE OF THE POSTER ARTIST.

THE poster fad has to-day, it is said, three monthly magazines devoted to its promulgation. There are artists who have grown famous on their poster designs alone, and there are art collectors who devote all their energies to the collection of such designs. The advertising man and the artist have here joined their interests, and the combined product is one of the most characteristic features of this age of mercantility, as Matthew Arnold called it. A carefully written article in the *New York Sun* gives a number of facts concerning this fad and the artists who have found in it a new field for their talents. We give here an instructive extract:

"The first man to appreciate the possible significance of posters and to work in accordance with his appreciation, was Frederick Walker, who, in 1871, designed a poster for Mr. Wilkie Collins's dramatization of 'A Woman in White.' He wrote at that time: 'I am bent on doing all I can with a first attempt at what I consider might develop into a most important branch of art,' and he hoped for followers in the new line of work. He was disappointed in this, however; the time was not ready for the great street reform that he anticipated, and his own poster was all that came of it. This was in England.

"In France Jules Cheret was the first to bring the poster into prominence, and he is still considered to stand at the head of the poster-makers. Poster magazines enthusiastically refer to him as the 'poster poet' or the 'magician of the brush,' and wax exuberantly eloquent over his 'rich imagination,' his 'dramatic temperament,' and his coloring 'vivid, yet harmonious.' Allowing for some extravagance of statement, which should perhaps be permitted to magazines, one of which announces itself as a 'journal of enthusiasm,' this characterization seems in the main correct. Most brilliant reds and yellows meet side by side upon his sheets, but never clash. He is frequently vehement in his coloring, but never harsh or vulgar. His subjects are usually frolicsome creatures. He is fond of carnival scenes and masquerades, and treats each with a lightness and gayety that are charming. Cheret was quickly followed by two brothers, Leon and Alfred Choubrac, and later by a host of others, among whom are Steinlen, famed for his decoration of 'Le Chat Noir'; Toulouse-Lautrec, with his bold, straggling lines; Grasset, with his stately knights and maids from the days of chivalry; Pal, Bac, Meunier, Lefevre, Bouisset, and Willette. Grasset's work is perhaps best known to Americans by his poster advertising the Napoleon articles in *The Century*. At the brink of an abyss is Napoleon reining in his war-horse. The picture is bathed in a mysterious red and yellow light, in which the figures stand out with vigor. The significance is, of course, that Napoleon has led his army to the uttermost point where victory is possible.

"In England but little heed was paid to the poster in the years between Frederick Walker and Aubrey Beardsley—he of 'Yellow Book' fame. Beardsley was one who saw in the poster a chance to free his art expression from professional restraint. His results have been truly startling. He held that it was as legitimate to conventionalize the human figure as to conventionalize a flower or a tree or anything else. He accordingly made this but one item in his decorative scheme and twisted and turned it into whatever shape his idea of the harmony and balance of the whole decoration demanded. The test of a method is its success. Mr. Beardsley emphasized an idea new in decorative art and one

whose influence it will be interesting to trace. His results have been more grotesque than beautiful.

"In this country four names stand perhaps as those of the leaders—Will H. Bradley, Louis Rhead, Edward Penfield, and Ethel Reed—altho they are so closely pressed upon by E. P. Bird, F. Hazenplug, and perhaps one or two others, that discrimination is difficult. . . .

"This poster work has in it elements that interest, if for no more than their novelty. Should its sole result be the extinction of the lithographic horrors that have so long degraded our streets, its mission will be worthy of men's applause. In Paris, it is said, this has already been in great measure accomplished—even in the matter of play-bills, which are New York's particular art tribulation—so that a person as impervious to all ordinary scraps of beauty as a professional art critic has confessed to an actual enjoyment of much of Cheret's work on the Paris boards. The enthusiasts of the poster-magazines are, however, more ambitious in their prophecies. They announce the arrival of a 'second renaissance,' a 'new birth of freedom for art.' Some of these utterances seem almost deliriously exaggerated. People can hardly hope for much permanent good to what has come to be considered as the highest form of art, the pictorial, from work which, from the very nature of the demands made upon it, must pursue an aim not new, and always false, the aim for effectiveness rather than truth. To quote the 'Conundrum of the Workshops':

"When the flush of a new-born sun first fell on Eden's green and gold,
Our father Adam sat under the tree and scratched with a stick in the
mold;
And the first rude sketch that the world had seen was joy to his mighty
heart,
Till the devil whispered behind the leaves, "It's pretty, but is it art?"

"Applying the question of his snakish majesty to the poster, another may be added: 'And if so, of what kind?' to which it may be replied: 'It seems to us that it is in art of design that the influence of this work will be longest and most helpfully felt, to which arts the scratchings of our first father probably also belonged.'"

NOTES.

MR. LOCKE RICHARDSON'S elation over his discovery that Falstaff's dying words when "a babbled o' green fields" related to the 23d psalm, has been somewhat dampened by a letter from Prof. Edward Dowden, of Trinity College, Dublin, who writes: "Your independent proposal of an interpretation which had been previously made by Mr. S. Neil is very interesting."

THE Burrows Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have entered upon the formidable task of publishing, in "about sixty volumes," the "Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," in the original French, Latin, and Italian texts, with English translations and notes, and illustrated "by" portraits, maps, and facsimiles. Reuben Gould Thwaite, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is to be the editor. There is said to be but one complete set of the Relations in this country, in the Lenox Library, and the great body of them has never appeared in English. Readers of Parkman do not need to be told of the immense historical importance of these papers.

HERE is a list of the titles of some of the books ordered during 1896 of an English publishing firm, and the titles as written by those ordering:

BOOK REQUIRED.	TITLE AS ORDERED.
"Republic of Plato." By Jowett.	"Republic of Flats." By Jowett.
"Murray's Handbook to Algiers and Tunis."	"Murray's Handbook to Algebra and Tunics."
"Across Russian Snows."	"Across the Russian's Nose."
"Boy Hero." By Walsham How.	"The Boy Hero of Walthamstow."
"Aristotle's Masterpiece."	"Harry Stockle's Masterpiece."
"Bog Myrtle and Peat."	"Boy, Muscle, and the Peas."
"Morgan's St. Paul in Britain."	"Morgan's St. Paul in Brighton."
"Play Actress." By Crockett. Pseudonym Library.	"Play Actress, and Cricket in the Pandemonium Library."

REGARDING the claim made by certain critics in England, anent their "discovery" of Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," that recognition of genius here waits upon its recognition abroad, a writer in *The Critic* comes back in the following style: "Thomas de Quincey and Herbert Spencer were appreciated in this country before England recognized them: Robert Louis Stevenson had a host of enthusiastic admirers here before England discovered him; America brought forward Félix Gras, the Provençal romancer, and introduces his 'Reds of the Midi' to England. But we do not think it worth while to keep up an incessant chatter over our acumen, and we have hardly smiled at England's change from scorn of our 'Trilby' enthusiasm to hysterics which far outdid our example. And how about Carlyle? I have an impression that Emerson 'boomed' him in this country long before his own people awakened to his greatness. And did not Mrs. Browning find many of her earliest admirers among us? Yet the English reviewer clings to his 'Red Badge' myth: 'After English praise, the author's countrymen reconsidered their verdict.'"

SCIENCE.

A LABORATORY FOR FREE RESEARCH.

THE great public laboratory for original research, endowed in England by Dr. Ludwig Mond, the eminent chemist, and opened with ceremony by the Prince of Wales and other dignitaries on December 22 last, will doubtless prove a most noteworthy aid to the advancement of pure science. Contrasting it with Nobel's bequest, noticed recently in these columns, *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (January 23) says:

"This, it seems to us, is a much more effective way of assisting scientific progress than the Nobel plan. The opportunity to conduct research with the aid of appliances very often out of the reach of the individual investigator, and with the best scientific advice and supervision, is almost an ideal condition for the student. Dr. Mond's plan is limited to investigations in pure science; but it would be very easy to extend the scope of such an institution to include researches in metallurgy and industrial chemistry, the results of which might and probably would be of great practical value. Only those who have been engaged in such work know how often they have obtained glimpses of possible discoveries, and have been forced by necessity, lack of means, and the demands of daily work to postpone their experiments and investigations; too often, indeed, to abandon them altogether."

The laboratory, which occupies a building next door to the Royal Institution, once the residence of Lord Cowley, is thus described in *The Scientific American*:

"Externally there are only trivial signs of the splendid accommodation that Dr. Mond has provided inside No. 20 Albemarle Street for the men of research. A London *Daily Graphic* representative who recently went over the laboratory found that the numerous spacious rooms extending from the basement to the fourth floor had all been admirably utilized. No fewer than sixteen separate laboratories for research work, each capable of accommodating one or more investigators with their assistants, have been provided, besides a large museum of apparatus and various rooms for special experiments. It is interesting to note how the specialisms into which all scientific research tends to divide itself appear to have been provided for. On the ground floor, for instance, is a fine room specially fitted for the delicate work of organic chemistry—that progressive branch which has given us the myriad useful products of coal-tar and has the loftiest aims, perhaps, of all. You can see in all the beautiful fittings and apparatus the experience which Dr. Mond has borrowed from the great German laboratories.

"At the rear of this is an equally fine room for 'inorganic' research, and between the two a balance-room, where the subtle compounds under treatment by the chemists are weighed down to the tiniest fraction of a grain. Solidly bedded on masses of stone projecting from the walls, nothing short of an earth wave would give them a tremor. When you are weighing to the 5,000th part of a grain, you require precautions of this sort.

"On this same ground floor is a useful little iron-clad den. This is the explosion-room, and the post of observation is at a small hole in the iron door. Down in the basement are rooms for thermo and pyro-chemistry. The latter means research with the all-conquering electric furnace. Great batteries of electrical accumulators are to be found here, and deep down below the level of Albemarle Street we find Lord Cowley's wine-cave converted to the nobler uses of a 'constant-temperature' vault. A beautiful room is the museum of apparatus on the second floor, where everything will awe and bewilder the layman. For here are stored all the fearful and wonderful tools with which the researchers will work. It is a blaze of glass and brass. By the time the visitor has got up to the third floor he gets bewildered with the apparently endless succession of handsome workrooms, all splendidly fitted with teak operating-tables, glazed fume-chambers, slate reagent racks, gas furnaces, blowpipe stands, stoneware sinks, and what not. On the fourth floor it is still the same varied by a dark room for electric discharge observations, and another absolutely black for photographic work. Even the roof comes in; the eternal red gas and blue water-pipes which crawl about every-

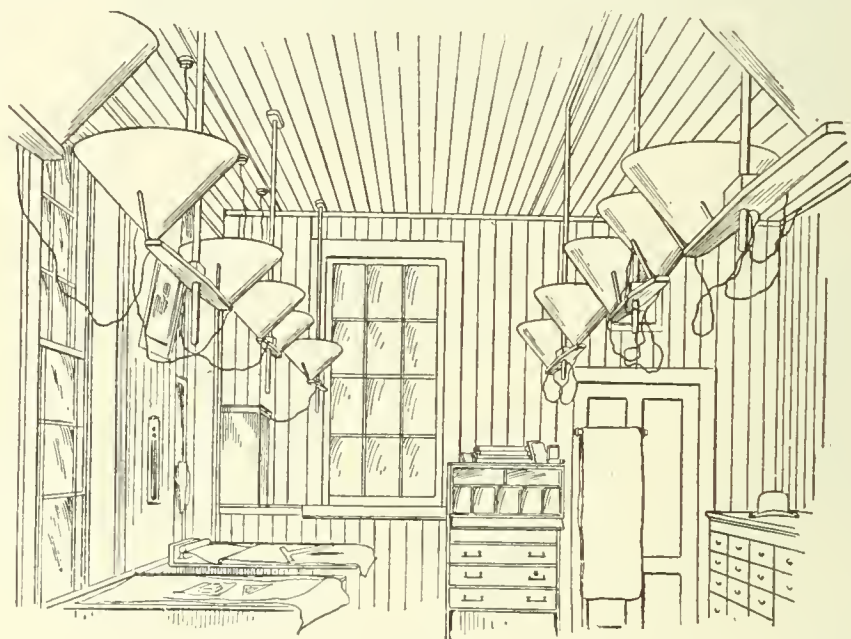
where are found writhing up here. In a word, this is a place where the chemist can be happy. It is kept at the even standard chemical temperature (62° Fahrenheit) throughout by steam radiators, and there is a lift reaching every floor. Dr. Alexander Scott will be the superintendent of the laboratory, and Lord Rayleigh and Professor Dewar its directors."

Of the regulations that are to govern the use of the investigator's paradise *The Electrical Engineer*, London, says:

"Any person desiring to use the laboratory for the purpose of conducting a research must send to the directors evidence of scientific training and previous experience in original research, along with a statement of the nature of the investigation he proposes to undertake. Application should be made in the first instance to the assistant secretary, Royal Institution, from whom further information on the subject of the purposes for which the laboratory is available will be forthcoming. . . . As this is the only institution of the kind in existence, it may reasonably be anticipated that the directors will have somewhat of a task to decide between the applicants desiring to use the facilities offered. Should these prove very numerous, the position will be one of some delicacy, since not only are there no precedents to fall back upon, but there is the consciousness that, besides what is actually accomplished there, the working of the Davy-Faraday laboratory may have indirectly most important effects on the future of science, since a few years of conspicuous success there would almost certainly serve to turn some portion of the stream of public beneficence into the direction of similar institutions and the much-desired endowment of pure research."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY REFLECTION.

IT might be supposed that in lighting a large room, as in a factory, the desideratum is to have as little as possible between the source of light and the space to be illuminated. On the contrary, in a recent successful system, the lamps are completely hidden, the light that reaches the room being entirely



ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY REFLECTION.

reflected from the ceiling. This system of illumination by reflection, which has been successfully used abroad for several years, but which has just been introduced into this country, is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, January 20. The room illustrated is the drafting-room of an engine-building shop in Cincinnati:

"The lighting is done by incandescent lamps, supported by a hanging rod from the ceiling and having a cross-arm below, to each end of which a lamp is attached, but inverted from the usual position. These lamps are surrounded by opaque reflectors, which allow no light to pass through them, but which reflect it upward to the ceiling. In the experimental arrangement which

is still in use, these shades are made of heavy drawing-paper, blue-printed on the outside to render it more opaque. The paper throws the light up to the ceiling, which, together with the side walls and all the furniture in the room, is painted white. The successive reflections from these surfaces result in filling the room with a soft diffused light which casts no shadows, and under which work is so agreeable that the men linger at night over their drawings. Mr. Lane states that the light is better than daylight, softer, more agreeable and restful to the eye, and casting no shadows upon the drawing-paper from any direction.

"Two of the lights are mounted over each drawing-board. The general arrangement of the shades will be apparent from the illustration. . . . If such an arrangement works so well in Cincinnati, where the coal soot must have a very bad effect on the white paint, it should certainly work even better in cleaner cities and towns."

THE DANGER OF COLD, DAMP SLEEPING-ROOMS.

AMERICANS are much derided by their English cousins for keeping their houses too warm. Yet it appears from the following extract from *The Hospital* that our kin across sea sometimes err in another direction. This fact, which has long been patent to visiting Americans, is now commented on by the Englishman's own medical adviser as follows:

"When there is too much water in the atmosphere the person who breathes it is to a certain limited extent deprived of his due supply of oxygen, and an elementary beginning of suffocation is perceived in his chest. Most middle-aged and all old persons have felt this, and all persons also who have weak hearts or impaired lungs. Now the air of bedrooms is exceedingly liable to be overcharged with watery vapor. The most obvious reasons for this are that many bedrooms are never warmed with fires, and that their windows are often left open all day until dusk, and sometimes even to the very hour of going to bed. Let us think of some of the consequences of going to bed in very damp air. A delicate or an aged person leaves a warm drawing-room, say, at half-past eleven, a drawing-room in which there was a temperature of 68°; he enters a cold, damp bedroom, say, at a temperature of 38°. The air in the drawing-room was dry, perhaps a little too dry. The air in the bedroom is saturated with cold watery vapor. The person we are thinking of, so soon as he enters the bedroom, chokes and gasps and coughs for half an hour at least, and sometimes brings on such an attack of asthma, or, as he calls it, 'stuffiness' of the chest, that he can hardly breathe at all. He may even lose his night's sleep, and be ill for some days after such an exposure. Now, common sense says: 'Make an effort to bring the atmosphere of the bedroom nearer in point both of dryness and warmth to the atmosphere of the drawing-room; and then not only will a man feel as comfortable in the bedroom as in the drawing-room, but even more comfortable. He will neither gasp, nor choke, nor cough, but will go to sleep with ease and comfort.' Common sense teaches some people all this. But to those who have no special regard for common sense science tells the same tale, and she speaks with a voice whose authority not even the most learned will question."

Cooling of the Globe as a Primary Cause of Evolution.—"According to M. R. Quinton," says *Cosmos*, "the different modes of reproduction observed in the animal scale—oviparous, marsupial, viviparous—are the immediate consequence of the cooling of the globe. Life appeared on the globe in a high-temperature medium; it had at the outset for its chemical phenomena the temperature of this surrounding medium. The present representatives of this primitive age are the so-called 'cold-blooded' animals; these have undergone an adaptation that, now as then, determines an equality between their internal temperature and that of the medium. But there were some who were not adapted to the fall of temperature which was the occasion of a thermic separation, more and more great, between the exterior medium and the animal chemical substance. The first beings were oviparous. But in the presence of the separation in temperature this mode of reproduction could not exist any longer,

and the animal was obliged to use its own heat to warm its eggs; hence the successive appearance of the marsupial mode, and then the viviparous mode, and the oviparous with incubation. From this theory of the origin of these methods of reproduction, M. Quinton thinks that he can deduce that of the types of mammals and birds."—*Translated for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENTIFIC DISINFECTION.

THE following description of the methods and material of scientific disinfection, especially as carried on in France, is translated from an article on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2):

"To prevent the propagation of contagious diseases, two conditions are necessary and sufficient: the isolation of the persons attacked, and the destruction of the germs that come from them and might infect the places that they occupy and the objects that they touch.

"Experience has shown that for the greater number of virulent agents infection takes place by direct contact and seldom through the air. Thus, in a hospital, if we have an isolated pavilion with a special staff that does not communicate with those outside, we shall surely avoid cases of contagion. This is what has been done in the case of diphtheria at the Children's Hospital [in Paris]. The method of isolated pavilions ought to become general for the majority of contagious maladies.

"But what is practicable for special establishments is not so for ordinary life. Certain hygienists desire that, besides hospitals, paying sanitariums should be established in most cities, and that persons should be compelled to carry thither for care all persons attacked with contagious disease.

"This is hardly practicable; such interference with individual freedom would be unobjectionable in the instance of an isolated case of an exotic pestilential malady whose spread it was noted to arrest; but at the present day, when microbiology is tending to invade the whole province of medicine, it would be logical, if the principle were admitted, to isolate all sick persons; we should have to build new leper-houses for consumptives; we should have to isolate all persons affected with eruptive maladies, and even simple grippe would have to be treated thus rigorously, not to mention the fact that physicians, relatives, friends, and nurses would all be condemned to the same isolation, for they are all certainly agents of diffusion.

"Disinfection properly managed will arrest the spread of most epidemics without recourse to too rigorous methods.

"The physician who visits a sick person need not carry germs with him or take them away. This is simple enough; careful washing with antiseptic fluids is generally sufficient.

"In some rare cases, he must either put on a special garment over his clothes or change the latter before visiting another patient. These exceptional precautions should be taken by nurses and attendants on account of the prolonged stays that they must make with those suffering from the disease.

"Scrupulous cleanliness is the best of antiseptics. For the linen, immersion in a solution of sulfate of copper or of corrosive sublimate is a sufficient means of disinfection. For all easily transportable objects superheated steam may be used in heaters, of which there are several types.

"It has been advised to clean with bread crumbs such delicate articles of furniture as would be injured by liquids or antiseptics.

"The city of Paris uses the heater in its disinfection-service for movable objects, and antiseptic liquids in an atomizer for rooms, etc. Numerous investigations lead us to fear that such sprinkling is of little use. As in spite of this the methods employed generally succeed in stopping the propagation of contagious disease, we must suppose that the washing of floors, as usually practised, is sufficient, and that the walls are rarely infected.

"The method of making sure of the efficiency of any process of disinfection is to place in a room cultures of different microbes and test their virulence after the application of the process.

"This method proves the slight efficiency of sprinkling with antiseptic liquids, as generally practised; nothing will do short of actual washing of the walls with antiseptic water, which would destroy paper and hangings.

"The use of vapors of sulfurous acid produced by burning sul-

fur, which has for long years been considered as a classic among disinfecting processes, is also condemned as insufficient.

"M. Pictet has proposed a method of using this sulfurous acid that constitutes a new and more efficient means. But at present the vapors of formic aldehyd, or formol, seem to give the best results. We have already spoken of this process; we mention it again to speak of some new experiments made by Dr. Bosc, of Montpellier.

"Dr. Bosc scattered on the floor, the beds, and the curtains of a hospital ward, specimens of micro-organisms. He arranged them along a band running from floor to ceiling; he placed them in the pocket of a coat, in the center of a mattress, and he succeeded in destroying the virulent properties of all the microbes, dry or moist."

Among the various conclusions drawn by Dr. Bosc from his experiments, we select the following as likely to be of the greatest interest to our readers:

"The dry vapors of formaldehyd, at saturation, destroy, at the end of five hours of activity, pathogenic germs on dry pieces of linen well exposed to these vapors. The germs are destroyed in all parts of the room in which the vapors are set free, as well as in the adjoining hallways, in spite of their considerable size. . . . The dust of the rooms and their walls are disinfected, and in outside dust from the laboratory or the ground only the spores of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus mesentericus* remain, which makes no difference from the standpoint of practical disinfection.

"Points in direct contact with the vapors of formol are disinfected; when contact is difficult the result is more doubtful; thus of the two specimens placed in a coat-pocket whose flap was turned down, one was killed, while the other resisted. . . .

"The bacillus of tuberculosis was killed in both dry and moist sputum. . . .

"These facts lead us to the conclusion that in order that disinfection should be effective the vapors of formol must come in contact as freely as possible with all points of the object.

"Folds of cloth should be avoided; linen and clothes should be spread out on the ground or hung on lines; the pockets of garments should be turned inside out, and the contents of mattresses should be removed and spread out. After the disinfection, air should be admitted to the room and it may be entered with safety in a quarter of an hour, the windows remaining open. After two days of ventilation no odor will be left, even when the room is shut up.

"We should add that the vapors do not alter the tissues. It would seem that we are in possession of a most efficient agent of disinfection."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PLANTS THAT GIVE LIGHT BY NIGHT.

THE following account of the phosphorescence of plants, which is much more common than most persons imagine, tho few have observed it, is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, January 9) by M. Charles Marsillon. He says:

"The phosphorescent gleam that certain plants and flowers give out in darkness constitutes one of the strangest phenomena of the vegetable kingdom. The illustrious Linnæus was the first to call the attention of the scientific world to this singular phenomenon, which before his time had been unobserved or unknown. While walking in his father's garden on a calm, warm, and fine summer night, he was surprised to see a bunch of *Tropeolum majus*, the common nasturtium, or capucine, that seemed to have flowers that shone with iridescent colors in the midst of the gloom.

'Captivated by the novelty of the spectacle, the future scientist repeated his nocturnal walk many times, and each time he saw the fantastic gleams of the capucine flowers. An electrician of the period, Wilcke, to whom the young Linnæus related his interesting observations, attributed the display to some electric phenomenon, an opinion that was shared by a number of writers who mentioned the curious property.

"Nevertheless, all did not agree on this point; some were of the opinion that this phosphorescence was merely apparent, and was an optical illusion. . . .

"Numerous other flowers possess the strange property observed

in the nasturtium. Among them, the marsh lily, that grows abundantly in the marshes of south Africa, presents the same peculiarities. Erasmus Darwin, who studied this flower closely, regarded it as the most perfect type of phosphorescent vegetables. The assertions of a great number of scientific observers leave no doubt of the fact that certain plants have this singular property of becoming luminous at night.

"A Swedish naturalist, Haggren, carried his love for this new kind of investigation so far as to employ a special watchman to walk about his garden for whole nights and notify him at once of luminous plants and flowers. The scientist was thus able to prove that the phosphorescence was noticed especially after a very sunny day, while it was invisible in rainy weather. The light increased in intensity during July and August; it appeared about half an hour after sunset and vanished at dawn.

"Haggren carried his investigations farther still; he subjected these singular flowers to a microscopic examination to find out whether the phenomenon did not depend on the presence of insects or other organisms. Repeated experiment showed the improbability of this; he found nothing, and concluded that, according to the opinion of Wilcke, the phenomenon had probably an electric origin. He thought, besides, that the pollen of the flower probably played an important part in the production of the light. His opinion seemed to be confirmed by the fact that the flower of the nasturtium, on which he experimented, shone with a brighter light at the time of full florescence.

"Dowden and three other botanists observed the same phenomenon at different times; they reported their observations in the *London Botanical Journal* about 1842. More recently, during the past ten years, Canon Russel has reported the same phenomena. His scientific papers prove that the phosphorescence extends to the leaves of certain plants, those of the nasturtium in particular. This scientist thus proved that the light persists even after the leaves have been detached from the parent stem.

"In September, 1891, he wrote to *Science Gossip* as follows: 'During the evening of June 19, 1889, I was walking in my garden, when, in passing near a marigold, the *Calendula officinalis*, I was struck with the intense light given out by its flowers. I waited several seconds and observed to my great surprise that the scintillating light seemed to play around the petals. I thought that I was the victim of an ocular illusion, so to check my own observations I called several persons and asked them if they saw anything extraordinary.

"Several exclaimed that they saw little flames dancing around the flowers; others could scarcely distinguish them, and only at rare intervals; others still, in spite of sustained attention, could see nothing remarkable. This is without doubt due to the fact that the power of vision varies greatly with observers, the optic nerves being more sensitive with some than with others. The phenomenon, which began to be visible about half-past eight in the evening, lasted a whole hour, with remarkable alternations of great and of decreasing intensity. At certain moments the entire plant became phosphorescent.'

"The *fraxinella*, or *Dictamnus fraxinella*, of which there are three varieties in our gardens, the white, the red, and the purple, seems to excel all other phosphorescent flowers or plants in luminous intensity. This plant secretes in abundance an essential oil that in times of great heat spreads in a thin layer over the surface of the flower and then volatilizes, impregnating the surrounding atmosphere with its vapor. This vapor has the property of becoming luminous in darkness, so that the flowers appear to take fire by contact with the surrounding atmosphere.

"A variety of euphorbia, the *Euphorbia phosphorea*, has also, in a very marked degree, the power of becoming phosphorescent during the night, in the heart of the vast Brazilian forests. In this same country, a sort of grass, which the natives call *khus-khus*, shines, at certain hours of the night, with a bright light. If we are to believe the tales of trustworthy travelers, in some cases horses and other animals browsing on this grass have stopped in surprise to see it suddenly give out light and surround them with flames that envelop their trembling limbs in all directions. . . .

"But if flowers have this strange property in a remarkable degree, other plants among the lichens, mosses, and fungi shine with an equally bright light in the same conditions. In the environs of Dresden, especially, there are several coal-mines where grows a small species of agaric along the shafts and galleries. It

presents to the visitor the appearance of innumerable luminous festoons of changing colors. . . .

"The eminent naturalist Joseph Hooker thinks that the source of this phosphorescence is a slow combustion, without heat, that takes place in the mycelium of the fungi during a continual oxidation of its substance. In northern India, among the agarics that flourish there, there is a cryptogam similar to that of the Dresden mines and equally luminous.

"The *Agaricus olearius*, a common mushroom of the south of France, grows, as its name indicates, on the bark of the olive, even in its smallest crevices. It makes its appearance as a parasite of this tree in the month of November and transforms the trunk of the olive-tree into a phosphorescent mass, producing one of the most original effects that can be met with. . . .

"Quite as remarkable as the preceding is the *Agaricus Gardneri*, the parasite of a Brazilian palm. Its light, a brilliant yellowish-white, may be compared, for intensity and beauty, to that given by the tropical fireflies. Another cryptogam, a native of Borneo, growing like the preceding on various kinds of trees, gives out a light with greenish tints like that of the electric spark. When the natives see this singular light shining in the black night, they flee in terror, believing that they have seen the Evil One. . . .

"We will close by noting the interesting experiments made by Dr. Tulasne on vegetable phosphorescence. He has proved that the light emitted by mushrooms disappears completely in a vacuum or when they are plunged into a vessel that contains only irrespirable gases. He infers from this that, as Hooker asserted, there is a combination between the oxygen of the surrounding atmosphere and a substance peculiar to this plant. Such is the most probable explanation, and the one generally held by scientists, of the singular phenomenon presented by phosphorescent plants."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDISON ON OCEAN TELEPHONY.

THOMAS A. EDISON has not much faith in some current reports regarding coming telephonic communication between Europe and America. He was interviewed on the subject by a reporter of the New York *Herald* recently, with the following result, as related in that journal. Said the reporter:

"If you were backed by a ten-million-dollar syndicate, would you undertake to construct a practical working telephone across the Atlantic Ocean?"

"It is impossible," he replied, brusquely.

"There is a Russian who has telephoned under ten miles of water," I continued, "and who claims that he can easily telephone across the Atlantic Ocean. He is being backed by a syndicate, and it is said that work will shortly be commenced on a submarine telephone cable."

"Without a word Mr. Edison picked up a pad of paper and began to figure and talk.

"Let me see," he began. "The difficulty of telephoning increases according to the square root of the distance. He telephoned ten miles under water, did he? Well, he must have had some little trouble. At ten miles his difficulties are, we will say, one. At twenty miles his difficulties would be four. Then they would run up as follows:

At 40 miles.....	16 times as hard
At 80 miles.....	64 times as hard
At 150 miles.....	256 times as hard
At 320 miles.....	1,024 times as hard
At 640 miles.....	4,096 times as hard
At 1,280 miles ...	16,384 times as hard
At 2,560 miles.....	65,536 times as hard

"This is about the distance across the Atlantic Ocean. Now, if that Russian can tackle and overcome a job 65,000 times as hard as telephoning under ten miles of water, he may possibly telephone across the Atlantic Ocean."

The inventor went on to explain that it is not a question of battery, but of leakage, the overcoming of resistance, and the impossibility of getting rid of the current at the exact time the voice ceases. He concluded as follows:

"I will say this much about long-distance telephoning: If I

could erect poles three miles high I would undertake to telephone around the earth. As you approach the earth, however, the difficulties increase greatly, as they are of such a nature that I am afraid they can never be overcome—at least not with present human intelligence."

Frozen Sweets in Cold Weather.—The practise of eating ices in winter is condemned by *The Hospital*, and women are said to be its chief upholders, altho probably the writer speaks for England alone. He says: "It is ladies who provide ices in midwinter for their guests; and, so far as a pretty wide and careful personal observation can be relied upon, it is ladies who eat the ices when provided. A man, be he young, middle-aged, or old, is rarely, if ever, seen partaking of an ice in the month of December. Is it, then, the fact that blood of woman is of a higher temperature than that of man; that her heart pulsates with greater vigor, that she is less subject to gastric cramps and distressing colics, or to the possibilities of mere collapse due to sudden lowering of the temperature of the body? Not one of these questions can be answered in the affirmative. The blood of woman, instead of being better able to resist the cold than that of man, is less able, the action of her heart is not so vigorous and sustained, her nervous system is much more sensitive, and her stomach more likely to be the subject of cramps, and the intestine of painful colics. Why is it, then, that wherever a party of human beings are assembled under the control and direction of the more conservative sex, whether the occasion be an at-home, or a small dining party, or a public ball, ices anywhere tempt the female palate and are partaken of at the risk of the sufferings we have mentioned, and of others there is not space to mention? It can only be that the female mind is so poor in resources that ices having once been begun, and having been found agreeable to ladies, are brought in as a matter of course all the year round, altho for the winter months they are as unsuitable for the stomach as a muslin dress would be for outside wear."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ACCORDING to a German authority, turbid beer can be clarified by electric light. It is said that if electric lamps are suspended in the fermenting vessels the yeasty matters are rapidly deposited with the resinous, albuminous, and glutinous substances that are always present. The result is due to the light itself, not to the change in temperature.

A BANQUET was given by the Cataract Power and Conduit Company at the Ellicott Club, Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of January 12, to celebrate the successful transmission of power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. It was, according to *The Electrical World*, "one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever held, and was a magnificent success in every way. The attendance, which numbered over 400, included many of Buffalo's wealthiest and most influential citizens and business men, professional men, capitalists, and about thirty eminent electrical engineers and others connected with the electrical industry in its various branches." Speeches were made by Nikola Tesla, Francis Lynde Stetson, and others.

SUNLIGHT UNDER WATER.—"Even where the depth of the sea is 1,580 feet, sunlight will penetrate if the water is very clear," says *Invention*. "Experiments which were made in the Mediterranean near Corsica, eighteen miles from the land, prove this to be the case, and the results were shown by means of photographic plates. The depths to which daylight will penetrate depends, of course, upon the transparency of the water. The Mediterranean is famous for the clearness of its depths, and will admit light to a very great depth. Usually the light of the sun at 150 feet below the water surface is no more powerful than that of the moon, but at 300 feet it is scarcely equal to the glimmer of twilight, and at 600 feet there is generally perpetual darkness. The spotted corals are plainly visible near Mindora in the Indian Ocean at 150 feet under water. The Caribbean Sea, which is of crystal clearness, shows objects at the bottom at a very great depth."

"A SUBMARINE boat for wrecking and exploring purposes," says *The Engineering News*, "is about to be built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, after the plans of Mr. Simon Lake, a Baltimore inventor. The practicability of the design, it is stated, has been proved by experience upon a small boat. The boat will be capable of rising to the surface and submerging at will, and it may be propelled in any desired direction when on the bottom. A door may be opened, through which the occupants, by donning a diving-suit, may pass from the interior to the outside and back again. The boat will be used principally for searching the bed of the ocean adjacent to coast lines and in locating and recovering sunken vessels and their cargoes. It will be about fifty-four tons displacement and will carry a crew of six men. It will be propelled while on the surface by an engine and screw of the ordinary type, and while under water the screw will be driven by an electric motor, taking current from storage-batteries. A searchlight will light up the pathway of the vessel as she moves along the bottom."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MELANCHTHON CENTENNIAL.

THE interest in the approaching quadri-centennial of Luther's great coadjutor, Philip Melanchthon, which occurs on February 16, is rapidly increasing throughout Protestant circles. In Germany the authorities of church and state have been agitating the proposed celebration for many months; and a committee of prominent scholars from all over the Fatherland has arranged for the erection of a permanent memorial building in the city of Bretten, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where the famous savant was born. The building is to be a sort of a museum and to contain Melanchthona of all kinds, such as manuscripts, portraits, engravings, medals, editions of the reformer's works, etc.

The committee has published an appeal addressed to Protestant Christendom in which, in a nutshell, Melanchthon's claim to the gratitude of posterity is set forth. The address speaks of him as follows:

"The humble servant of God; the most learned of the Reformers; the colaborer of Luther; the friend of many theologians and scholars of Germany and other lands; the author of the Augsburg Confession and of the first Evangelical dogmatics; the confessor of the Diet of Augsburg in 1530; the professor surrounded by thousands of grateful pupils; the preceptor of Germany and an authority for the whole learned world; the creator of the evangelical Protestant school system; the author of the numerous constitutions for universities and higher schools; a lover of the arts and a friend of artists; the guardian of treasures of classical antiquity and the advocate of the study of nature; the learned scholar, whose powerful mind grasped theology, jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy, pedagogics, philology, history, geography, mathematics, physics, astronomy, etc.—truly a man whose unique multifariousness constrained even the enemies of the Reformation to pay him the tribute of admiration."

Of the articles which have appeared in America on Melanchthon in recent months, the most scholarly is undoubtedly that of President Ethelbert D. Warfield, in *The Presbyterian and Reformed Review*. The warm words of appreciation here spoken are all the more significant in coming from a scholar who does not share the special doctrinal position of the Wittenberg savant. The writer states that Melanchthon accomplished what the great Erasmus had failed to do, namely, unite the two striving spirits of true religion and true learning. Dr. Warfield asserts that the address of Melanchthon at Wittenberg in 1518, when he, a mere stripling, but withal a leading authority on the Greek, entered upon his duties as professor in the newly founded university, "was the corner-stone of the new education in Germany." Dr. Warfield continues as follows:

"Compayre, the well-known French writer on pedagogy, criticizes Melanchthon as having 'worked more for high-schools than schools for the people,' the latter task being left to Luther and Sturm. But as a scarcely less distinguished writer upon educational topics points out (Oscar Browning 'Educational Theories,' p. 46), 'the division of Christendom wrought by the Reformation left Protestantism without organized institutions for carrying forward the work of higher education, and it was in a large measure due to the labors of Melanchthon that the new learning became a part of the heritage of the Protestant churches. . . . Students thronged his lecture-room. The whole university sat at his feet. He put forth a Latin grammar on new principles; he prepared elementary treatises on logic and dialectics, on rhetoric, on physical science, on psychology, and on ethics. These were of inestimable value to Germany, as yet without schools, schoolmasters, or books breathing the spirit of the new learning.

"Luther finally won for his closest comrade the youthful Melanchthon. It was a strong alliance. All the elements of the age—peasant, burger, and noble rank; political, social, and theological progress; intellectual, moral, and religious thirst—were well represented. Frederick was the strongest political force

in Germany; Melanchthon was not inferior to any contemporary as a man of intellect and learning; Luther was a great glowing soul, aflame with love to God and man, bold, capable, imaginative, simple."

Dr. Warfield's article is not devoid of criticism of Melanchthon. He writes:

"With a noble spirit of fellowship he sometimes showed a weak spirit of compromise, yielding too much to Romanism in the interims, surrendering the Lutheran position on the Will to a semi-pelagian synergism, and again and again showing that he was better fitted to counsel and instruct than to maintain a system or lead a movement."

THE YEAR 1896 IN THE CHURCHES.

IT has been the custom of *The Independent* for a long period to publish at the beginning of each year a review of the religious progress of the year preceding as shown in the annual statistical exhibits of each of the denominations or sects. These exhibits are supplemented by reports and reviews of the year written by prominent members of the sects represented. In its issue of January 7, *The Independent* devoted thirteen pages to this annual exposition of the progress and present situation of the churches in this country. Two of the most important tables are those showing the number of communicants in each of the religious bodies, as reported, and the gains for the year 1896. These two tables united give the following result:

Denominations.	Com.	Gains.
Adventists, 6 bodies	77,293	3,981
Baptists, 13 bodies	4,153,857	85,318
Brethren (River), 3 bodies	3,427	.....
Brethren (Plymouth), 4 bodies	6,661	.....
Catholics, 6 bodies	8,287,048	272,137
Catholic Apostolic	1,491	97
Chinese Temples . . . . .	.....	.....
Christadelphians	1,277	.....
Christians, 2 bodies	120,000	9,750
Christian Missionary Association	754	.....
Christian Scientists	25,000	16,276
Christian Union	18,215	.....
Church of God	36,000	.....
Church Triumphant	384	.....
Church of the New Jerusalem	7,527	121
Communistic Societes, 7 bodies	3,950	.....
Congregationalists	622,557	20,000
Disciples of Christ	1,003,672	80,009
Dunkards, 4 bodies	83,475	2,081
Evangelical, 2 bodies	148,783	2,879
Friends, 4 bodies	116,989	2,278
Friends of the Temple	340	.....
German Evangelical Protestants	36,500	.....
German Evangelical Synod	186,000	797
Jews, 2 bodies	139,500	.....
Latter-Day Saints, 2 bodies	234,000	.....
Lutherans, 19 bodies	1,420,905	30,130
Waldenstromians	20,000	.....
Mennonites, 12 bodies	52,944	5,275
Methodists, 17 bodies	5,653,289	168,776
Moravians	13,617	691
Presbyterians, 12 bodies	1,460,346	1,347
Protestant Episcopal, 2 bodies	645,556	19,276
Reformed, 3 bodies	348,471	4,490
Salvationists, 2 bodies	40,000	6,500
Schwenkfeldians	306	.....
Social Brethren	913	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	1,064	.....
Spiritualists	45,030	.....
Theosophical Society	3,000	500
United Brethren, 2 bodies	271,035	8,085
Unitarians	70,000	1,500
Universalists	49,025	1,039
Independent congregations	14,126	.....
Total	25,342,333	743,333

One of the most interesting facts disclosed by these figures is the remarkable growth of the denomination known as the Disciples of Christ during the year 1896. A gain of 80,009 is unprecedented in a church which until recently was comparatively unknown. The exceedingly small gains of the Presbyterian bodies are due, we are told in a footnote, to better returns than before

reported. The formidable gains of the Christian Scientists, 16,276, are the aggregate gains for six years, since 1890.

Among the individual reports in *The Independent* there are several which may be mentioned because of their special interest. Thus, Mr. F. D. Richards, who writes as the historian of The Latter-Day Saints, says:

"Our numbers are steadily increasing, and we feel assured that when people are converted to a thorough understanding of and a belief in the Gospel of Jesus Christ (which we regard as an absolute panacea for all the ills of mankind), so plainly taught by Him and His Apostles, they are sure to improve in all wholesome and good thoughts, words, and actions. . . .

"Let me impress upon you that our aim is not only to make proselytes of honest seekers after light and truth, but the paramount object is to warn all nations and peoples of the second coming of our Lord and Redeemer, and of the final consummation of His holy will respecting the 'dispensation of the fulness of times,' which objects are very clearly foreshadowed in Holy Writ.

"We are sending new recruits into the missionary fields of America, Europe, and the islands of the seas in answer to repeated calls for information and help, and our elders are meeting with gratifying encouragement in most every field of labor, not being subjected to as much abuse and persecutions as in former times."

The report concerning the Christian Scientists speaks of the increase of 42 "chartered churches during the year and 4 Christian Science institutes." Other statements concerning this body are as follows:

"The increase in church attendance for 1896 has been about 200 per cent. The active ministry of the body composed of official church-readers (these correspond to the ministers in other churches), missionaries and healers, who devote their whole time to the healing of the sick, through the established methods of Christian Science, is over 6,000, and is being rapidly increased by the acquisition of many trained nurses, surgeons, and physicians of high standing from both schools of *materia medica*, as well as many consecrated men and women from the walks of mercantile, social, religious, and literary life. . . . The chief aim of the movement is the restoration of the primitive Christianity of Jesus through the healing of the sick and the reformation of the depraved by *one* and the *same* method. The last year has shown an entire change of attitude on the part of the press and of the thinking world toward Christian Science, both as a religion and a method of healing."

Of the Volunteers of America, a new organization, Commander-in-Chief Ballington Booth writes as follows:

"Of the growth of the Volunteers during 1897 we can hardly write too hopefully. If since the 9th of March, when inaugurated, they have entered over 120 cities, organizing over 150 separate societies, and have raised nearly 450 commanding officers, attracting some 400,000 persons to their meetings monthly, surely it is safe to affirm that such consecrated effort and organized enthusiasm will more than double the radius of its influence and the results of its work during the new year. Surely our army of reformed inebriates will bring steadiness to the step and brightness to the eye of at least double their own number; and we can confidently predict that those of our congregations composed of the wage-earning classes will be so multiplied by the new fields opened as to witness far larger rallyings in 1897."

In an editorial review of these statistics and reports *The Independent* says:

"The great work of the churches is indicated in their conversions and additions to church-membership. The more pervasive the revival influence the larger the accessions and the steadier the yearly growth. Of great revival meetings there were none in 1896; but there must have been, nevertheless, large accessions, because our tables of statistics show a net increase considerably larger than that for 1895. This net increase of well on toward three quarters of a million could not have been made if the additions had not been considerably greater. The number of members is being constantly reduced by death, by expulsion, and other causes; and the figures would cease to climb if these losses were not more than made good by accessions. While the table is less

complete than we could wish, it is evident that the bodies which make the most gains are, first, the Catholic; second, the Methodist; third, the Baptist; fourth, the Disciples of Christ, and fifth, the Lutherans. The Disciples form one of our most vigorous denominations. Its power of growth is astonishing. It must now be classed with the few bodies which have a million and more members. The net gains of the Presbyterian branches, as a whole, are disappointing. That they are so small is due largely to a shrinkage in the Cumberland branch, which drops the estimates of former years for a large number of unreporting churches. The Congregational and Episcopal churches report an increase of about 20,000 each. There are no decreases except in a very few instances, and these are due, not to a decline in numbers, but to better statistics.

"The gain in ministers is swollen by the five-year increase of the Christian Scientists, a body which appears to be growing quite vigorously. It is not improbable that the figures given are extremely liberal. Not only pastors and readers, but also practitioners and healers are included. The total net gain is really about 5,000, which is a handsome increase. We have now a ministerial force of 137,000 in round numbers, with upward of 180,000 churches. The gain in churches is nearly 3,700.

"Who can say that the gains in ministers, churches, and members in what most will agree was an off year are not encouraging? Where is the pessimist who can find in the results evidence of failure and prophecy of decline? Who can consider those magnificent figures representing the grand aggregate of religious forces in the United States, nearly twenty-five and a half millions, and say that religion has no power over the people of the United States? Among all these millions there are no pagans. All but a small fraction are Christians. Making allowance for all possible exceptions, we have considerably over 25,000,000 left, of which two thirds are Protestant and one third Catholic."

THE NEW RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

BY a letter dated at Rome, November 23, 1896, the Pope notified Cardinal Gibbons of the selection of Dr. Thomas James Conaty as a successor to Bishop Keane in the rectorship of the Catholic University of America. Doctor Conaty has since been installed. *The Catholic Union and Times*, of Buffalo, gives what *The Catholic Reading Circle Review* assures us is an "excellent and authentic" sketch of Doctor Conaty's career. From this it appears that he was born in Kilnaleck, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1847, coming to this country four years later. He received a public-school education in Taunton, Mass., and subsequently graduated from Montreal College and Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., being ordained a priest in 1873. The sketch continues as follows:

"An ardent believer in the principles of total abstinence, his influence was directed toward promoting that movement. In Philadelphia, August 4, 1887, he was elected president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He has since then been prominently identified with the temperance cause. In January, 1880, he was assigned to his present charge, the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester.

"For thirteen years he was one of the Commissioners of Education of Worcester. He also served a term of six years as trustee of the Free Public Library.

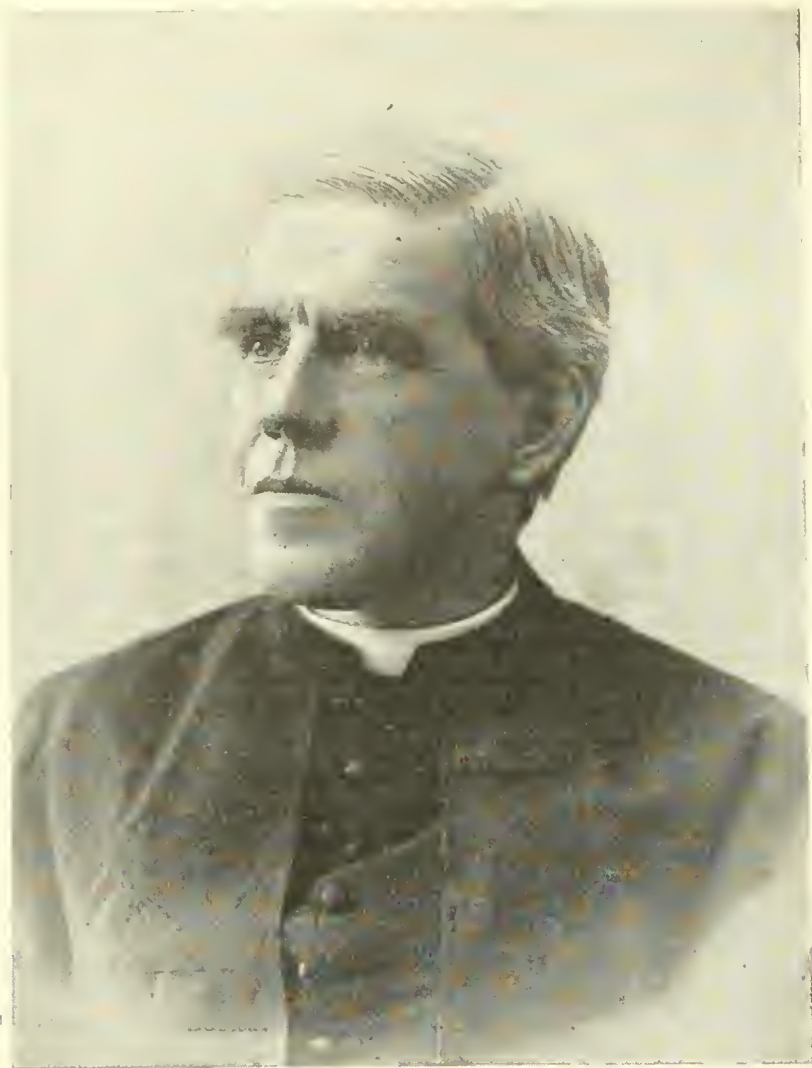
"Identifying himself with the Irish cause in the early days of the Land League, he served as treasurer of the Parnell fund and chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Buffalo and Chicago conventions. At the Philadelphia convention he was the acknowledged leader of the conservative party. He has lectured in all parts of the country on the Irish question, education, and temperance. His pulpit utterances have placed him in the front rank among his clerical brethren.

"He has contributed frequently to the magazines on the questions of education and total abstinence. Besides his many duties, he edits and publishes a periodical, *The Catholic School and Home Magazine*.

"At the centennial of Georgetown University in February, 1889,

the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. In October, 1894, he was selected to read a paper before the conference of Unitarian churches at Saratoga on 'The Catholic Church in Its Relation to Temperance.' This paper made a deep and favorable impression at the conference.

"Since the inauguration of the summer-school movement, his



By courtesy of *The Catholic World*.

REV. THOMAS J. CONATY.

great talents and splendid energies have been directed toward promoting the cause. For the past four years Dr. Conaty has acted as president of the Catholic summer school on Lake Champlain."

Dr. Conaty is further said to be "a thorough American in his sympathies and education," and to be among the foremost orators on the American platform, with "striking physique," "commanding presence," and "a musical voice of much power."

POPE LEO AS A POET.

POPE LEO XIII. has written a new poem, an ode on the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis. It is the longest poem he has yet written, consisting of nineteen four-line stanzas. The verses were read out—fortunate poet!—by the Archbishop in the Cathedral at Reims last Christmas Day.

The London *Academy* in a brief review of the poem refers first to verses written by Pope Leo when he was but twenty years of age and seemed to have premonitions of early death. Says the reviewer:

"The cracked-plate theory applies also to a sickly constitution—it often lasts longest. The Pope is more than eighty-seven years of age; but when he was only twenty he composed some verses on his health—you would say the health of a dying man. He addresses himself when he says:

'Wakeful till latest night, thy limbs in vain
Court needful rest; nor sleep nor food restore
The strength unknown—thine eyes, all darkened o'er,
Dejected sink, while racked the head with pain.

'Fever consumes thee; chill, as ice congeals,
Or parched with burning thirst. Pallid as death
Each several feature; toils the weary breath—
Through all thy fainting form the languor steals.

'Why dream of future years with promise bland,
While Fate swift urges? Then I said: 'No fear
My spirit shall quell! Death draws, indeed, so near?'
Cheerful I wait, to grasp his bony hand.

"No fading joys allurements offer now;
All undelayed I pant for bliss superne!
Glad as when wanderer's footsteps home return,
Or sailor when to harbor veers his prow."

There, where you least expect it, is the note of Mr. Henley and of Stevenson. 'No fear my spirit shall quell,' says the Pope in the mood of Mr. Henley's 'I am the captain of my fate'; and Stevenson's 'Gladly I die,' with his sailor home from the sea and his huntsman home from the hill, has an almost exact counterpart in the closing lines of Leo XIII.'s early verses. Later, but still with Death as a friend in view, the Pope composed some lines as an inscription on his own portrait."

The poems written since then by the Pope constitute him "the most various and considerable versifier of all the Petrine line." We quote what *The Academy* says of the late ode, written (we assume) in Latin, as all his other poems are written:

"The various verses review events of French history; and they are particularly curious as illustrations of the partiality of the reigning pontiff for France—the only country, except his own, whose language he can speak with fluency and whose literature he can read. England, however, will hardly resent, and Mr. Andrew Lang will hail, the allusion to Joan of Arc, who found

'In Heaven the strength whereby she drove from France
The English sword and lance.'

But Germany, who has more recent memories, is conscious that this said Clovis sung by the Pope was he who was victorious over the Teuton, and the first two lines of the stanzas which close the poem, despite the pious proviso which follows, may yet be a nursery of international jealousies:

'Forever, while the ages shall advance,
Flourish above all lands the land of France!
Provided that the Holy Faith be still
The goal of all her will:
Nothing before Christ's faith; nor fortunate
Is aught for long without it. Hence your state
Drew her old fame. And may this still be all
The glory of the Gaul!'"

MR. MOODY AND HIS CRITICS.

SOME statements made by Mr. Moody in his recent sermons and newspaper articles concerning the condition and outlook of the Christian churches at the present day have been the occasion, as has been shown in these columns, of a great deal of comment in the press, secular and religious. Exception has been taken in particular to certain conclusions drawn by Mr. Moody from published statistics showing that a large number of Congregational and Presbyterian churches had reported no additions on profession of faith during the year 1896 (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 9). It is contended that the statistics referred to were misleading and that they formed no basis in themselves for such an alarming cry as Mr. Moody has raised. It is with reference to this matter that a contributor to *The United Presbyterian* writes as follows:

"A true statement of facts is often misleading, and it is especially so in this instance. To affirm that so large a number of churches report no additions on profession of faith would naturally lead one to imagine that Presbyterianism is on the down grade, and that, by and by, somebody will have a chance to write 'Ichabod' on her walls. It is proposed here to institute a little comparison, which will show that these fears are utterly without foundation in fact.

"As Americans, we are all justly proud of the wonderful growth in the population of our country. Indeed, some are already beginning to think that our pride is fast becoming a snare to us, and that we would do well to close our gates and write over

them, 'No admittance, except on business.' We are growing tired of 'the lame and the lazy'; or to put it in plain language: We no longer welcome the pauper and criminal classes of Europe and Asia. We are growing in numbers too fast for our accommodations. Now, let us see how well the Presbyterian Church has been keeping pace with this tremendous growth. Taking the census of 1870 as a base, the growth of our population up to 1890 was 62.5 per cent., or at the rate of 8.12 per cent. per annum. Our



DWIGHT L. MOODY.

church, estimated on the same principle, increased during those years, 73.75 per cent., or at a yearly rate of 3.69 per cent. For the ten years ending 1890, our population increased 24.86 per cent., or 2.49 per cent. annually. The increase of the Presbyterian Church for the same period was 34 per cent., or 3.4 per cent. each year. The annual increase of our population since 1890, when the last census was made, has probably continued at about 2.5 per cent.; our

branch of the church has increased during these six years 21.62 per cent., or 3.6 per cent. yearly.

"These comparisons show that our church's per cent. of growth is to that of country as 7 is to 5. Surely that does not indicate that the pulpit is losing its power, or that our ministers have quit preaching practical truth."

With reference to other criticisms visited upon Mr. Moody recently, *The Independent* and *The Congregationalist* come to his defense. Thus the former says:

"One minister says the evangelist is irreverent, not deliberately but on account of the excitement. He tells stories that ought not to be told outside the family circle. Another says Mr. Moody is not intellectual.

"Mr. Moody has not college culture, he does not preach polished, intellectual sermons, he does not belong to the school of scientific biblical critics; nevertheless he has strong intellectual powers, he knows his English Bible far better than many highly educated ministers, he has a tremendous grip on the great truths of the Gospel; and there are few preachers in this or any other country who can present and enforce these truths with equal force. Intellectual sermons do not necessarily raise the pulpit; nor do Moody's plain, ungrammatical discourses lower it. Peter did not lower the Apostolic pulpit, tho he was less intellectual than Paul.

"But Mr. Moody, it is complained, preaches against the sins of the age. Of course he does, and that is the right use of the Gospel. The Gospel means salvation from sins. 'Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins.' What sins? Sins of the age? Certainly. Not the sins of past ages. We have nothing to do with the sins of preceding generations; it is the sins of the age, of to-day, our sins, that we are concerned about; and we need the plain truth of the Gospel to show them to us as God sees them, abhorrent, deadly, wicked. Does it lower the medical profession to treat of terrible diseases? Does it lower the judiciary to deal with awful crimes? The preacher must preach righteousness, and he must hold up God's standard against all unrighteousness, if he would be a faithful ambassador of Christ, who brought the sins of professing believers of his day home to them."

In an editorial note on the same general subject *The Congregationalist* has this to say:

"Mr. Moody freely criticizes ministers and churches, and natu-

rally enough they criticize him. He perhaps would admit that he is as much open to criticism as they are. But no one can know Mr. Moody, or hear him speak or join with him in prayer, without the conviction that he loves the church with all his heart, that he longs intensely for the salvation of men, that he lives near to God and wants to get nearer to Him. His impatience with Christians for not living holier lives and working more earnestly to win others to Christ is just the feeling that he exercises toward himself. He has long had, and continues to have, wonderful evidence that he is used by God to bring men to repentance for sin and into new life in Christ. We say, God bless him for that and bless his work. For every sinner born anew by the Holy Spirit through Mr. Moody's preaching and every Christian lifted to a higher plane of spiritual life we thank God. The church will survive unjust criticism from those who seek her prosperity, and will gain strength through every impulse toward holiness aroused by the trumpet-calls of men who feel, as Mr. Moody does, the Word of God in their hearts as a fire shut up in their bones."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) also has an observation to offer in this same general line. It says:

"We doubt whether Mr. Moody and 'Sam' Jones, who appear just now to be putting the main emphasis of their preaching upon the sins of church-members, are altogether true to their own best ideals. There are in every community some professed Christians who bring an open shame upon the churches. There are some who lead double lives, and there are others who are built upon the principle of the water-tight compartment. The religion that is in one section of their natures never by any possibility mingles with their business or their pleasures. Still, after making all these deductions, it remains true that the church-members of the United States, as a class, live clean and honest lives. They are sincere people, who seek to practise what they believe."

RECENT BABYLONIAN DISCOVERIES.

MUCH has been published concerning the excavations which have been carried on by the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania among the ruins of Nippur, in northern Babylonia. Innumerable remains of a civilization that flourished at least 8,000 years ago have been discovered, and texts that furnish us with a continuous history of Babylonia since that period. These discoveries are among the most important of modern times, and have been reinforced by the finding at ancient Telloh, in the extreme south of Chaldea, by a French expedition, of a "library," containing 33,000 clay tablets, formed 5,000 years ago. Telloh, however, was but a provincial town of Babylonia, while Nippur, or Niffer, or Nuffar, was the center of ancient Babylonian civilization. In *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last September (September 12, p. 618) a description of the "find" made by Professor Hilprecht, the historian of the expedition, and his associates, was given. We find in *The Contemporary Review* (January) an article on the same subject by Prof. A. H. Sayce, from which we quote the following extract:

"Nippur was, in fact, one of the oldest seats of Babylonian religion and civilization. Its great temple, dedicated to the god called by the Sumerians Mul-lil or El-lil, 'the lord of the ghost-world,' was coeval with the beginnings of Chaldean history. Here the old Shamanistic beliefs of Sumerian Babylonia, which peopled the universe with innumerable spirits, were first organized into an official cult. In later days, when Semitic rulers took the place of the Sumerian princes, and Semitic priests succeeded to the sorcerers and magicians of an earlier age, the Sumerian Mul-lil became the Semitic Bel or Baal, to whom this earth and the under-world were assigned as a domain. The Bel of Nippur, however, eventually faded into the background before the younger Bel-Merodach of Babylon. When Babylon was made the capital of a united Babylonia, its god assumed supremacy over the other deities of the Babylonian cities, and the older Bel was relegated to a subordinate place.

"It is among the ruins of the temple of this older Bel that the American excavators have been working. For the first time in Babylonia they have systematically carried their shafts through

the various strata of historical remains which occupy the site, carefully noting the objects found in each, and wherever possible clearing each stage away when once it had been thoroughly examined. The work began in 1888, about two hundred Arabs being employed as laborers. For two seasons, until May 1890, the excavations were continued under the direction of Dr. Peters. The site was surveyed, trial trenches were dug, and systematic



PROFESSOR HERMAN V. HILPRECHT.

exploration made in certain places. Among the objects discovered were about ten thousand tablets and inscribed fragments, some of which go back to the earliest epoch of Chaldean history. Then for three years the work of the expedition was discontinued, but in the spring of 1893 it was resumed more vigorously than ever by Mr. J. H. Haynes. For three full years it was carried on, with an interruption of only two months. What this meant can best be understood by the fact that Mr. Haynes's one European companion, Dr. Meyer, succumbed after a few months to the pestilential atmosphere of the Babylonian marshes, and during the rest of the time Mr. Haynes was left to fight single-handed against fevers, and Bedâwin, and all the usual difficulties which attend excavations in the Ottoman dominions.

"As Professor Hilprecht says: 'It was indeed no easy task for any European or American to dwell thirty-four months near these insect-breeding and pestiferous Affej swamps, where the temperature in perfect shade rises to the enormous height of 120° F., where the stifling sand-storms from the desert rob the tent of its shadow and parch the human skin with the heat of a furnace, where the ever-present insects bite and sting and buzz through day and night, while cholera is lurking at the threshold of the camp, and treacherous Arabs are planning robbery and murder; and yet during all these wearisome hours to fulfil the duties of three ordinary men.'

"But the task was at last accomplished, and the excavations at Nippur were carried deeply and widely enough not only to reveal the history of the city itself but also to open up a new vista in the forgotten history of civilized man.

"The history of civilization has been taken back into ages which a short while since were still undreamed of. Professor Hilprecht, the historian of the expedition, upon whom has fallen the work of copying, publishing, and translating the multitudi-

nous texts discovered in the course of it, declares that we can no longer 'hesitate to date the founding of the temple of Bel and the first settlements in Nippur somewhere between 6,000 and 7000 B.C., possibly even earlier.' At any rate the oldest monuments which have been disinterred there belong to the fifth or sixth millennium before the Christian era. Hitherto we have been accustomed to regard Egypt as the land which has preserved for us the earliest written monuments of mankind, but Babyionia now bids fair to outrival Egypt."

Professor Sayce retaliates upon some of the German critics who have made merry over the credulity of Assyriologists for accepting as authentic the inscriptions of Nabonidos, fixing the date of the reign of Sargon, hitherto "the earliest fixed date in Babylonian history." The discoveries at Nippur, says the Professor, vindicate the Assyriologists and discredit German criticism. But the tablets unearthed at Nippur carry the history back far beyond Sargon; and yet do not reach the beginnings of Babylonian civilization. Says Professor Sayce again:

"It would seem that the temple of Mul-lil must have been founded at least as early as 6000 B.C. And yet, as far back as we can penetrate, we still find inscribed monuments and other evidences of civilization. It is true that the characters are rude and hardly yet lifted above their pictorial forms. They have, however, ceased to be pictures, and have already become that cursive script which we call cuneiform. For the beginnings of Babylonian writing we have still to search among the relics of centuries that lie far behind the foundation of the temple of Nippur."

Dr. Hale's Report on Church Entertainments.—

The caustic article by Rev. Dr. W. B. Hale in the December *Forum* (LITERARY DIGEST, January 9) has aroused some strong protests. *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) has taken the pains to inquire into each case in which a Methodist church was involved in Dr. Hale's report, the inquiry consisting in a note to the pastor of each church. In its issue of January 13 the replies are published. In one case no reply was received. In another, the reported entertainment is said never to have occurred. In the four other cases, the entertainments are described as in no way offensive or improper. The editor concludes with the following:

"Our inquiries force us to the conclusion that Dr. Hale is an utterly unreliable reporter of the charges which he has assumed to make. It seems that he has taken the newspaper reports sent him as authority, and has presented as facts the worst features given, without making any inquiry, even of churches near at hand, concerning the truth of the allegations made. Starting out with the determination that he will make a case against the churches, he uses, with adroit and forceful skill, and with no real knowledge of the declarations in hand, the most sensational charges of a sensational press. We first read Dr. Hale's article with grateful sympathy, believing he was doing good service to Christianity in his revelations. Our investigation constrains us to say that he is neither an authentic historian nor a reliable witness. He both traduces the churches and misleads the general public."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW sect has sprung up in Brazil, which is headed by one Antonio Conselheiro, who calls himself "The Good Jesus." He and his followers swoop down upon the villages, take possession of them, and appoint one of their own number as governor. There was lately a hot conflict between them and the state troops—about 150 of Conselheiro's followers being killed. It is said that he is in league with the monarchist faction.

The Christian World, of London, declares that "the Anglican clergy, relieved by the last election from imminent disestablishment, are threatened with a danger nearer home. The 'revolt of the daughters' has extended to the parsonage. A clergyman's daughter voices the movement in a letter to a contemporary, in which she complains of the too ecclesiastical atmosphere of the clerical home. The vicar, his wife, his curate, persistently talk 'shop.' 'Parish work, parish meetings, schools, clubs, services, decorations, diocesan, parochial, and clerical chit-chat form the staple of family conversation.' Under these circumstances the younger ones, we are told, 'long to fling up the windows of their mind' to admit a little more fresh air, and secretly resolve on leading a wider life as soon as they have the opportunity."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY IN CANADA.

OUR Canadian contemporaries rejoice, one and all, over the possibility of lasting harmony between Great Britain and the United States. In view of the temper of the United States Senate, however, they are inclined to think that the news is too good to be true.

The Monetary Times, Toronto, fears that the treaty is in some danger, owing to the jealousy of the Senators, who begrudge the President and the Secretary their glory. "But," adds the paper, "in any case Great Britain and President Cleveland and Mr. Olney have done their duty." *The Sun*, St. John, N. B., says:

"We can not know to-day how far this treaty may be useful in averting war between two kindred peoples or among other nations. At present comfort may be found in the fact that the agreement represents a strong desire on the part of two governments that peace shall be maintained between the countries they represent. . . . The weak point of the arbitration tribunal as a machine for settling disputes is that five of the six judges must agree to the finding. The history of arbitrations between Great Britain and the United States does not support the hope of a majority of five to one, where each nation has the appointment of three arbitrators. The judges appointed are no doubt conscientious in their decisions, but as a rule they find their own country right. . . . We therefore apprehend that the proposed scheme will not be found very effective in disposing of grave territorial disputes. It will not furnish the majority of five to one in any grave case.

"A peaceful purpose will be served, however, even in those territorial matters. The attempt to arbitrate must precede hostile action, and an attempt to mediate must come between them. This means long delay and time for serious reflection. War can not be declared in haste and therefore is less likely to be declared. Finally, it may be noted that the agreement lasts only for five years, and is therefore rather to be accepted as a pledge of amicable feeling and friendly purpose than as a safeguard against war."

The *Toronto World* fears that the United States, wishing to be recognized as a predominant power on this continent, will object to the treaty because it makes no mention of the Monroe doctrine, which many Americans regard as an article of international law rather than an expression of private opinion. But *The*

World thinks that the treaty should be passed to gain time in case of international disputes. It says:

"However much the flaw-pickers may object to the proposed treaty, their opposition falls flat in the light of a provision of the convention which gives either party the right to make the award invalid by merely protesting against it. The treaty really binds neither nation as to the award. It is merely a legal provision insuring a reasonable discussion of all matters in dispute between the two countries instead of leaving their settlement to national prejudice and momentary passion. It gives the nation time to regain its senses after an outbreak of passion and to express its second sober thought."

The Witness thinks the United States Senators are traitors to the Anglo-Saxon race if they do not pass the treaty. The *Montreal Herald* thinks there is no middle course. England and the United States must be warm friends, unless they are to be bitter enemies. *The Globe*, Toronto, hopes that the jingo element in the United States will favor the treaty "to spite poor Canada, whose hopes of annexation are damped by the treaty." Principal Grant, who is not much in favor of the Venezuela settlement, writes in *The Queen's Quarterly* as follows:

"But the British people would welcome any settlement with Venezuela if there was tacked on to it provision for a general board of arbitration to settle all disputed questions between them and their kinsfolk. Faith in the principle of arbitration has taken possession of the best people of both countries; and it is a good thing, therefore, that it is to be tried in a simple form and under favorable auspices. Even if the court does nothing else it will serve as a buffer and give time for reflection. Our neighbors need that above everything else; for they are a sentimental and sensation-loving people, and they will now be able to get up steam to any extent simply that they may blow it off into space. New York markets will no longer go to pieces even if a President should rage and Congress pass warlike resolutions without a day's delay and without a dissenting voice."

On the whole, however, the treaty is regarded as an evidence of the high state of civilization reached by the English-speaking races, and the majority of our Canadian contemporaries express themselves in terms of which the following excerpt from the *Fredericton, N. B., Herald* may serve as a sample:

"The signing of the treaty is certainly an event of stupendous importance, and marks a great advance step in the history of the two nations. It is indeed, as a London journal puts it, the event of the nineteenth century, and is a fitting circumstance for the closing years of Victoria's long reign. No doubt President Cleveland will regard it also as the grandest event of his official career, and civilized nations the world over will rejoice that the two most enlightened, most cultivated, and most Christianized nations of the globe have reached such a wise and satisfactory conclusion."

THE ARBITRATION TREATY IN EUROPE.

THE arbitration treaty is commented upon favorably everywhere with regard to its intent, but there is much divergence of opinion about its possible effect. Many of our European contemporaries regard it as a step in the direction of universal peace. Others believe that it is merely a promise on the part of England and the United States to cease the petty quarrels in which they are frequently engaged. Some think it a smart move on the part of England to raise her prestige without the expense of heavy armaments, for which the moral and perhaps the practical support of the United States will be substituted. A good sample of the most enthusiastic commentators is *The Daily Chronicle*, London, which says:

"The cause of peace—mightiest of all the causes on which hangs the future of humanity—may well be better served by showing how even an empire, menaced at a thousand points and jealous to punctilio of all its rights, can adopt the principle of arbitration frankly, and yet risk nothing to which even a timid Minister can reasonably object. So long as the treaty stands, the



YOUNG CANUCK (catching on behind Mr. Bull and Miss Columbia): "Here's hopin' they may go on forever and never fall out."

—*The World, Toronto.*

doors of that court of nations will be always open; and if its action did nothing else it can not fail at least to interpose between the outbreak and the arbitrament of any quarrel a period of rational discussion on acknowledged principles of law."

Some papers suggest that the treaty is likely to produce a false sense of security in England, and cause the British Empire to neglect its defenses.

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"The treaty is satisfactory, but it has its dangers. Where the dispute bears on territorial matters or on a 'question of principle of grave general importance affecting national rights as distinguished from private rights,' the award, to be binding, must be agreed on by five out of the six members of the tribunal of arbitration; which is practically an impossible condition. In such a case there is to be no King of Sweden and Norway or other independent umpire. . . . Where we may go wrong is in forgetting this. When we see, one after another, the minor questions which would in the ordinary way have been disposed of by the Foreign Offices, submitted to the arbitral tribunals, we may get ourselves into the state of mind in which we shall believe that *every* question will be so settled, and that, so far as the United States is concerned, we may dismiss from consideration the thought that we shall ever have to defend our interests by other means than the arguments of counsel. This would be a real peril for both nations; but more particularly for us, who are never likely to be the aggressors. When the aggression comes—as come it may—we shall be thrown off our balance, materially and morally, if we have been counting too confidently on the protection provided by the new method."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"We are afraid that this treaty will not be necessarily a precedent for Europe. The great difficulty of arbitration in Europe is that it must rest on the *status quo*:"

"Arbitration must proceed, like law, from titles, which in international relations are treaties. It can only say that such and such a nation ought by existing treaties to be in possession of such and such territory, and it must therefore, if it is to cover all cases, take the existing state of things and crystallize it from the moment of its start. When a pushful and vigorous race overflows upon the territory of a weak and decaying neighbor, it must, according to the only rules of justice known to it, turn back the first and confirm and reestablish the second. . . . We wish to say nothing cynical, but who can look about him and fail to feel that justice and morality are not all the factors which determine the dealings of nations, but that physical force and sheer superiority in numbers and vigor are at the root of a large number of the claims which one country makes against another?"

A portion of the Continental press is inclined to deny that England and America have established an extraordinary and far-reaching precedent. *The Tageblatt*, Graz, sees nothing remarkable in the treaty. Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, three countries whose interests are often in conflict, and who have fought with each other in the second half of the present century, managed to form an alliance to preserve the peace of Europe. It would be strange, thinks the paper, if two nations whose interests are so much akin as those of England and the United States could not agree that they will settle disputes without flying at each other's throats right off. But many European papers hold views in accordance with those of *The Two Republics*, an American paper published in Mexico. Our contemporary, whose business it is to foster American interests in the great Spanish-American Republic, says:

"Such an agreement on the surface seems to be simply what it reads; but it undoubtedly means a great deal more. It means that there will be no more talk of British isolation among the European powers who are neighborly enough while England is armed to the eyebrows. It means also that the Monroe doctrine has ceased to be a fancy or hobby of the United States, but that it has taken its place among the unwritten international laws and will have to be respected as such. The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was a great instrument."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, a highly official paper, expresses itself to the following effect:

It is quite natural that England, whose position among the nations has been acquired without the expenditure of much exertion, and while the other nations of Europe were too busy to notice what England was doing, now seeks to preserve her unduly large share of the world's surface by means of treaties. There is an immense amount of humbug in this show of love between the English and Americans. Both nations think they can Anglicize the world, but other peoples have little reason to assist them in doing so by fostering the degrading idea of universal peace. If, therefore, President Cleveland includes the great powers of Europe among the nations which will follow the example of the United States, he is likely to hit very wide of the mark. The ordinary diplomatic machinery will suffice for the settlement of money questions in Europe. Territorial questions are much more important to European countries than to England and the United States, which are separated by the ocean.

The Journal des Débats, Paris, says:

"There was every reason to hope that such a treaty would be formed. Between these two nations hardly any difficulties arise that do not come within the scope of arbitration, and there is a tendency to consolidation among the English-speaking races. Moreover, on both sides, and particularly on the side of England, much consideration has been shown. Still, unpleasant surprises have occurred. American jingoism has injured American interests as much at the time of the Venezuelan affair as now with regard to Cuba. The existence of a machinery for arbitration, always ready to act, will no longer allow American brutality in international matters to have its way. England and the United States are concluding an arbitration treaty not for specific cases, but against every difficulty that may arise between them. This phase of the transaction necessarily interests the whole civilized world."

The Volks-Zeitung, Cologne, and the *Germania*, Berlin, praise the treaty highly, and attribute it to the exertions of the Catholic Church in America. *The Volks-Zeitung* says:

"The success of this treaty is likely to lead to others. If the endeavors of the Pan-American Congress of 1889 should meet with success in future, lasting peace will have been established for 120,000,000 of people in America, and millions of English-speaking people outside of it. In no little degree this is due to the earnest work of the archbishops of Baltimore, Armagh, and Westminster on behalf of the treaty."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM INCREASE DRUNKENNESS?

RESTRICTIONS upon the barter and sale of intoxicating liquor have not been attended with the expected results in Norway. Drunkenness has increased, and at such a rate that it is considered by some impossible to attribute it to anything but the Gothenburg system. It has become customary with Norwegians of all classes to keep as large a stock of liquor in the house as their means will permit, and steady tipping is the result. Some data regarding the increase of drunkenness are published by the *Dagbladet*, Christiania, together with a comparison which, to our Norwegian contemporary, seems convincing that the Gothenburg system is at fault. The *Dagbladet* compares Copenhagen with its own city. We quote the following from its remarks:

"There is little, if any, difference in the national character of the Norwegians and the Danes. Yet the statistics of the police courts show a most remarkable difference with regard to the sobriety of the inhabitants of Christiania and Copenhagen. Copenhagen has 340,000 inhabitants. In the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, 6,250 to 6,750 arrests for drunkenness were made. Christiania has 180,000 inhabitants, and arrests for drunkenness formerly were at the same ratio as in the Danish capital. But since the introduction of the Gothenburg system drunkenness has increased enormously in Christiania, and in 1896 there were no less than 10,500 arrests, when there should have been hardly 3,000.

"Restriction in the sale of liquor evidently has not had the desired effect. A single company has the monopoly for the sale of liquor, as the few small dealers whose license is not yet run out

do not count for much. From Saturday noon to Monday morning no liquor can be purchased, for the branch offices of the company are closed, and an agent of the company takes his stand in every restaurant licensed to furnish liquor with meals during the week. As an additional measure, the tax on spirits was raised in the beginning of 1896, yet the number of arrests for drunkenness is 2,000 in excess of the preceding year!

"These 2,000 cases can, perhaps, be accounted for. The tariff on foreign wines is very low, in accordance with existing treaties. When the tax on spirits was raised, the importation of cheap wines increased enormously, especially that of *laddevin* (store-wine), a product prepared out of the dregs of better-class wines in wine-producing countries. It has a sweet taste and is very cheap, but it is also very intoxicating. Its consumption may have caused the sudden increase of arrests for drunkenness. But even if we deduct 2,000 cases as due to the use of *laddevin*, the fact remains that, under the Gothenburg system, there are 8,500 arrests for drunkenness instead of the less than 3,000 which Christiania should have according to the ratio of Copenhagen, where no prohibitory laws are enforced. The police of Copenhagen, it should be remembered, are as strict as the police of Christiania."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PREVENTION OF DUELS BY "ARBITRATION."

PROMPTED by the severe criticism of many of his subjects regarding the prevalence of dueling, Emperor William II. has appointed a committee of officers to suggest proper means for lessening the evil. The committee has finished its work, and the Emperor has based upon its findings certain regulations, contained in an Imperial edict. The Emperor's order bears a similarity to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, in that, like the treaty, it does not exclude an appeal to arms altogether. Quarrels are to be settled by a council of honor. In case of an appeal, the regular court of honor must busy itself with the quarrel. At the last resort the Emperor is to be appealed to in person. The order stipulates expressly that "the dictates of honor and the customs of rank" must be taken into consideration in prohibiting a combat.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"As the committee appointed by the Emperor had finished its work, it was very judicious to publish the Imperial rescript without further delay, especially as several duels have taken place of late. The order will allay much restlessness. Every one acknowledges that dueling is not practised much in the army; duels are generally the result of quarrels between citizens and soldiers, especially officers of the reserve. It will be seen that the Emperor has done his duty as the guardian of law and order, for only persons whose political understanding remains infantile will expect that a custom which has the force of early education behind it can be abolished at once. Dueling will, however, become reduced to a minimum."

With a large part of the German public, however, the question is not one of safety, but of class privilege. Officers, officials, medical men, lawyers, civil engineers, artists, the squires, the reputable manufacturers, and literary men of high standing are all in danger of a challenge to mortal combat. Yet the majority of them believe that the duel can not be abolished altogether. On the other hand the men engaged in mercantile pursuits and the majority of journalists are often refused the privilege of a combat by members of the professions just named. The excuse is that business men, if successful, must make use of certain sharp practices which are not consistent with honor, and the journalists are charged with habitual and intentional deviation from the path of truth. It is among these classes that the agitation against the duel is carried on most bitterly. The *Nation*, Berlin, declares that the law must remove such class distinctions. It says:

"No doubt the Imperial edict will much reduce dueling in cases in which both parties are officers. But if one of the persons concerned in such a quarrel is a civilian, the edict will have

much less force. The Emperor's order may reduce the evil, but does not get at its root, and the laws of the state and of morality are violated as before. Public opinion must assist the Emperor, and public opinion should be reminded that if a duel is permitted in any one case, its justification will be claimed for many others. Duels will be less frequent now, but the agitation must be continued until it is abolished altogether. The people must not rest because we have, thanks to the action of the Emperor, advanced a step in the right direction. . . . That the law can eradicate the evil, is not likely. Custom must mark it objectionable."

The *Nation* ends its comment by quoting Professor Binding's words: "A monarch possessed of sufficient wisdom and courage to break with the ancient prejudice that an officer who does not, at the last instance, accept a duel is unworthy of his rank, will earn the gratitude of the nation and of a not unimportant number of the officers." The *National Zeitung* thinks the council of honor should have the power to punish the party who has given an insult. The *Vossische Zeitung* wishes special rules in case of a quarrel between an officer and a civilian. The Socialist organs, which repudiate the idea of personal honor on principle, declare that nothing is gained until duelists are executed as murderers. The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that this is only another instance of Socialist inconsistency, for French Socialists, who are sometimes offered a duel, do not refuse to fight, and the great prophet of German Socialism, Ferdinand Lassalle, was killed in a duel the result of an *affaire d'amour*.

The Imperial order has been discussed much in the English papers, but their comments reveal that the writers are not acquainted with Germany. Thus *The Spectator*, London, says:

"In our opinion, by far his best plan would have been to announce that he would dismiss any party to a duel from the army unless it could be shown that in the case of regimental officers the seconds had called on the colonel, stated shortly the cause of the duel, and had received his leave to fight. This would give the colonel—in the case of colonels and superior officers it might be the general of the division or the commander-in-chief of an army corps—a right of veto over all duels—a veto which he would use to stop duels brought about by tavern brawls. No doubt this plan would involve a certain recognition of dueling. It would, however, stop the worst cases, and would not infringe military feeling on points of honor. Most soldiers would feel that if the colonel vetoed the duel there was no proper excuse for fighting."

The suggestions contained in the above have long been in practice in the Prussian army, and duels between officers are rare. *The Daily Chronicle* alone seems to understand that even an Emperor can not offend with impunity the influential classes of his nation. It says:

"Needless to say, he does not forbid recourse to the sword among military men. He inculcates, however, the Christian duty of accepting the hand of the insulter if offered in reconciliation. But let nobody in Prussia imagine that he can jostle an officer, and then offer him his hand with certain impunity. The hand—not the cheek—is only to be accepted 'so far as the honor of the profession and good manners permit.' The Kaiser's position in the matter, we must recognize in fairness, is a difficult one, and he has probably gone as far as he dared. He could not afford to offend the military class at the very moment when he is engaged in assuring it that it is the one safeguard of the state against the 'revolutionary' tendencies developing among civilians."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ALEXANDER II. introduced trial by jury in Russia, but the courts dispense with it as much as possible, and seek to abolish it altogether. The reason is not that the authorities wish to curtail the liberties of the people, for the most progressive and enlightened judges are among the opponents of jury trials. They complain that it is difficult to muster an intelligent and impartial jury. The most incredible stories are told of Russian jurymen. Thus, the foreman of a jury declared he would not send a poor fellow to prison because it happened to be his (the jurymen's) birthday. Another jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty when the church bells began to ring. They revised their verdict because a holiday had begun. A burglar was allowed to go free because the man whom he had robbed had refused to lend him money. This, in the opinion of the jury, was a direct incentive to crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ANARCHISTS.

DR. OLINDO MALOGODI has a cheering message to deliver to society. He has had rare opportunities of studying the genus Anarchist, and finds that he is not nearly so dangerous a being as he is thought to be. This is not because he does not intend to be dangerous, but because he is a dreamer, incapable of carrying out his vast designs. Dr. Malogodi is one of the Lombroso school of criminologists, and he writes on "The Psychology of Anarchist Conspiracies" in *The Westminster Review* (January). Here is the beginning of his analysis of the anarchistic character:

"One of the most prominent characteristics in the psychology of the Anarchist, as well as in that of the conspirator in general, is the extraordinary predominance of the visionary imagination over all other faculties, including that of critical judgment and of reasoning. Moreover, the causes which produce in the midst of our orderly social system the Anarchist type of individual are many and complex; but undoubtedly the prevalence of the imaginative over the critical faculty is the cause which exercises the greatest influence. So true it is that the type of the Anarchist, if not in practise, at least in intellectual characteristics, is to be found not only among delinquents, but very frequently in the highest classes of mankind (humanely speaking), that in which the imaginative faculty is most highly developed—the artist class. Tolstoi, Verlaine, Vallès, Nietzsche are, from a certain point of view, the brothers of Henry and Vaillant.

"This hypertrophy of the imaginative faculty, which I have always observed in all the Anarchists with whom I have come into contact (those gifted with remarkable intellectual faculties not excepted), and which in itself constitutes a want of mental equilibrium, is exaggerated by the special conditions of life in which Anarchists find themselves; above all, by the inactivity to which they are condemned."

While the deeds of the Anarchists several years ago in Italy, France, and Spain gave an impression of great activity, yet, we are told, the actual product of their activity was very scanty in comparison with the number of the Anarchists—2,000 in Italy alone, and 1,500 at least in France. The cause of this lack of results is, as intimated above, that "all their psychological energy is inevitably directed toward fermenting visions and dreams in their already unbalanced brains." Dr. Malogodi still further explains the matter as follows:

"Positive psychology has already proved that while the intellectual faculties of reasoning and criticism possess very little expansive force, those of sentiment and imagination, based on simpler elements, on the emotional and pictorial faculties, are enormously contagious. Humanity is exposed to epidemics of sentiment and visions, and to these no epidemic of good sense is to be found as an antidote. Therefore in these anarchical assemblages reciprocal excitation exercises an extraordinary influence, and leads the whole group to such grades of visionary intoxication, to such paroxysms of imagination as not one of the individuals composing the group would singly be capable of experiencing.

"Predominance of the imaginative faculty, inaction, and mutual psychological excitation are the three fundamental elements of the colossal imaginings of anarchical conspirators. And thus, from the gatherings of these generally half-mad, half-imbecile, half-criminal individuals, from obscure clubs met for drinking and chatting in suburban public-houses, there arises a continuous misty cloud of terribly grandiose plots against society, grotesquely impracticable, perhaps, but beside which the most sensational revelations of the police seem insipid. In the gravest moment (justly considered such) of agitation and anarchical conspiracy in Italy, one of the best painters of the present day, an Anarchist—and harmless as a child—who was *au courant* of all the threads of the dark world of conspiracy, kept me informed of all. It was a question of huge projects which were to continue day after day. Dynamite and the dagger were relegated to a secondary position; the upsetting of trains and explosions were mere child's play in comparison. The idea was to poison the aqueducts of towns,

either by poisonous matter or by means of microbes, to call typhus and cholera to the aid of the anarchist Utopia. It was a ghastly exposition, enough to make one shudder even to hear it mysteriously talked about. Yet, to the great indignation of my *confidante*, I only laughed at it and never troubled to warn the police of these infernal plots."

In the second part of his article, the writer goes on to state that the reciprocal equilibrium between imagination and action, between idea and deed, is a psychological law that applies with especial force to "these dreamers and opium-smokers of the social problem." The more monstrous the development of an idea in the mind the more the energy necessary to action becomes diminished. Perhaps, also, the very size of their plans is due to the desire of an excuse for inaction. We quote again:

"Every new, grander, and more terrible project kills the one before it and puts off indefinitely the necessity for action, leaving these cowards in life the comfort of taking their ease and dozing on the pillow of idle dreams. In this mean strife those who succeed in getting out of it, in securing safe posts (on pretext of directing the plot intellectually) are the most intelligent, and those who remain are poor creatures, the exploited of the Utopia, weak-minded, ingenuous, and deluded. Finally, we may note that another token of this prudence in avoiding danger is given by the character more and more assumed by their crimes. Those forms of crime are chosen which offer less exposure to danger, but they are also the most futile—the attempts made on public edifices. These miners of society really end by only undermining a corner of some solitary and deserted palace."

Even those plots that do succeed, Dr. Malogodi says, belong not to the Anarchists, numerous as they are, but to the more limited groups of Fenians or Nihilists, who have more definite aims. The anarchist is an egoist. The very hyperesthesia of their personality that forces them into conflict with society renders them incapable of the self-sacrifice and social subordination necessary to the execution of their plans. The writer concludes:

"Anarchism will continue to live in a small way on small deeds. And the gravest danger of anarchism does not lie in its conspiracies, which always vanish like soap-bubbles, or in the projects of the leaders, who take care to preserve themselves from the dangers of action, but in the possibility that in their associations, in that artificial atmosphere, there may chance to be some individual whose intelligence is too mediocre to criticize, yet who at the same time is capable of action—in short, one of those poor wretches who become at once executors and victims of the talkers, precisely as was the case with Caserio."

ARE GENIUSES LONG-LIVED?

NO, says the popular verdict, based not unreasonably on the idea that the drain on the nervous forces which is attendant upon genius is not conducive to longevity. Yes, says a writer, David Lindsay, in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, basing his answer upon a long array of figures showing the age at death of a large number of the world's most illustrious sons, selected "with strict impartiality," which figures prove that nearly one half of the greatest geniuses of the world have passed the Psalmist's limit of three-score years and ten. We give below his tables, which, it will be observed, include none of the gentler sex:

MILITARY MEN.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Xenophon.....	86	Charlemagne..	71
Dumouriez.....	84	Timur.....	68
Wellington.....	83	Themistocles. .	65
Soult.....	82	Condé.....	65
Bernadotte.....	80	Dionysius the Elder.....	63
Muza Ibn Noseyr.....	77	Hannibal..	63
Blücher.....	76	Turenne.....	62
Frederick the Great.....	74	Sulla.....	60
Agathocles.....	72	Massena.....	58
Genghis-Khan.....	72	Pyrrhus.....	54
Tilly.....	72	Napoleon.....	51
Marlbrough.....	72	Alexander the Great.....	32
Marius.....	71		

STATESMEN.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Benjamin Franklin	84	Cicero.....	63
Talleyrand.....	84	William the Conqueror.....	60
Paoli.....	80	Louis the Eleventh.....	60
Palmerston.....	80	Cromwell	59
Lord Burleigh.....	77	Machiavelli.....	58
Augustus Cæsar.....	76	Richelieu.....	57
Cosmo dei Medici.....	75	Fox.....	57
Disraeli... ..	75	Julius Cæsar.	55
Chatham.....	69	Alfred the Great.....	52
Edward the First.....	68	Pitt... ..	47
Walpole.....	68	Mirabeau.....	42
Washington.....	67		

SCIENTISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Humboldt	89	Linnæus	70
Carlyle.....	85	Leibnitz	70
Newton.....	84	Huxley	70
Herschel.....	84	Socrates	68
Plato.....	82	Arago.....	67
Buffon.....	80	Aristotle.....	62
Kant	79	Cuvier.....	62
Galileo... ..	78	Hegel	61
Locke... ..	72	Tycho Brahé.....	55
Epicurus.....	71	Descartes.....	53
Copernicus.....	70	Spinoza... ..	44

LITERARY MEN.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Sophocles.....	90	Cervantes.....	68
Izaak Walton	90	Dryden.....	68
Voltaire.....	84	Milton.....	65
Goethe.....	83	Sir Walter Scott.....	61
Victor Hugo.....	83	Bunyan.	60
Hallam.....	81	Racine	59
Livy	80	Macaulay	59
Corneille.....	78	Horace.....	57
Herodotus	76	Dickens	57
Samuel Johnson.....	75	Dante	56
Euripides.....	74	Pope.....	56
Froissart.....	73	Gibbon.....	56
Chaucer... ..	72	Shakespeare.....	52
Thucydides	70	Virgil.....	51
Petrarch.....	70	Molière.....	51
Defoe.....	70	Schiller.....	45
Rabelais.....	70	Burns.....	37
Wordsworth.....	77	Byron.....	36
Æschylus.....	69	Shelley.....	30

MUSICIANS.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Haydn	77	Schumann	41
Händel.....	75	Weber	39
Spohr.....	75	Chopin	39
Palestrina.....	70	Mendelssohn.....	38
Bach	65	Mozart	35
Beethoven.....	56	Schubert.....	25

PAINTERS.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Titian	99	Rembrandt.....	63
Michael-angelo ...	89	Velasquez.....	61
Turner.....	76	Holbein	57
Reynolds.....	68	Vandyck.....	42
Hogarth	67	Correggio.....	40
Rubens.....	63	Raphael.....	37

REFORMERS.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
Wesley	87	Knox	67
Swedenborg.....	84	Mahomet.....	62
Brigham Young.....	76	Luther	66
Confucius.....	71	Calvin.....	54
Erasmus.....	68	Savonarola.....	46

INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS.			
Name	Age at death	Name	Age at death
William Harvey.....	79	George Stephenson.....	67
Réaumur.....	74	Arkwright.....	60
Jenner	74	Robert Fulton.....	50

Mr. Lindsay makes the following summary of the tables:

At an age of above 80, 17 per cent. died,	
" " 70 to 80, 28 " "	
" " 60 to 70, 25 " "	
" " 50 to 60, 17 " "	
" " under 50, 13 " "	

While, therefore, nearly one half of those whose names appear in the foregoing lists passed the age of seventy, most of their best

work, Mr. Lindsay goes on to remark, appeared at a comparatively youthful age. He continues:

"What, then, are the laws that control the age of genius? Why should a Keats die at twenty-four and a Chaucer at seventy-two? Why should philosophers and men who look deeply into the heart of things, and who would naturally be supposed to wear out their vital energy more quickly than other men—why should these be longer-lived than musicians?

"To this latter question there is an answer. It is not until after long years of technical training and brain-working that such men as Leibnitz and Descartes blossom out into all their glory of genius; and there are doubtless many great thinkers even now in our midst who may some day astonish the world by the brilliancy of their teachings—but they may first die. With music it is different. Beethoven, while yet in his early infancy, showed unmistakable signs of his natural abilities; when he was a mere youngster he composed works which, to this day, will stand on their own merits. It is the same with every great musician. Granted that he live to reach early manhood, his fame is secured. And, at the time when all Europe is ringing with his praises, his science-loving brother is toiling in obscurity, not to step forth into the light of popularity for maybe another quarter of a century, or perhaps not at all, for in the mean time, as we have said, he may die.

"It is true that the very greatest masters of all do not usually live out their normal length of days: Napoleon, Cromwell, Shakespeare, Beethoven—none of these passed into old age. But it is hard to define the term 'genius.' If we are to limit it to some score of men, we must then, perhaps, consider that it is incompatible with length of life. If we give the word larger meaning, and honor with it the thousand lesser lights who illumine the page of history, why, then, it would seem to be a healthy thing to be a genius."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

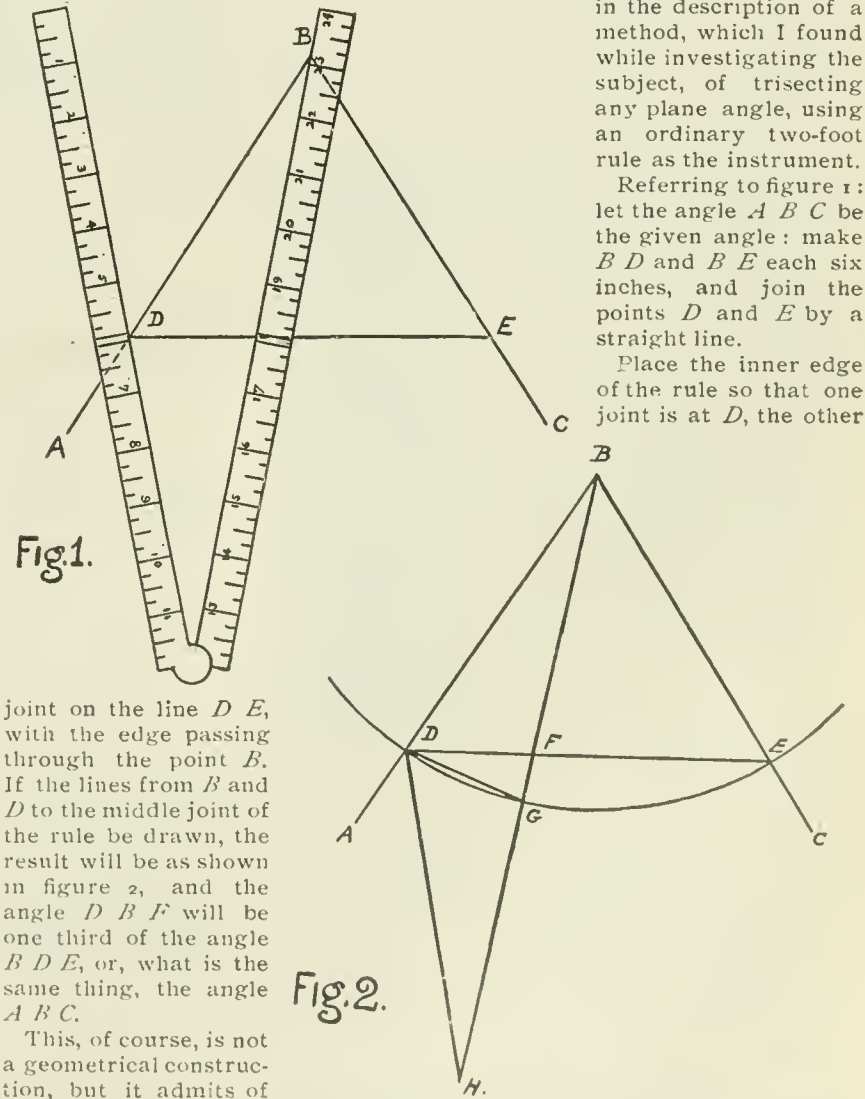
Bisecting a Plane Angle.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

The article upon the division of angles into equal parts (LITERARY DIGEST, December 5) has led me to believe that you might be interested in the description of a method, which I found while investigating the subject, of trisecting any plane angle, using an ordinary two-foot rule as the instrument.

Referring to figure 1: let the angle *A B C* be the given angle: make *B D* and *B E* each six inches, and join the points *D* and *E* by a straight line.

Place the inner edge of the rule so that one joint is at *D*, the other



joint on the line *D E*, with the edge passing through the point *B*. If the lines from *B* and *D* to the middle joint of the rule be drawn, the result will be as shown in figure 2, and the angle *D B F* will be one third of the angle *B D E*, or, what is the same thing, the angle *A B C*.

This, of course, is not a geometrical construction, but it admits of geometrical proof. [The writer furnishes the demonstration by means of Fig. 2, but we do not care to reproduce it here.—Editor L. D.]

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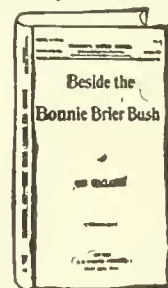
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IAN MACLAREN.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports a falling-off in general trade owing to the heavy fall of snow and the cold weather. *Dun's Review* concludes that it would do more harm than good to exaggerate the improvement, noting that the month has increased the currency balance due this country. The number of business failures for the week has fallen off sharply.

The General Situation.—"January has been a month of disappointment, but of real gain. Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Year's, and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fail as yet to bring them profit.

Wheat has declined severely, cotton has scarcely risen enough to pay brokerage, wool holds steady in spite of enormous buying, woolen goods hardly change in price, iron and its products decline, leather is sluggish, hides are lower, for some shoe manufacturers accept a shade lower prices, the average of railroad stocks is slightly lower than it was December 31, and the advance in trust stocks has been small. To traders in such properties the month has been disappointing. Yet during the past week the record shows that ten iron works have started, and only two have stopped, thirteen woolen works have started, and nine more about ready to start, while three have stopped. Similar things are seen in other industries, and the additional establishments are not starting without some increase in orders received."—*Dun's Review*, January 30.

"Low temperature has stimulated demand in a few retail lines, but jobbers report sales of dry-

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goods, clothing, and farmers' supplies checked. There is a moderate increase in distribution of heavy winter goods, but commercial travelers very generally report buyers are even more conservative than earlier in the month, and that wholesale trading in January, except in lines specified, is smaller than for years. Mercantile collections are interrupted, and the improvement looked for in iron and steel is not in sight."—*Bradstreet's, January 30.*

Decline in Wheat.—"The decline in wheat was over 6 cents, in spite of an official report of yield far below estimates generally accepted, reflects perception of the error of the report, and also of the influence of enormous exports of corn instead of wheat, 80,000,000 bushels in seven months. When two bushels of corn can be had for less than one bushel of wheat, it is largely preferred in European markets, and in January 7,859,127 bushels of corn have gone abroad from Atlantic ports against 5,306,349 last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 6,535,154 bushels against 8,403,765 last year. As the great crop of corn prevents much advance in its price, its outgo affects the demand for wheat, and a heavy liquidation of speculation has occurred, with the price of corn scarcely changing."—*Dun's Review, January 30.*

Wool.—"The heavy business in raw wool within a fortnight continues, and there is still an active demand. Boston sales for three weeks aggregate nearly 30,000,000 pounds, of which more than two thirds is domestic. The London wool sale develops sharp competition between American buyers, and wools suitable for use here are as high as at any time during the December sale. Men's-wear woollens, heavy weights for next fall, are attracting attention, and good orders have been booked. Cotton goods continue depressed, notwithstanding efforts to relieve the situation by reducing heavy stocks of prints on hand."—*Bradstreet's, January 30.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings at cities throughout the United States show a sharp falling-off from last week, about 8 per cent., but an increase of 7 per cent. compared with the corresponding total one year ago, 2 per cent. compared with the clearings in the fourth week of January, 1895, and 25 per cent. contrasted with the corresponding total in 1894. This week's clearings are 30 per cent. smaller than the like total in 1893, and 20 per cent. smaller than the corresponding aggregate in 1892."—*Bradstreet's, January 30.*

Business Failures.—"The most favorable feature of the business week is the sudden and sharp falling-off in the total number of business failures in the United States, the aggregate being 326 as compared with 429 last week, a decrease of 103. When compared with the corresponding week of 1896, this week's falling-off is 67, but there is an increase of 14 as compared with the like week in 1895. Contrasted with the like period in 1894, there have been 14 fewer failures this week than three years ago."—*Bradstreet's, January 30.*

"Failures in 21 days of January show liabilities of \$11,913,637 against \$17,836,511 in 1896, \$10,685,060 in 1895, and \$25,811,840 in 1894. Manufacturing were

\$4,390,785 against \$6,661,129 last year, and trading were \$7,206,502 against \$10,317,360 last year. Failures for the week have been 331 in the United States against 404 last year, and 57 in Canada against 70 last year."—*Dun's Review, January 30.*

Canadian Trade.—"Toronto jobbers report continued improvement, particularly in dry-goods. Montreal merchants state that bad roads and severe weather have checked business, but with sleighing the outlook is for improvement. The trade outlook in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is not bright, the depression being intensified by a prospect of tariff changes. Stocks of fish are large and prices low. The lumber cut in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be heavy, and Newfoundland will probably fit out for seal fisheries as largely as usual. Bank-clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax aggregate \$18,035,000 this week, 10 per cent. less than last week, and a fractional gain as compared with the week one year ago and with the week two years ago. The total number of business failures throughout the Canadian Dominion this week is 56. Last week the total was 57, and last year it was 63, while in the week two years ago it was 56, and in the corresponding period of 1894 it was 44."—*Bradstreet's, January 30.*

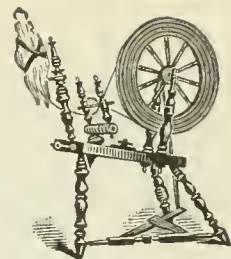
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The Pillsbury-Showalter Match.

The day for beginning the contest between Pillsbury and Showalter has not yet been fixed; probably, however, an early date will be chosen. All the games will be carefully reported in these columns.

This match is for \$1,000 a side, and the Championship of the United States. The terms of the match are the first seven wins, draws not counting. While Pillsbury, because of his success in Hastings, has a greater reputation than Showalter, yet the Kentuckian has won several matches and



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The lady who last summer ventured to substitute a single suit of linen, or of cotton goods, tailor made, for the heavy woollen skirt and jacket, will this year add largely to her stock of gowns of this character. To such the counters on which the linen suitings and piques are displayed at

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will have special attraction. Here are goods in canvas weaves and in rough tweed effects, while the piques are white, printed, and in solid colors.

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successfully defended his claim to the title of Champion of the United States against such players as Lipschutz, Kemeny, and Barry. Pillsbury has not shown what he can do in match-play.

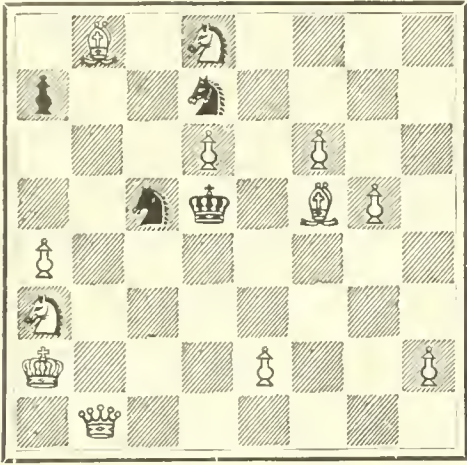
Problem 186.

BY JAN DUBRASKY.

B. G. Laws, one of the greatest authorities on problem-composition, speaks of Dubrasky's problems as "elegant models and delightful examples of the multi-theme style." This problem appeared in *The British Chess Magazine* as a specimen of a composition affording more intellectual enjoyment than is to be found in the study of simpler problems.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q 4; Kts on Q 2, Q B 4; P on Q R 2.



White—Twelve Pieces.

K on Q R 2; Q on Q Kt sq; Bs on K B 5, Q Kt 8; Kts on Q 8, Q R 3; Ps on K 2, K B 6, K Kt 5, K R 2, Q 6, Q R 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 182.

This problem, altho called the "Celebrated Indian Problem," is unsound, according to the canon which requires only one key-move. The solution depends upon (1) keeping the Kt pinned; (2) moving the B—B sq; (3) placing R on Q 2 so that K must go to B 5; and thus forcing a mate by R—Q 4 double check. Why this is called the "Indian Problem" we do not know. A celebrated composer, in speaking of the problem or another like it, said: "There is nothing Indian about it; but the author ought to be scalped for making it." We have demonstrated the fact that it is almost an impossibility for an unsound problem to escape the keen analysis of our solvers. Those who sent correct solution, and discovered the many key-moves, are M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; W. R. Cumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.

No. 180.

Several of our solvers who sent B x Kt as the key-move of 180 can not find any way to stop the mate. Their idea is to follow up with R—Q 4, and then mate by Kt—Q 3. They overlooked the fact that when White moves 2 R—Q 4, Black plays 2 B—B 5 ch, stopping the mate next move.

J. M. Rawlings, Tucson, Ariz., sent correct solution of 179.

Current Events.

Monday, January 25.

In the Senate Mr. Turpie speaks in favor of the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic; a petition for

Something for Literary Digest Readers.

There are some things which must be purchased on faith. Vegetables and Flower Seeds come under such a head. The average buyer can not tell from their appearance whether a lot of seeds are alive or dead, or whether they are embryonic vegetables or flowers. It is therefore of importance to deal with a house of established reputation, and that of W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia is such a one.

They have just issued a catalog written at FORDHOOK FARM, and the illustrations are direct from photographs. It is entirely free from exaggeration and, as the publishers state, "tells the plain truth about seeds."

Handsomely bound, the cover, lithographed in colors, shows on the front a bouquet of the beautiful new large-flowered Violet, reproduced exactly from the original painting by the famous French artist Paul de Longpré. A distinct new Celery, Fordhook Pickling Cucumber, and a new, extra early, long-keeping Onion from Australia, are also shown painted from nature. With each copy is mailed a lithographed leaflet showing six superb new varieties of Sweet Peas in all the beauty of their natural colorings.

Burpee's Farm Annual is mailed free to any LITERARY DIGEST reader upon application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., seed growers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DEAR SIR:—In March last I was suffering from a severe catarrhal cold. My right ear was almost totally deaf, and the ringing in it was exceedingly annoying. I purchased an outfit and commenced its use, continuing through the day as I would have opportunity. About 5 p. m. the congestion in the eustachian tube disappeared, my hearing was fully restored, and I have since had no recurrence. Since then I have, on several occasions, checked and cured bronchial colds, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it.

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Very truly yours,

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Guarantee. I will refund the money to all persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit anywhere in the United States, during 1897, who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, on condition that they apply direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City. (Signed) R. T. Booth

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investigation of the election in Delaware is presented; eulogies of the late ex-Speaker Crisp are delivered. . . . In the House only routine business is transacted. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations discusses the arbitration treaty . . . Extremely cold weather prevails in Northern States, causing much suffering. . . . The National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., closes. . . . The New York State Assembly passes a Senate bill to investigate trusts.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons states that there is no probability that the Government will take the initiative for a monetary conference.

Tuesday, January 26.

In the Senate the monetary conference bill is discussed; Mr. Daniel speaks against the Nicaragua Canal bill; Mr. Turpie concludes his speech on recognition of Cuba. . . . The House considers the Indian appropriation bill and passes a pension bill over the President's veto. . . . United States Senators are elected: John C. Spooner (Rep.), Wisconsin; Joseph H. Earle (Dem.), South Carolina; W. A. Harris (Pop.), Kansas; John P. Jones (Silver), Nevada (re-elected). . . . The Ohio supreme court declares the collateral inheritance tax constitutional. . . . An unusual number of fires is reported, the largest in Philadelphia, with damage exceeding \$1,250,000. . . . The severe cold continues. . . . The National Association of Manufacturers meets in Philadelphia; the National Board of Trade meets in Washington. . . . Supreme Court Justice Brewer addresses a mass-meeting in favor of the arbitration treaty, Washington.

The House of Commons adopts the reply to the Queen's speech; a motion for an independent inquiry into the condition of afflicted masses of India is rejected.

Wednesday, January 27.

In the Senate during debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill Mr. Sherman suggests the negotiation of a new treaty with Nicaragua; the Military Academy appropriation bill is passed; a memorial from Henry A. Dupont asking for a reopening of his contest for the seat from Delaware is presented. . . . The House passes the immigration restriction bill prepared by a conference committee. . . . The National Association of Manufacturers, at Philadelphia, adopts tariff resolutions; the National Board of Trade, at Washington, adopts resolutions on currency and consular service reform. . . . W. J. Bryan addresses the Texas legislature. . . . Ex-Mayor James Howell, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, dies in Brooklyn.

Emperor William of Germany celebrates his thirty-eighth birthday. . . . Senator Wolcott leaves London for Paris. . . . Herr Frenzel and Herr Krupp are appointed life-members of the Prussian Landtag.

Thursday, January 28.

In the Senate the monetary conference bill is discussed; Mr. Allen offers a resolution of inquiry concerning the power of the Executive to sell the Union Pacific road; extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic are ratified. . . . The House passes the Indian appropriation bill and considers the agricultural bill. . . . Controller Eckels addresses the House committee on banking and currency. . . . Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, Chicago, accepts the Treasury portfolio in McKinley's Cabinet. . . . Justices Fuller and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court are selected by Venezuela for arbitrators in the boundary dispute. . . . Henry Heitfeldt, Populist, is elected United States Senator from Idaho to succeed Senator Dubois.

Advices from Dongola show that the Calipha, the dervish leader, is preparing to fight the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. . . . In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain moves the appointment of a committee to inquire into South African affairs. . . . Count Muravieff, the Rus-

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River; West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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A few weeks ago our readers were informed of the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, a new botanical product, of wonderful power in curing certain diseases.



THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.
(*Piper Methysticum*.)

The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges River, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. We have previously quoted Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases, in which he describes the sufferings of both Hindus and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. . . . The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. . . . Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in, etc."

Our readers already know of the bringing of this wonderful shrub to Europe and America, and the success of the medicine Alkavis, which contains the active principle of the Kava-Kava Shrub, only in a much more concentrated and powerful form. We are glad to record the numerous extraordinary cures wrought by this great discovery.

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys, is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity, and indorsed not only by the public, but by the most eminent physicians, both of Europe and America. The fact that Alkavis is sent free for trial to sufferers from these diseases has had a great effect in making its remarkable benefits widely known. One person when cured naturally tells another, and so sufferers everywhere are testifying to the wonderful health-restoring powers of this new botanical product. In the New York *Weekly World* of Nov. 1st, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D. C., was given, describing his years of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at the post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister

of the gospel. Below we publish the portrait of Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell,



Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Indiana, cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted, and really wonderful. Many others give similar evidence. Many doctors also testify to the powers of Alkavis in curing almost hopeless cases. Among these none have greater weight than Dr. A. R. Knapp, of Leoti, Kansas, and Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Mo., whose testimony is particularly valuable from the fact of their great experience in these diseases. Mr. A. S. Colburn, of Waltham, Mass., aged 78, and an intense sufferer for five years, was cured by Alkavis.



Mrs. James Young, Kent, O

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood. In such cases of disorders peculiar to women, we do not care to publish testimonials at large, but ladies interested therein can obtain full information from a descriptive book which is furnished free by the importers of Alkavis. The good results of using this new botanical discovery in such cases are indeed most remarkable.

The following letter from the well-known minister, Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, Oswego County, New York, was written after, as he says himself, he had lost confidence in man and medicine, had no sleep or rest, and took Alkavis as a last resort.

North Constantia, Oswego Co., New York.
CHURCH KIDNEY CURE COMPANY:

Gents:—I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

Such testimony as the above makes it very clear that Alkavis is indeed a sure specific cure for these serious diseases. The Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York City, are so far the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so sure it will cure that they will send a Large Case of Alkavis by mail prepaid free to Every Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all our readers who are afflicted, to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case of Alkavis by mail, prepaid free. It is sent to you entirely free to prove its wonderful curative powers.

sian Foreign Minister, arrives in Paris and is received with high honors by the President.

Friday, January 29.

The Senate passes the amended monetary conference bill. . . . The House rejects the conference report on the bill incorporating the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill continues. . . . Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, accepts the portfolio of the War Department in McKinley's Cabinet. . . . Judge G. F. Turner is elected United States Senator from Washington by free-silver Republicans and Populists. . . . The legislature of Oklahoma passes a bill prohibiting gold contracts and abolishing the militia. . . . The governor of Nevada signs a bill making glove contests legal in the State. . . . The Bessemer steel pool is practically dissolved at Pittsburg.

The House of Commons votes to appoint a South African committee of inquiry. . . . It is reported in Madrid that General Ascarra, Minister of War of Spain, will be appointed Governor-General of Cuba, General Weyler to retain command of the forces on the island. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone leave England for Cannes, France.

Saturday, January 30.

The House alone in session, passes the agricultural appropriation bill without striking out the free-seed provision. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations decides to report the arbitration treaty with amendments. . . . Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote sign a treaty for defining the Alaskan boundary. . . . A receiver is appointed for the Chicago Dime Savings Bank. . . . Judge Hallett, United States circuit court, Denver, sentences for terms of seven, ten, and five years respectively C. H. Dow, former President of the Commercial Bank of that city; S. B. McClurken, teller, and Dr. O. E. Miller, customer and resident of Chicago, to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for wrecking the bank. . . . George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dies in Philadelphia.

The famine in India is increasing in intensity; the funds set apart for the sufferers are reported to have been misappropriated. . . . The new Bishop of London is enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral. . . . Students in Athens seize the University buildings, but are finally compelled to surrender.

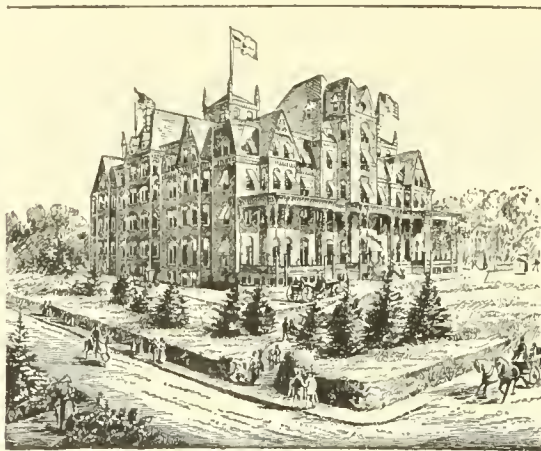
Sunday, January 31.

It is reported that a draft of the reforms demanded by the powers in Turkey has at last been presented to the Sultan through Baron Calice, the President at the Ambassadorial conferences; the Sultan is to govern through his ministers and not through the palace functionaries, and the administration of justice is also to be reformed. . . . In the case of Lieutenant Baron von Brusewitz, who killed an artisan in a café at Karlsruhe for a fancied insult, the Emperor has added the penalty of expulsion from the army to the original sentence of three years' imprisonment.

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Are you a smart speller? We give \$100 away in prizes to those able to make the largest list of words from the word RESPONSIBLE. You can make at least twenty, we believe, and if you can you will get a present any way, and if your list is the largest you will get \$40.00 in cash. Here are the rules to follow: Use only words in the English language. Do not use any letters in a word more times than it appears in RESPONSIBLE. Words spelled alike can be used only once. Use any dictionary, and we allow to be counted proper nouns, pronouns, prefixes, suffixes, any legitimate word. This is the way: Responsible, response, rip, sop, see, sin, sip, soil, sob, sole, etc. Use these words. The publisher of THE AMERICAN WOMAN will give away, on April 10, the sum of \$100, divided into 24 prizes for the largest lists of words as above. \$40 to the person making the largest list; \$10 for the second largest; \$5 each for the

next five largest lists; \$3 each for the 4 next largest, and \$1 for each of the next 13 largest lists. We want you to know our paper, and it is for this reason we offer these premiums. We make no extra charge for the privilege of entering this word-building contest, but it is necessary to send us 25 cents silver or stamps, for which we will send you our handsome illustrated 28 page magazine for six months, and the very day we receive your remittance we will mail you free, a beautiful picture, entitled "The Forest Sanctuary," 17x24 inches a charming present. This offer is the greatest you have ever had made to you. Send your list at once. If you win one of the prizes your name will be published in our May issue. Address THE AMERICAN WOMAN, 119 and 121 Nassau St. New York City, N. Y.



HUNTERSTON,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.

WHAT CONSUMPTION REALLY IS.

The Causes that Produce It—Why it has always been Fatal and How It is now Successfully Treated.

After centuries of false doctrine and fatal treatment, the leading medical authorities of the world, five years ago, adopted the "Germ Theory of Consumption," which is now the established doctrine of medical science.

Under the old theory that consumption arose from a taint in the patient's constitution or poison in his blood, cure was impossible. Every one attacked with it went on from bad to worse. Its fatality was so inevitable that its advent came to be regarded as equivalent to the hand of death.

The cause of the utter failure to cure was made plain by the knowledge of the falseness of the theory on which all previous medical treatment was based.

We now know consumption to be a local disease of the lungs caused by the *Tubercle Bacillus*, a poisonous, living germ or parasite of the air. These germs are breathed into the lungs and produce by their ravages all the sufferings the patient endures. They cause not only the cough, expectorations, spitting of blood, and shortness of breath, but also, through deranging the general health, produce hectic fever, night sweats, and loss of flesh and strength.

It is an axiom of medical science that all local diseases require local treatment for their cure; consumption is a local disease of the lungs alone, which can only be cured by local treatment. It is a germ disease in the lungs, and the clinical experience of all the great lights of medicine teaches that no germ disease was ever cured without specific germicides applied directly to the germs and germ-infected parts.

No local treatment of any kind can be applied to the lungs, except the medicines be reduced to a condition of vapor or gas and inhaled into them with the air they breathe; therefore I say, no stomach

treatment, and no hypodermic nostrum is worth a straw for the cure of any form of lung disease.

To cure any form of bronchial, catarrhal, or asthmatic disease, we must act by placing a healing antiseptic directly on the seat of the disease—on the inner linings of the breathing organs.

To cure consumption we have to kill and expell the germs, and arrest and heal their ravages in the air-tubes and cells of the lungs. Medicated air and medicines in a state of vapor, when breathed, act directly on the very seat of the disease in the lungs. If the inhaled medicines are properly compounded and properly administered, the speedy arrest of the disease surely follows. If the injury to the lung be very great, the progress of cure may not be rapid; but it is as certain in consumption as cure is in other serious diseases.

We have now germicidal inhalants, which are easily and safely introduced into the lungs, under which no form of germ life can live. These I am using, with great success in all forms of lung disease—asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, chronic pneumonia, and consumption. Under them the lungs are as curable as any other organ of the body. Their discovery and introduction into medicine by me, I am firmly convinced, begin a new era of hope for the afflicted.

(To be Continued.)

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 15

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 356

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LEGALIZED PRIZE-FIGHTING IN NEVADA.

NEVADA has attracted newspaper attention by enacting a law under whose provisions a fight between pugilists James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons is booked to occur in that State next month. The tendency of legislation in the States of the Union had gone so far the other way that it became necessary for the pugilists to cross the border of the country to hold their bouts. But Nevada's new law provides for the issue of a license by the county sheriff for "an exhibition in a public place for any contest or exhibition with gloves between man and man for a wager or reward," and that "the weight of gloves shall not be less than four ounces used in said contest or exhibition." The license fee is fixed at \$1,000, one tenth of which goes to the county and nine tenths to the State. The statute requires the licensee to file with the county clerk, ten hours before a contest, a certificate from physicians that the contestants are in sound physical health and condition. The contest must be held in an enclosure sufficient to exclude the non-paying public, giving or selling intoxicating liquor of any kind on the grounds or within the enclosure during the contest is prohibited, Sunday contests are prohibited, and towns are barred from prohibiting, suppressing, or regulating the exhibitions.

This new departure in Nevada is roundly condemned by the press, by the governors of many States, and by the pulpit. Reinhold Sadler, governor of Nevada, gives the following reasons for signing the bill to the *New York Journal*:

"A large majority of the people of Nevada favored the glove-contest act, as was manifested by the letters and telegrams received at the capitol.

"The legislature passed the act by a decisive majority, and the Executive did not consider it his province to set up his opinion against that of the legislature. Moreover, he could not find any constitutional grounds for vetoing the bill.

"The license fee of \$1,000 prohibits fake fights, and the general opinion expressed by the people is that scientific contests with gloves are less demoralizing to society and less dangerous to life and limb than football games."

It is interesting to note the approving words of the pugilists given in the same paper. Corbett considers the law the best thing in the world for boxing. He avers that the governor, in signing the bill, recognized the fact that Fitzsimmons and he "are not a couple of low-bred thugs, but simply men of science who are to enter a contest of endurance." He adds:

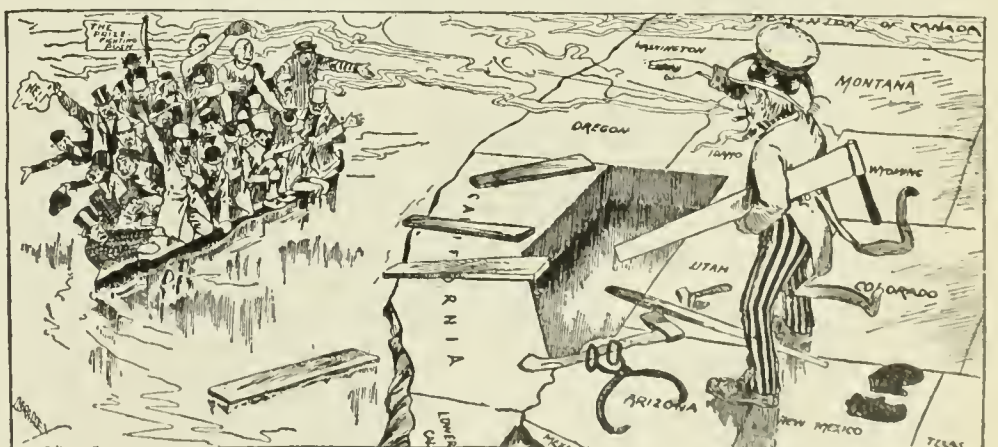
"Besides being a good thing for the sport the law will do much for the State. Without exaggeration it is safe to say that the people who go to Nevada to see the coming contest will leave \$250,000 behind them. In fact, the signing of the Nevada bill will boom business of every sort, and if more governors would display the same broadmindedness as the governor of Nevada the present hard times would not be so great."

Fitzsimmons expresses the opinion that the law will permit Corbett and himself "to settle the championship." Further than that he thinks that the license fee is too high to make public bouts frequent in Nevada, where sports are not numerous enough to make fights pay. He concludes that the law will put all glove contests in Nevada on a higher plane and better satisfy those who attend them.

The *Journal* prints telegrams of strong condemnation from the governors of Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Montana, Arkansas, Utah, and other States. The governor of Virginia says that the Virginia legislature last winter made any pugilistic encounter, with or without gloves, for a prize or championship, a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years. Other governors insist that prize-fighting should be made a felony.

We append several editorial utterances:

Nevada's Disgrace.—"It is not disgraceful to be small; a diamond is small. It is not disgraceful to have voted for Mr. Bryan. Many good people made that mistake. But what disgraces Nevada is that last week it passed a bill through its legislature, instantly signed by its governor, making prize-fighting a legal sport. This was done with the particular purpose of bringing to



A RARE CHANCE.

When all the "pugs" and their friends gather together in Nevada let Uncle Sam saw the State out and cut it adrift; he could stand the loss on those terms.

—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.

Carson City the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, which every other State in the Union rejects with disgust. The Christian people of Nevada—for there are such, not many—protested; but they were not heard. Louisiana, Florida, the Dakotas refused to legalize the lottery, and refused great bribes; and all the States had crowded the brutal prize-ring out of civilization, and Texas and Mexico had refused to welcome anything more brutal than the gamecocks and bullfights. So the tough-skinned Barneys and Aarons appealed to the legislature of Nevada, got the backing of its 'business men,' that is, barkeepers, and held up the delusion of thousands of desirable citizens attracted by the fight who would remain to invest in silver-mines and scenery; and the legislature and the governor took the glitter for gold, and enacted the law, and the shame.

"It will not last long. The good conquers in the end. All the States had the lottery two or three generations ago, and the last of them has settled the matter finally only lately. Nevada is full of mining-camps, and the tag end of the mining-camp followers. It will get civilized by and by. The State is horribly disgraced, but we will not quite yet cut its star out of the flag. Churches and schools take time to get in their work; but theirs is the only work that is permanent—the saloon and the prize-ring have no vitality in them. 'The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot'; and their power is as sure to perish as their name."—*The Independent, New York.*

The Free-Silver Virus.—"Defeated in their attempt to compel all creditors to accept fifty cents on the dollar, the inhabitants of Nevada are willing to sink their decaying commonwealth in the lowest depths of degradation in order to secure some of the dirty money of the worst elements of society. Nevada was in a lamentable position before. With her population decreasing and her few industries at a standstill, she presented the most melancholy spectacle on the continent. But she has now made her situation infinitely worse. To stagnation and Populism she has added the offense of wilfully incurring gross ignominy for a price. The connection between her declaration for dishonest money last

November and her mercenary pugilism is plainly discernible. With communities, as with individuals, the downhill road is traveled swiftly when the descent is once begun."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Infamy Widely Distributed.—"The Ormsby House at Carson has received an order for ten rooms from London; and think for

a moment how much it will cost the Londoner to make this journey. It is very terrible for the Nevada legislature to permit the battle to take place, but it is only too palpable that the number of 'gents' outside Nevada who are quietly planning to see the slugging is somewhat appalling. At the last great fight at New Orleans several eminent literary men were noticed among the spectators!

"Lamentable it is that a Western mining-camp should legalize an atrocity that the land of lynchers would not tolerate; yet how curious it is that the affair should be supported by the money of the horror-struck East. As an infamy the prize-fight will be widely distributed. Nevada can not be saddled with all the blame."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"*The Post* is opposed to prize-fighting, but if the brutal sport is to be tolerated, we know of no place better adapted to it than Nevada. The air of the mountains is bracing, the location is

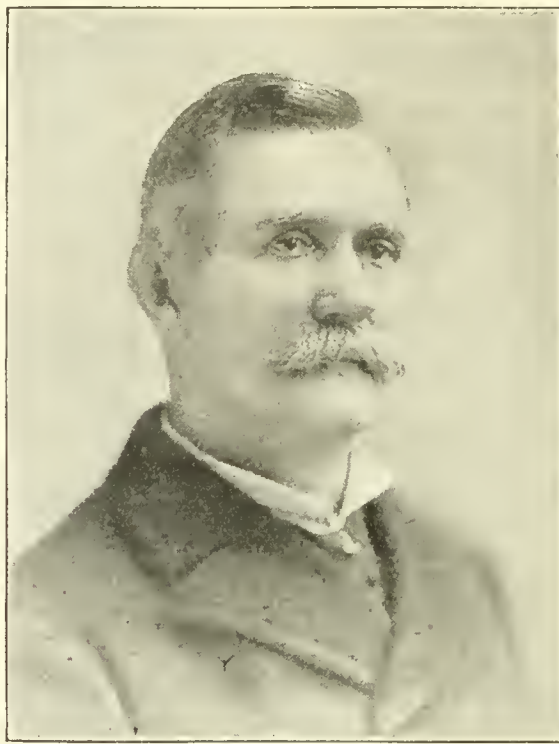
far from the madding crowd, there is no chance for the contagion of immorality to spread, the distance is too great for the reformers to get there to see the sport, and, all in all, Nevada is an ideal place for a fight. Were it not that Mr. Huntington's mortgaged railroad is the only means of transportation, we might indorse the bill ourselves."—*The Post, San Francisco.*

"There is something pathetic about the condition of a sovereign State of the Union which is so feeble in its available resources that it welcomes the financial assistance it can secure from licensed pugilism, and so scantily populated that it greets effusively even the temporary influx of a disreputable rabble."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

It must not be inferred simply because he never wrecked a bank that Mr. Gage is a beginner in finance.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*



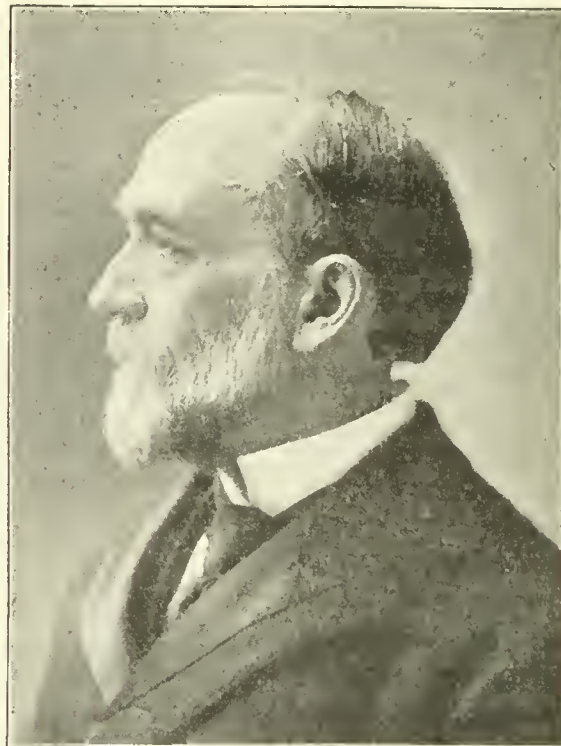
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LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS.

AMONG the national organizations of business men which seek to bring their influence to bear upon Congressional legislation, as well as upon other matters of importance to them, the National Board of Trade is the oldest. The National Association of Manufacturers held its second annual convention at Philadelphia last month. The youngest organization, completed in January, is known as the National Business League. The last-named organization alone confines itself to legislative activities; it already begins to figure to a considerable extent in press despatches from Washington. Representative business men of Chicago organized the league as a non-partizan business association, designed for extension to all the States.

In the declaration of principles it is stated that relief of the business condition is expected of the incoming Administration; that business men want prompt business legislation rather than political legislation, to foster general rather than special interests; that to this end competent and disinterested investigation into matters affecting business interests should be furnished the legislators as the basis for action. Therefore the organizers form themselves "into a non-partizan business men's association for the purpose of furnishing proper instrumentalities and doing the work above indicated, and for the general purpose of keeping ourselves in touch with Congress and the committees thereof, and of using our influence for forwarding what we believe to be good bills, from a business standpoint, and defeating bad ones." Ferdinand Peck is president, John W. Ela attorney, and Moses P. Handy chairman of the executive committee. Washington correspondents report that committees and department officers have welcomed the cooperation of this organization, which is apparently working for the appointment of a tariff commission after the new

tariff law shall have been enacted by the extra session, and for the establishment of a new department with a Cabinet officer, the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The National Board of Trade, meeting in Washington last month, favored the establishment of a new Department of Commerce. And at the session of the National Manufacturers' Association in Philadelphia, January 26-29, it was reported that a committee had been actively at work and was assured of increased support for a Senate bill introduced about a year ago for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures. The bill concentrates in a single department the consular service, the bureau of statistics, and other bureaus now under the State and Treasury departments.

Expectation that such a department will be created by the new Administration is heightened by the reporters who are watching the Cabinet-making at Canton. They spread the suggestion that Cabinet care will be taken of New York State through an appointment to the head of the department to be.

The National Board of Trade represents Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, while the Manufacturers' Association represents individual firms. Both organizations made reform in the consular service a chief topic at their conventions, but it is to be noted that while the National Board of Trade devoted much attention to the question of currency reform, the Manufacturers' Association ignored that subject and resolutions on the tariff became the chief topic of discussion.

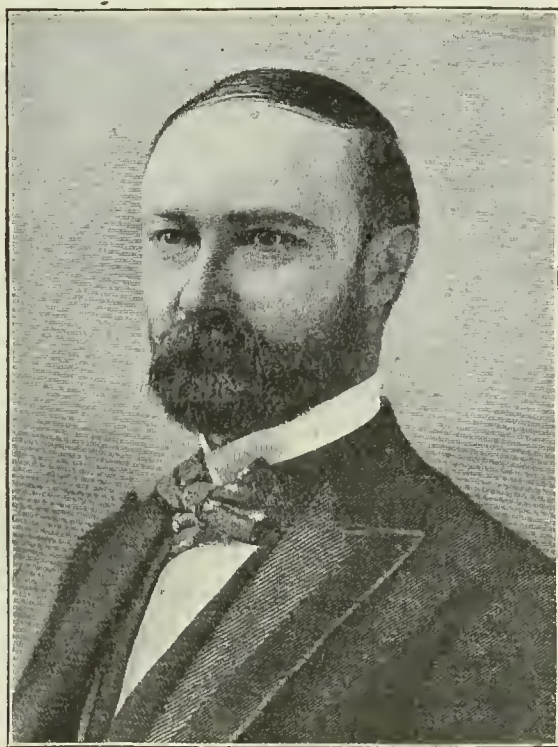
On currency reform the Board of Trade declares, in brief: That gold coin shall remain the standard money; that steps should be taken to retire all United States notes in such a way as not to disturb business relations; that national banks should be allowed to issue currency to the par value of the bonds; that the tax on circulation be reduced; that banks be allowed to issue currency based on assets under such national supervision and



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restriction as will make it safe, elastic, and redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and at the city of New York, and that such banks of issue, with a capital of \$20,000 or more, be authorized to be established in towns and villages of less than 3,000 population; that provision be made for the establishment of a national clearing-house for banks, and that after July 1, 1898, notes issued by national banks shall not be for less amounts than five dollars. The adoption of an international coin as a common unit in all gold-standard countries, and the establishment of an expert monetary commission in this country are favored.

The tariff resolutions as finally adopted by the Manufacturers are given by *The Manufacturer*, Philadelphia, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised, at the earliest possible moment, in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored, and business permitted to revive.

"Resolved, That the duties should be such as will be consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing industries and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties, or mixed *ad valorem* and specific duties.

"Resolved, That Congress be invited to reestablish and extend the system of reciprocity which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin-American and other markets in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage-rates and lower general cost of production in European factories."

Monetary Commission Probable.—"The National Board of Trade has taken action on the monetary question, agreeing in part with that proposed by the Indianapolis conference. . . . It recommends the appointment of a commission by Congress to revise the currency laws, composed of eleven persons, to be appointed by the President, two of whom shall be selected from the Senate committee on finance and two from the House banking and currency committee. Of the other seven members two shall be bankers of recognized experience and ability, two agriculturists of prominence, two merchants or manufacturers of standing. The remaining member to be selected on account of his recognized ability and learning in the science of political economy. If Congress should fail to provide for this commission the Board decided to appoint one of its own. The commission is to report by January 1, 1898. It begins to look like there was pretty certain to be a monetary commission of some kind unless somebody weakens."—*The Sentinel (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Fallacies of the Currency Program.—"The only reason publicly advanced in favor of this policy [retirement of United States notes] is that the Government is embarrassed by being compelled to redeem the legal-tenders in gold whenever they are presented for redemption, and the plea is made that the change suggested would put that burden upon the banks. The first and most effective answer to this fallacy is that the Government is not compelled by any law to redeem legal-tenders in gold. United States notes and Treasury notes are redeemable in either silver or gold at the option of the Government, and by a wise exercise of that discretion, the so-called 'endless chain,' whereby gold has been taken in considerable quantities from the Treasury on many occasions in the recent past, could be broken at any moment.

"We would like to know, too, how the banks can supply gold enough to meet the requirements that may arise for exports of that metal, if the Government is unable to do so? The Government possesses the taxing power in the amplest degree, while the banks can only get gold just as other people can get it. If the maintenance of our public and private credit depends, as the goldites insist, upon the constant redemption of paper money in gold, would it not be both unwise and dangerous for the Government to surrender its unquestionable power and its manifest ability to insure such redemption at all times to a lot of banks that would be under no obligation and that might not possess the power to redeem their notes in gold in times of emergency?

"The further suggestion made by the National Board of Trade, that banks be allowed to issue notes upon their assets, is so absurd and indefensible that it is not worthy of serious consideration. The people of this country have had enough of that kind of banking in the past, and they will never consent to its restoration."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver, Colo.

Manufacturers at Odds over the Tariff.—"The National As-

sociation of Manufacturers had almost as much difficulty with the tariff question as the average House committee on ways and means. At first the special committee appointed to draft tariff resolutions reported in favor of general revision, but stipulated that the 'rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection.' This qualifying clause was much like flaunting a red rag in the face of a bull. It precipitated a heated discussion, which ended in a withdrawal of the objectionable clause and in the promulgation of a series of resolutions that would do credit to a regulation party platform. . . .

"When analyzed, this pronouncement is delightfully vague and indefinite. It calls for tariff reform and the resuscitation of reciprocity along the line of special duties. But 'adequate protection' is a phrase as resounding and meaningless as 'tariff reform' or 'sound money.' There is almost as great a limit to its significance as to that of 'home rule' in the mind of the average American and in that of the Spaniard. The debate among the manufacturers in Philadelphia disclosed the startling fact that the very men to be most benefited by protection are hopelessly at odds as to the degree of tariff which would aid them. There being such discrepancy in the minds of manufacturers and merchants, what is to be expected of the politician and the average citizen? Perhaps the time is ripe for the realization of the time-honored idea of 'tariff for revenue only.'"—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

A Conservative Attitude.—"It is possible to give domestic interests all the protection which they actually require in order to prosper without raising the duties so high that revenue will be sacrificed. The National Association of Manufacturers has shown that it is broad-minded enough to recognize this fact."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

"It would have been astonishing if the National Association of Manufacturers had not expressed itself in favor of a protective tariff, but the conservative tone of the resolutions adopted on this subject is very significant. There is a marked absence of all the old-time stock complaints about ruination from low duties and pauper labor and the like. . . . The great significance of the declaration is that it drops all the worn-out political phases of the McKinley school and demands no more than that the duties to be levied for revenue should be 'such as will be consistent with adequate protection' to our varied industries, a contention that no one will dispute."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

A Permanent Tariff Commission.—"In a word, the National Board of Trade believes that while there should be enacted a new tariff law—because the financial needs of the Government require such enactment—this law should be looked upon as a temporary measure, to hold only so long as it is necessary to make this thorough, scientific investigation. . . .

"When any one compares the method of constructing a tariff on the lines thus indicated, and the method of tariff construction on the lines indicated by the hearings recently held in Washington, where the representatives of each industry were asked to come and state what taxes they would like to have imposed for their benefit upon the people of the United States—when, we say, the true and the false system of tariff construction are thus compared, we can not understand why any honest citizen can doubt for a moment which course should be pursued. It is not a question of protection or free trade; it is simply a question of acting intelligently or of acting ignorantly."—*The Herald (Ind. Dem.)*, Boston.

"*The Chronicle* would venture to suggest that the National Board impairs its influence with Congress to a great and unnecessary extent by recommending things which are quite impracticable, such, for instance, as the creation of a permanent commission to exercise powers which are granted by the Constitution to Congress alone, and of which Congress would not attempt to divest itself in any degree if it could. It would be well for such bodies not to attempt to reconstruct the Constitution of the United States or to deal with matters which are purely political or international in their character."—*The Chronicle (Ind. Dem.)*, Chicago.

Chances of the National Business League.—"The league will succeed in so far as it is a collector and fail when it becomes an advocate. On political questions business men are divided, just as farmers and mechanics and teachers are divided. The effect of a tariff is not equal upon them. Some find that the

nature of their business leaves them in a position to favor free trade; others are beneficiaries of a tariff, and in no frame of mind to admit the beauties of a theory whose application, they think, would diminish their profits. More than one organization has been formed in this country which has come upon the horns of some such dilemma and been wrecked or practically abandoned to a single party. Let partizanship appear in the league and its facts and figures will soon become matters of construction instead of facts and figures, while its moral force will be lost entirely."—*The Journal (Ind.), Chicago.*

A New Cabinet Department Politic and Just.—"The time has come when the general interest of the Federal Government should be more earnestly manifested in certain directions; hence the timely suggestion for the reorganization of certain bureaus and divisions, and the creation of a new Department of Industry and Commerce. During the recent national contest business men, not ordinarily active in politics, came to the front as never before and rendered yeoman service. There was the most desperate effort on the part of the opposition, through appeals to ignorance, prejudice, and passion, to mislead the hosts of workingmen. But the immense majorities given the Republican ticket in all the great industrial centers, especially in the Eastern States, showed that American labor was true to the principles of Republicanism. The new Administration, therefore, could do nothing more politic and just than to recognize this devotion to the cause it will represent by cordially approving the suggestion of a Department of Industry and Commerce, with an additional member of the Cabinet, to be taken from one of the great industrial States. The carrying out of this project would not necessarily imply any material addition to the public expense account."—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

THE prosecution of legal war against the trusts shows no abatement. Interest centers just now in state tactics. It will be remembered that President Cleveland in his last message to Congress expressed the opinion that if it be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to reach the trusts, "there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power." That the States are likely soon to learn the extent of their power is apparent from the fact that four or five States already have stringent laws on trial for effectiveness, and anti-trust legislation is pending in at least nine more States.

It has been claimed (and denied) that a law recently enacted in Georgia has dealt an effective blow to the operation of trusts in that State. This law, known as the Calvin anti-trust law, declares "unlawful and void all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, and combinations made with a view to lessen or which tend to lessen free competition" in imports to, in domestic sales or manufactures or in raw materials in, the State; and it declares unlawful and void the same methods between persons or combinations designed "to advance, reduce, or control the price of such product or article to producer or consumer." The law provides for the forfeiture of charter or franchise if a home corporation violates the act. It prohibits every foreign corporation violating the act from doing business in the State; it requires the attorney-general of the State to institute proceedings against violators and to enforce penalties, and it further authorizes any person or corporation damaged by such trust, agreement, or combination to sue for damages. Besides forfeiture of charter, the penalty prescribed is a fine of \$100 to \$5,000 and imprisonment for one to ten years.

The Atlanta *Journal* has declared that the law is practically driving monopolies out of the State, and many newspapers have reported cancellations and readjustments of agreements and contracts by outside corporations. These reports, as an earnest of permanent results, are discounted in some quarters, owing to ex-

perience with laws of apparently equal stringency in other States. The Illinois law, for instance, of which early glowing reports were made, and which is verbally as strong as the Georgia law, seems to have been evaded with success. An important decision is expected soon from Judge Gibbons on the attempt of the state authorities to prohibit the tobacco trust from doing business in the State.

It has long been contended, too, by conservative papers like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the New York laws against trusts as conspiracies in restraint of trade would be found completely effective if officials would only enforce them. THE LITERARY DIGEST has followed the proceedings brought by the State against the tobacco trust. Officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company were indicted for conspiracy last spring on complaint of the District Attorney in New York city. A decision by Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court (criminal) of New York county last month (January 22), dismissing a demurrer to the indictment, makes it impossible for the directors to escape trial.

This case has been watched with interest by the press of the country, for conviction in criminal proceedings would reveal a most effective weapon against all the trusts. The view of the responsibility of trusts expressed by Judge Fitzgerald is warmly commended in many journals. We quote, from press reports, the substance of the indictment under which the tobacco trust must stand trial, together with the important part of Judge Fitzgerald's opinion:

"The complaint upon which the indictments were found alleged that the American Tobacco Company, in refusing to sell certain of its products—paper cigarettes—to small dealers, except under condition that the dealers should handle no other brands of cigarettes, violated the provisions [the decision is confined to conspiracy charges] of the so-called anti-trust law of 1895. Joseph H. Choate and Williamson Fuller argued that the corporation could not be responsible criminally and that it had the right to conduct its business in the manner it considered best."

In his opinion, dismissing the demurrer, Judge Fitzgerald says the criminal liability of a corporation must be considered in a different manner from the civil liability, criminal intent being one of the essential elements in a conspiracy. The opinion reads:

"There are some acts for which indictments will lie against corporations. These acts have been so far limited to acts of misfeasance and non-misfeasance. Of course, upon proofs of unlawful acts, it could not be held that all the members composing the body corporate are criminally liable. Their association being lawful, no presumption can arise against any of them from the act of such association. But if two or more or all of them enter into an unlawful agreement they can not be allowed to plead their lawful associations for certain purposes in bar of prosecution for unlawful combination.

"To rule that the officers and agents of a corporation are relieved from individual criminal liability for all they may do under the color of corporate acts would amount in many cases to a practical suspension of law.

"A very wide latitude must be accorded to the managers of a vast private enterprise lawfully organized, and it is exceedingly difficult to fix the bounds beyond which they may not legally go. They are entitled to reap all the advantages which skill, experience, large investment, and splendid facilities afford them over less fortunately equipped competitors. Every person has the right to do with his own property as he chooses, but he must exercise that right in such a manner as not to injure the property of others.

"A trading corporation is entitled to all the advantages it can secure under fair and free competition, but its officers and agents become criminally liable if they confederate to secure a monopoly by threats and menaces. If, then, the proof in the case at bar should establish the allegations of the indictment, might not the refusal to sell to jobbers and dealers except upon the required conditions, be properly found to constitute a menace, coercion, and intimidation? And if such methods or devices were resorted

to by the defendants to restrain lawful trade and commerce and create a monopoly, are they not guilty of conspiracy?"

A decision by Judge Acheson of the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania (Eastern district), declaring the National Harrow trust an unlawful combination and in restraint of trade, and asserting that no such far-reaching a combination has ever been judicially sustained, suggests what is to be expected, so far as a definition of legal status goes, when trusts get into Federal courts.

The National Harrow Company is a combination among manufacturers of spring-tooth harrows, by which each manufacturer assigned to the corporation organized for the purpose the patents under which he is operating, and takes back an exclusive license to make and sell the same style of harrows previously made by him, and no other, all the parties being bound to sell at uniform prices. The trust sought by injunction to restrain a firm from giving better terms to purchasers than the license allowed, and applied also for a decree to enforce the license contracts. We quote from the opinion:

"It will be perceived that the corporation through whose instrumentality the purposes of the combination are effected is simply clothed with the legal title to the assigned patents, while the several assignors are invested with the exclusive right to manufacture and sell their old style of harrows under their own patents; but all of them must sell at uniform prices and upon the same terms, without respect to cost or the merits of their respective styles of harrows, and all the members of the combination are strictly forbidden to manufacture or sell any other style or kind of float spring-tooth harrow than they are thus licensed to make and sell. Now, it is quite evident to me, as well by the papers themselves as from the testimony of witnesses, that this scheme was devised for the purpose of regulating and enhancing prices for float spring-tooth harrows, and controlling the manufacture thereof throughout the whole country, and that the combination, especially by force of the numbers engaged therein, tends to stifle all competition in an important branch of business. I am not aware that such a far-reaching combination as is here disclosed has ever been judicially sustained. On the contrary, the courts have repeatedly adjudged combinations between a number of persons engaged in the same general business to prevent competition among themselves, and maintain prices, to be against sound public policy, and therefore illegal (*Morris Run Coal Co. v. Barclay Coal Co.*, 68 Pa. St., 173; *Pittsburg Carbon Co. v. McMillin*, 119 N. Y., 46, 23 N. E., 530; *Merz Capsule Co. v. United States Capsule Co.*, 67 Fed., 414; *Nester v. Brewing Co.*, 161 Pa. St., 473, 29 Atl., 102).

"I am not able to concur in the view that the principle of these cases is inapplicable here, because the agreement in question involves patents. It is true that a patentee has the exclusive control of his invention during the life of the patent. He may practise the invention or not, as he sees fit, and he may grant to others licenses upon his own terms. But where, as was the case here, a large number of independent manufacturing concerns are engaged in making and selling, under different patents and in various forms, an extensively used article, competition between them is the natural and inevitable result, and thereby the public interest is promoted. Therefore a combination between such manufacturers, which imposes a widespread restraint upon the trade and destroys competition, is as injurious to the community, and as obnoxious to sound public policy, as if the confederates were dealing in unpatented articles. To the present case may well be applied the remarks of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in *Morris Run Coal Co. v. Barclay Coal Co.* (*supra*): 'This combination has a power in its confederated form which no individual action can confer.' By the united action of more than a score of different manufacturers, natural and salutary competition is destroyed. To sanction such a result, because accomplished by a combination of patentees, would be, I think, to pervert the patent laws. Moreover, it is to be noted that under these license contracts the licensees can only make or sell their own specific form of harrow. All other forms, whether patented or unpatented, are prohibited to them. For this interdiction there is no justification. In the case of *Harrow Co. v. Quick* (76 O. G., 1574, 67 Fed., 130) Judge Baker expressed the opinion that this

combination was unlawful and against sound public policy. I am constrained to regard the license contracts sued on as part of an illegal combination and in unwarrantable restraint of trade. I must therefore deny the plaintiff the relief sought. The other defenses I need not consider."

Have Done with the Farce.—"Let us have done with this farce. Let us cease fulminating laws against trusts, or enforce them. If they have become our masters, let us submit with what grace we can. If they are a legitimate evolution of industrial progress, and all old notions are become obsolete, let that be admitted, that we may adjust ourselves and our ideas to the new and irrevocable. Above all let us have surcease of this vicious enactment of dead-letter laws against corporations that are not enforced, with the inevitable result of fostering the too prevalent feeling that repressive laws are only for the poor and weak, and against them the wealthy and strong are immune. Nothing breeds discontent, that takes form in expressions of anarchical sentiments, so extensively as the impunity with which these trusts disregard the law. If social revolution comes, this will be the wide door through which it will enter."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

Indiscriminate Warfare on Corporations.—"There are corporations and corporations—some of them antagonistic to free and open competition in business and subversive of the spirit of American institutions, and they should be throttled—but there are other proper and legitimate corporations upon which Texas depends for its development, and an injudicious warfare upon corporations generally has done Texas more injury than any one other thing. Demagogues have rivaled each other in the delivery of philippics against corporations, arousing a popular prejudice against them in order that they may ride that wave of popular prejudice created by themselves into the safe harbor of official honors and emoluments. The philippics have been the club with which the backbone of great enterprises has been broken, and this injudicious and indiscriminate persecution of corporations generally has produced the impression in all the money centers of the country as well as abroad that Texas was inimical to the investment of foreign capital within the borders of the State."—*The Statesman, Austin, Texas.*

A Serious Issue.—"That the individual may deal with whom he pleases, offering his goods at such prices as seem to him just, making them or retiring from business as he sees fit, no one can logically question. With a corporation, however, the matter is different. A corporation receives from the State which grants or recognizes its charter advantages in the way of limitations of liabilities, etc., which the individual dealer does not enjoy. It comes under the laws of the State, which are the rules and regulations imposed by the community for the government of trade and commerce. That the requirements of these laws are known to the corporation when it receives its charter or its permit to trade is not for a moment to be questioned. There is a reciprocity of obligation between the State and the company, and each must keep faith with the other if the charter is to be something more than a letter of marque for commercial privateering. Therefore the question that is presented by the indictment of the American Tobacco Company in New York is broader than freedom of trade in cigarettes."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Another Anti-Trust Decision.—"Decisions against trusts are lamentably rare. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has just handed down an opinion, however, by which a small trust was the loser. The case came from Utah, where the Union Pacific Coal Company of Salt Lake City, with another wholesale company and fourteen retail dealers, organized in 1895 the Salt Lake Coal Exchange. The object was to prevent any person, not a member of the exchange, from purchasing coal from the companies interested at as low a price as that charged to members.

"The plan worked well for a few months, but the grand jury finally got evidence of discrimination. The members of the exchange were thereupon indicted for unlawfully combining to restrain trade and increase the price of coal. All were convicted. The agents of the companies were fined \$200 each, while the retailers were fined only \$25. On appeal, the United States Circuit Court has upheld the decision of the lower court.

"The outcome is encouraging. Since one State can convict and punish trusts, there is no reason why every State, which is in proper hands, can not accomplish as much. And if a small trust can be broken up there is nothing to prevent the ultimate destruction of many great trusts."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: LYMAN J. GAGE.

NEWSPAPER judgment is substantially unanimous that the selection of Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, for Secretary of the Treasury is likely to prove the most striking feature of President-elect McKinley's Cabinet-making. Mr. Gage is nearly sixty-one years of age, and a native of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y. His school education consisted mainly of four years at the Rome (N. Y.) Academy. His first bank position was with the Oneida Central Bank in that town. He went to Chicago in 1855, served first as bookkeeper and utility man for a lumber firm and then became bookkeeper for the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company. To-day he is president of the First National Bank, the leading financial institution of Chicago. His standing enabled him, with the cooperation of three other wealthy citizens, to guarantee Chicago's pledge of \$10,000,000 toward the World's Fair. He was chosen first president of the World's Fair board of directors, but retired to accept the bank presidency. Mr. Gage has the reputation of being a broad-minded, public-spirited man, and the Chicago papers apparently can not say too much in praise of his character and ability. He is credited with influence in establishing civil-service reform in Chicago, he has favored plans for the retirement of the greenbacks, and he asserted his independence of Republican Party lines by voting for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The Secretaryship of the Treasury Department will be his first public office.

The press has been seeking light on his policy. Following his acceptance of the tender of the portfolio, he said:

"It will be my chief aim to see that the country is given a business-like administration so far as the duties devolving upon the Secretary of Treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit and not political obligation."

Mr. Gage's financial opinions, as expressed in a speech two years ago before the Commercial Club of Chicago, have been reprinted by the New York *World* and other journals. He favored ultimate retirement of the greenbacks and summed up defects in the currency system thus:

1. Confusing heterogeneity, which needs simplification.
2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money, viz.: That every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.
3. The Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation—the creation of a debt for the purchase of a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use; it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.
4. The national bank-note merely conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity.
5. The silver certificates encourage the use of silver to a larger extent than is consistent with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* says that Mr. Gage has been outspoken in his indorsement of the declarations of the Indianapolis monetary conference. These declarations, it will be remembered, contemplate the selection of a monetary commission.

The *Times-Herald* printed the following interview with Mr. Gage on politics:

"I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. I do not believe in paternalism in government. As to parties, I have never voted any other than a Republican ticket except once, and that was in 1884 when I voted for Grover Cleveland. I voted for Harrison in 1892, and, of course, for McKinley in 1896. The platform of the last Republican national convention embodies my political ideas as applied to the issues then and now before the country."

"Some doubt has been expressed as to your views on the tariff question."

"There should be none. Theoretically, I would like the world so ordered that any man of any country might trade his commodities at will with any man of any other country. But we are not quite ready for the millennium. In the words of President Cleveland, 'It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us.'

"Revenue is necessary for the conduct of the Government.

Under the Constitution revenue can not be raised by direct taxation. We are obliged, therefore, to resort to indirect taxation, and no form of indirect taxation is more practical or less burdensome than the imposition of duties on foreign products. This taxation should be so ordered, however, as not to foster monopolies, breed trusts, or favor the few at the expense of the many. I do not know how I can express my ideas more clearly than by saying that I believe in the raising of revenue by customs dues, so levied as to promote the general welfare by equalizing the differences between American and foreign labor. The protection of American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands is certainly most desirable. The question of schedules is a practical question, as is well said by the St. Louis platform, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production. With that platform, I say, too, that 'the country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.'"

Honor in His Own City.—"Mr. Gage has never held a political office in his life. He is now, as he always has been, a banker. But he is none the less and eminently a public man. Altho recognized for years as the leading banker of Chicago, and never ceasing from his active and great responsibilities, he has long taken a lively interest in non-political public affairs. He was president of the World's Fair at the most critical period of its existence. He was also the head of the Civic Federation when it was getting on its feet. No inconsiderable part of Mr. Gage's time is taken up in connection with matters of a public rather than of a private nature. He is a genuine philanthropist. It is not too much to say that if a vote were taken on the question, Who is the leading citizen of Chicago? the election would undoubtedly fall on Lyman J. Gage."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

There may be a Sensation.—"One of the first curious revelations about Mr. Gage is that he wrote a letter to Governor Altgeld warmly urging the pardon of the Anarchists. What a curious turn in the affairs of men it is that he now should accept office as a result of victory in a campaign in which that pardon was used as a reason for denouncing the supporters of Governor Altgeld and Mr. Bryan as Anarchists. Far be it from us to suggest that the appointment of Mr. Gage is a shrewd bid for the Anarchist vote, but doubtless that vote is worth bidding for. In the late election it approached 6,500,000, or rather more than Mr. Cleveland ever polled.

"Mr. Gage has denied that he is a 'single-taxer,' but there are not lacking earnest followers of Henry George in Chicago who recall his early interest in this economic creed, and the fact that his frank expressions of approval of it were ultimately curbed by the objections of the directors of his bank. He denies also that he is a Spiritualist—which is not important if true—and pleads guilty to a wig. Finally he is on record as an international bi-metalist, a proponent of the cancellation of the greenbacks, and an advocate of leaving to the banks the issuance of money—tho his own bank refuses to issue any.

"It will not be surprising if the sensation of the next Administration shall be Gage. Few men have a larger assortment of ill-ordered ideas than he, but it is fair to note that few have shown such perfect willingness to abandon their convictions when it seemed wise."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.

"The choice of Mr. Gage for the important office of Secretary of the Treasury is proof, so far as it goes, either that Mr. McKinley has been misjudged, or else that he has changed his views in some important particulars. There will be no criticism of the appointment except among narrow partisans. It is creditable to Mr. McKinley and to Mr. Gage. The intelligence and patriotism of the country will heartily commend it."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

"They (the bankers) put Mr. Gage forward for Secretary of the Treasury in order to have an efficient agent in the Administration to work constantly for the adoption of their plan, and Major McKinley probably felt compelled to accede to their wishes because the banks had contributed such a large portion of the campaign fund which secured his election."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.)*, Denver.

"In the selection of Lyman J. Gage, the eminent Chicago banker, for head of the Treasury Department President-elect McKinley has given two distinct pledges that can not fail in advance to strengthen public confidence. The first is that the gold standard will be inflexibly maintained by such means as are now in possession of the Government. The second is that reform of the currency will constitute a prominent feature of the policy of the coming Administration."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PAYN.

IN the face of an almost unanimous protest from the press of New York city and a large part of the press of New York State the new Republican governor, Frank S. Black, has appointed Louis F. Payn, a lobbyist, to the position of State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Republican legislature has confirmed the appointment. *The Herald* described this appointment as "one of the most desperately daring ever known in the history of the State." *The Herald* briefly reviews Mr. Payn's interesting record thus:

"In two legislative investigations Mr. Payn has confessed that he was a legislative lobbyist, and he has been about the corridors of the Capitol at Albany for twenty-five years seeking to procure or to prevent legislation.

"No other politician in the State has quite as bad a record. He has always been a prominent Republican politician, has been extremely careless of his reputation, and his smartness as a manipulator has made him an invaluable member of Thomas C. Platt's kitchen cabinet. But for him Frank S. Black would not have nominated for Congress, and but for him Black would never have been heard of in the race for governor. The governor in nominating him for Superintendent of Insurance is merely paying out of the state treasury his personal political debt.

"Mr. Payn is sixty-two years old. He was born in Ghent, Columbia county, in 1835. He became prominent in politics early, and in 1856 was deputy sheriff of Columbia county. Governor Fenton appointed him Harbor Master in 1867. Conkling refused to recommend Payn for United States marshal in January, 1877, but Grant appointed him and Hayes did not remove him. Mr. Payn had been declared a bankrupt before he was appointed marshal, and during his term he paid off \$90,000 of debts.

"Mr. Payn was the man who induced Thomas C. Platt to be a candidate for United States Senator in 1881 to succeed Francis Kernan. This gave him a hold on Platt, and he and Platt have been warm friends ever since. He also secured the nomination of Arthur for Vice-President in 1880, yet Arthur refused to appoint him to be Collector of the Port after Garfield's death."

Defenders of the appointment in the legislature asserted that investigating committees had never pronounced Payn guilty; that lobbying can not be condemned wholesale; that financial difficulties came upon him because he had befriended others, nevertheless he did not hesitate to undertake to discharge the obligations; and that the governor, who had become sponsor for his friend, should not be antagonized on the strength of newspaper clamor. *The Tribune* (Rep.) declares that the appointment "lowers the standard of qualification for public office so evidently, and we may almost say shamelessly, that the great body of Republican voters, who have believed in the party's professions of devotion to pure politics and high standards, will say they have been betrayed, and withdraw their confidence and support," unless Mr. Payn should confound the prognostications of his enemies by good conduct in office. *The Times* (Dem.) says: "The latest exterminator put on the political market is known as 'Payn's Sure Death.' Its essential ingredients are much the same as those employed under the 'Maynard' trade-mark, and their effect, tho possibly slower, is equally certain." *The Press* (Rep.) fought the appointment hard and declares itself free from blame for it. *The Journal* (Dem.) thinks that Governor Black has rendered a valuable service in doing at the beginning of his administration what sets him down "without recourse as the brainless and conscienceless tool of the most corrupt, cynical, and infamous political machine that curses the country." *The World* (Dem.) says: "It is bad business and worse politics. But the moral effect of the transaction is the worst of all. The appointment of such a man as Payn to this high place of trust is a notification to all the young men and aspiring politicians of the State that honesty, fidelity, upright lives, and spotless reputation are of no account in public affairs."

Why Emigrants Do Not Go South.—The German-American papers draw attention to the fact that the South is exerting itself to obtain a share of the stream of desirable emigrants which continues to pour into the Northern States. The Southern press describes in glowing colors all the advantages of the South, its lovely climate, the cheap rates at which land may be purchased, its wealth of pasture and woodland, its rich mines awaiting development. But German-American contemporaries do not be-

lieve that the most desirable emigrants can be prevailed upon to go South. There are serious objections, the *Seabote*, Milwaukee, thinks, and it describes them in the following words:

"It would, indeed, be very difficult to overrate the natural advantages of the Southern States. The South is the spoiled child of nature, and the North a veritable Cinderella in comparison. But where there is much light, there is also much shadow, and the shadow is so deep and somber in the South that it prevails over the light. It is insecurity of life and limb and of property that keeps the emigrant from the South. The same mail by which we receive enticing circulars regarding the South brings also some criminal statistics. Take Georgia, for instance. Governor Northern praises her as 'the Empire State of the South.' But the *Savannah News*, which prints his speech, gives in another column some statistics of the crimes committed during the Christmas week—twenty murders and cases of manslaughter. . . . In other States of the South the same condition prevails. It is of no use to talk of the 'Sunny South' if the sun is made to throw its rays upon so many deeds of crime. The average man will continue to prefer living in a less congenial climate to being murdered in the Southern paradise. As long as the South can not guarantee greater security, the Cinderella of the North and Northwest will be preferred by emigrants."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HE may be dead, but the spirit of Antonio Maceo is chasing Spaniards all over Cuba.—*The Age* (*Afro-American*), New York.

IF Chicago's most eminent banker goes into the McKinley Cabinet he will owe his elevation to Chicago's most eminent baker.—*The Journal*, New York.

MAYBE it is Mr. Hanna that is to bring prosperity after he gets into the Senate.—*The Constitution*, Atlanta.

MR. MCKINLEY will endeavor to make the next Cabinet not only better, but larger than usual.—*The Star*, Washington.

WEYLER is getting things so systematized in Cuba that he can put down the rebellion, on an average, twice a week.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

AMONG the trusts which have been "driven out of Georgia" may be mentioned Tom Watson's former trust in Marion Butler.—*The Press*, New York.

SH! The pulpit, the press, and the people will please not say a word about the arbitration treaty. The Senators prefer to do all the talking that is to be done on this subject behind closed doors.—*The Herald*, Boston.

THERE are a few fanatics who will not be satisfied unless Congress appropriates money to build a fence around the Capitol grounds, so that Major McKinley can tie his horse to it when he is inaugurated, just as Thomas Jefferson is said to have done.—*The Star*, Washington.

"THE word Jingo seems to have established its place in the language, and has taken on a certain character of legitimacy which may give it permanence. 'By Jingo' is a common Basque oath and means 'By God,' the dialectic forms of the word being Jingo, Jinco, Jainco, Ginco, Yinco, and Yainco. The 'Jingos' (in a strict etymological sense) are therefore the swearers, those without moderation or restraint, prone to premature explosions, boastful, vain, overconfident."—*The Tribune*, New York.



GUESS WHO 'TIS, HONEY!

—*The Post*, Cincinnati.

LETTERS AND ART.

MORALITY AND THE STAGE.

ONE of the strongest indictments that has ever been brought against the stage is that it fosters immorality, if not in theatergoers, at least in those who adopt it as a profession. That it does so necessarily is usually denied with indignation by its upholders. But in France the discussion has gone one step farther. There are friends of the stage there—men of literary and artistic eminence—who are taking the position, incomprehensible as it is to Anglo-Saxon readers, that morality is undesirable on the stage, that it is a decided hindrance to art. An actress should have gone through all the phases of emotion that she essays to depict. If then she depicts a brazen woman, it is necessary that she should also be brazen. A critic might suggest that if this be so, he who acts the part of a murderer should first go out and kill a few passers-by; but the argument does not seem to have been carried to this length by our Gallic friends. *Le Figaro*, Paris, has recently sent out a bunch of queries, asking the opinion of various literary and artistic Parisians on the subject, and most of them agree that innocence on the stage is a real hindrance to art. We translate below a few of the replies, which give an insight into a most peculiar phase of French thought. Jules Claretie's opinion is brief and sufficiently to the point, tho it rather avoids the matter at issue. He says simply:

"The all-important thing is to have talent."

Henry Fouquier's opinion is as follows:

"A young woman will express the passionate feelings of her rôles with the greater perfection if she has felt them herself; her art will be made up of the recollections of her experiences, vivified by the emotion that remains to her from her own joys and her own griefs."

Felix Galipaux regards the question as a good opportunity for jesting on the subject. He replies:

"I have scarcely the time, at this moment, to reflect upon the question that you put to me. Allow me then to give my opinion in the simple phrase: 'Virtue is as objectionable in the city as in the theater.' This does not prevent my asking you to send me the number that contains the answers to your queries, which I shall be curious to read."

Lucien Fugère, the well-known baritone of the Opéra-Comique, writes:

"One day the mother of one of my future cantatrices asked of one of our most illustrious composers, in my presence, the following question: 'Is it not possible, sir, for my daughter to go on the stage and yet remain an innocent girl?' 'Madame,' gravely responded the master, 'I don't see of what use that would be.' Please accept this little anecdote as an answer to your kind letter."

Coquelin the younger is somewhat more explicit. He says:

"You ask me if innocence is a hindrance to an actress, on the stage, in rendering rôles of passion? Certainly it is. It is necessary to have suffered, wept, cried, despaired, sobbed, loved . . . to be able, by remembrance, to express it all on the stage. All actors have been more or less ambitious, envious, jealous, angry, in love, vindictive, violent, hypocritical, melancholy, joyful, sick, nearly dead, laughing, sardonic, furious, lyric, cowardly, heroic, gay enough to go through anything, sad enough to make the whole world despair—the comedian must remember all these experiences of his in giving them expression on the stage."

"So with the actress. What we have not experienced we invent, but in this case it is not so, at least except with great geniuses. There is very little genius, altho there is a good deal of mere talent; many things may be divined when one has the gift, but it is worth more to have seen enacted, or to have passed through in person, that which the author demands of one. No innocent girls then—or as few as possible—on the stage!"

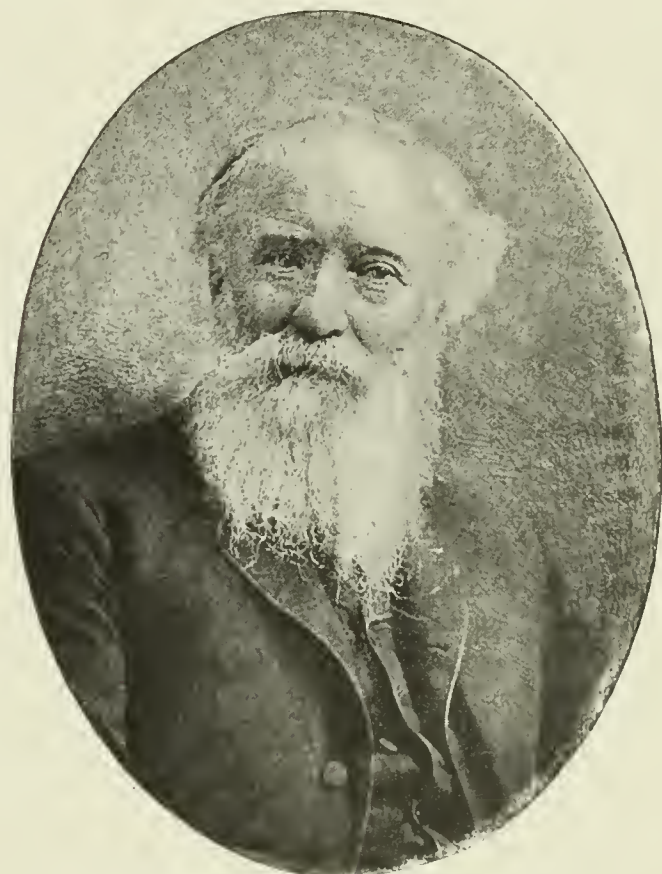
Maurice Donnay, author of "Amants," gives his views as follows:

"You ask me if innocence is really a hindrance to an artist in rendering the rôles of passion. That depends on the manner in which this passion is described and whether the characters demand in their interpreter sincerity and humanity. I will explain myself. An artist may be innocent enough and play 'The Martyr,' but not when she plays *Maud*, in the 'Demi-Vierges.' To play *Phèdre* or *Le Partage* she must not be so, . . . but she can be when she says in 'Lucretia Borgia,' 'Gentlemen, you are all poisoned.'"

To conclude, Emile Zola writes a characteristic note in which he says cynically that a discussion of innocence on the stage is useless, for such a thing does not exist.

JOHN BURROUGHS ON WALT WHITMAN.

"I THINK," says John Burroughs, "that no modern poet so much needs to be surrounded by an atmosphere of comment and interpretation, through which readers may approach him, as does Whitman." Hence, presumably, he adds, "Whitman: A



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JOHN BURROUGHS.

Study" to the already considerable bibliography of Whitman criticism. Writing about Whitman, however, he finds to be, as Symonds said, "enormously difficult." "At times I feel as if I was almost as much at sea with regard to him as when I first began to study him; not at sea with regard to his commanding genius and power, but with regard to any adequate statement and summary of him in current critical terms."

This uncertainty of mind is reflected in the book. Mr. Burroughs repeats himself, both in phrase and idea, constantly, and a little ruthless compacting and concision would improve the book greatly. It is by no means, however, a bad introduction to a poet whom so many people still refuse to know unless he be properly introduced.

The key of Mr. Burroughs's position is seen in the following passage from his "Preliminary":

"We can make little of Whitman unless we allow him to be a law unto himself, and seek him through the clues which he himself brings. When we try him by current modes, current taste, and demand of him formal beauty, formal art, we are disappointed. But when we try him by what we may call the scientific standard

of organic nature, and demand of him the vital and the characteristic—demand of him that he have a law of his own, and fulfil that law in the poetic sphere—the result is quite different.

"More than any other poet, Whitman is what we make him; more than any other poet, his greatest value is in what he suggests and implies, rather than in what he portrays; and more than any other poet he must wait to be understood by the growth of the taste of himself. 'I make the only growth by which I can be appreciated,' he truly says.

"His words are like the manna that descended upon the Israelites, 'in which were all manner of tastes; and every one found in it what his palate was chiefly pleased with. If he desired fat in it, he had it. In it the young men tasted bread; the old men honey; and the children oil.' Many young men—poets, artists, teachers, preachers—have testified that they have found bread in Whitman, the veritable bread of life; others have found honey, sweet poetic morsels; and not a few report having found only gall. . . . No such dose of realism and individualism under the guise of poetry has been administered to the reading public in this century. No such break with literary traditions—no such audacious attempt to tally, in a printed page, the living concrete man, and actual human presence, instead of the conscious, made-up poet—is to be found in modern literary records."

The chapter on Whitman's relation to art and literature contains a good deal of talk on accepted canons and principles in art, and their absence from the work of the poet. Mr. Burroughs is here on very contentious ground, and may look out for squalls, especially as he writes with an airy looseness that Mr. W. D. Howells must envy. Little exception, however, will be taken probably to the following:

"Unless the poetic perception is fundamental in us, and can grasp the poetry of things, actions, characters, multitudes, heroisms, we shall read Whitman with very poor results. Unless America, the contemporary age, life, nature, are poetical to us, Whitman will not be. He has aimed at the larger poetry of forces, masses, persons, enthusiasms, rather than at the poetry of the specially rare and fine. He kindles in me the delight I have in space, freedom, power, the elements, the cosmic, democracy, and the great personal qualities of self-reliance, courage, candor, charity.

"Always in the literary poets are we impressed with the art of the poet as something direct from the poet himself, and more or less put on. The poet gets himself up for the occasion; he assumes the pose and the language of the poet, as the priest assumes the pose and the language of devotion. In Whitman the artist and the man are one. He never gets himself up for the occasion. Our pleasure in him is rarely or never our pleasure in the well-dressed, the well-drilled, the cultivated, the refined, the orderly, but it is more akin to our pleasure in real things, in human qualities and powers, in freedom, health, development. Yet I never open his book without being struck afresh with its pictorial quality, its grasp of the concrete, its vivid realism, its intimate sense of things, persons, truths, qualities, such as only the greatest artist can give us, and such as we can never get in mere prose. It is as direct as a challenge, as personal as a handshake, and yet withal how mystical, how elusive, how incommensurable! To deny that Whitman belongs to the fraternity of great artists, the shapers and molders of the ideal—those who breathe the breath of life in the clay or stone of common facts and objects, who make all things plastic and the vehicles of great and human emotion—is to read him inadequately, to say the least. To get at Walt Whitman you must see through just as much as you do in dealing with nature; you are to bring the same interpretive imagination. You are not to be balked by what appears to be the coarse and the familiar, or his rank contemporaneity; after a time you will surely see the lambent spiritual flames that play about it all."

We conclude with several extracts from the thorny section of the book, on Whitman's "Relation to Life and Morals":

"It is objected that Whitman is too persistent in declaring himself an animal when the thing a man is the least likely to forget is that he is an animal, and the thing he is least likely to remember is that he is a spirit and child of God. But Whitman insists

with the same determination that he is a spirit and an heir of immortality—not as one who has cheated the devil of his due, but as one who shares the privileges and felicities of all, and who finds the divine in the human. Indeed it is here that he sounds his most joyous and triumphant note. No such faith in spiritual results, no such conviction of the truth of immortality, no such determined recognition of the unseen world, as the final reality, is to be found in modern poetry.

"As I have said, Whitman aimed to put his whole nature in a poem—the physical, or physiological, the spiritual, the esthetic, and intellectual—without giving any undue prominence to either. If he has not done so, if he has made the animal and the sexual too pronounced, more so than nature will justify in the best proportioned man, then and then only is his artistic scheme vitiated and his work truly immoral.

"It may be true that the thing a man is least likely to forget is that he is an animal; what he is most likely to forget is that the animal is just as sacred and important as any other part; indeed that it is the basis of all, and that a sane and healthful and powerful spirituality and intellectuality can only flow out of a sane and healthful animality.

"'I believe in you, my soul, the other I am must not abase itself to you, And you must not be abased to the other.'"

"The poet evidently aimed to put in his sex poems a rank and healthful animality, and to make them as frank as the shedding of pollen by the trees, strong even to the point of offense. He could not make it pleasing; that would have been levity and sin, as in Byron and the other poets. It must be direct and rank, healthfully so. The courage that did it, and showed no wavering or self-consciousness, was more than human. Man is a begetter. How shall a poet in our day and land treat this fact? With levity and by throwing over it the lure of the forbidden, the attraction of the erotic? This is one way, the way of nearly all the poets of the past. But this is not Whitman's way. He would sooner be bestial than Byronic, he would sooner shock by his frankness than inflame by his suggestion. And this in the interest of health and longevity, not in the interest of a prurient and effeminate 'art.' In these poems Whitman for a moment emphasizes sex, the need of sex, and the power of sex. 'All were lacking if sex were lacking.' He says to men and women, Here is where you live after all, here is the seat of empire. You are at the top of your condition when you are fullest and sanest there. Fearful consequences follow any corrupting or abusing or perverting of sex. The poet stands in the garden of the world naked and not ashamed. It is a great comfort that he could do it in this age of hectic lust and Swinburnian impotence—that he could do it and not be ridiculous. To have done it without offense would have been proof that he failed utterly. Let us be shocked; it is a wholesome shock, like the douse of the sea or the buffet of the wind. We shall be all the better for it by and by.

"The lover of Whitman comes inevitably to associate him with character and personal qualities. I sometimes meet women whom I say are of the Whitman type—the kind of women he invoked and predicted. They bear children, and are not ashamed; motherhood is their pride and their joy; they are cheerful, tolerant, friendly, think no evil, meet high and low on equal terms; they walk, row, climb mountains; they reach forth into the actual world of questions and events, open-minded, sympathetic, frank, natural, good-natured; the mates and companions of their husbands, keeping pace with them in all matters; home-makers, but larger than home, considerate, forgiving, unceremonious—in short, the large, fresh, wholesome open-air natures whose ideal so completely possessed Walt Whitman."

"Whitman, in celebrating manly pride, self-reliance, the deliciousness of sex; in glorifying the body, the natural passions and appetites, nativity; in identifying himself with criminals and low or lewd persons; in frankly imputing to himself all sins men are guilty of, runs the risk, of course, of being read in a spirit less generous and redemptive than his own.

"The clarity of the poet may stimulate the license of the libertine; the optimism of the seer may confirm the evil-doer; the equality of the democrat may foster the insolence of the rowdy. This is our lookout and not the poet's. We take the same chances with him that we do with nature; we are to trim our sails to the breeze he brings; we are to sow wheat and not tares for his rains to water."

EXAGGERATED PRAISE OF STEVENSON.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, the novelist, is performing the delicate task of telling what he thinks of his contemporaries in fiction. As to Robert Louis Stevenson, of whom he writes in the third paper of his series (*Canadian Magazine*, February), Mr. Murray says our professional critics "have gone fairly demented," and that it is worth while to make an effort to put Stevenson in the place he is fairly entitled to before the reaction sets in and the unmerited laudations now accorded him produce in turn an unmerited neglect.

Mr. Murray states that he has special and private reasons for thinking warmly of Stevenson; admits that his heroic life of courageous battle against physical weakness extorts a sympathy that trembles from admiration to pity; and sees in his work the most finished literary art. Nevertheless, when he is set by the side of Walter Scott, as the critics are fond of placing him, this is an abuse of praise that will damage the recipient. Scott, in Mr. Murray's judgment, was "the greatest master of narrative fiction the world has ever seen"; "the only man in the literary history of the world who was an epoch-maker in more than one direction," having founded the school of romantic medieval poetry, the school of antiquarian romance, and the school of Scottish-character romance. He stands in "the next place to Homer" "as a mere narrative poet," and on the whole is "without one all-round rival."

After reading these eloquent characterizations of Sir Walter, one is prepared for the following from Mr. Murray's pen:

"The absurd and damaging comparison between Scott and Stevenson has been gravely offered by the latter's friends. They are doing a beautiful artist a serious injustice. You could place Stevenson's ravishing assortment of cameos in any chamber of Scott's feudal castle. It is an intaglio beside a cathedral, a humming-bird beside an eagle. It is anything exquisite beside anything nobly huge. . . .

"The comparison which has been urged so often will not stand a moment's examination. Stevenson is not a great creative artist. He is not an epoch-maker. He can not be set shoulder to shoulder with any of the giants. It is no defect in him which prompts this protest. Except in the sense in which his example of purity, delicacy, and finish in verbal work will inspire other artists, Stevenson will have no imitators, as original men always have. He has 'done delicious things,' but he has done nothing new. He has, with astonishing labor and felicity, built a composite style out of the style of every good writer of English. Even in a single page he sometimes reflected many manners. He is the embodiment of the literary as distinguished from the originating intellect. His method is almost perfect, but it is devoid of personality. He says countless things which are the very echo of Sir Walter's epistolary manner. He says things like Lamb, and sometimes they are as good as the original could have made them. He says things like Defoe, like Montaigne, like Rochefoucauld. His bouquet is culled in every garden, and set in leaves which have grown in all forests of literature. He is deft, apt, sprightly, and always sincerely a man. He is just and brave, and essentially a gentleman. He has the right imitative romance, and he can so blend Defoe and Dickens with a something of himself which is almost, but not quite, creative that he can present you with a blind old Pugh or a John Silver. He is a *littérateur* born—and made. A verbal invention is meat and drink to him."

That share of genius which belongs to the man who can take infinite pains is the only share Mr. Murray seems to award to Stevenson, tho he admits that the latter, while essentially a reproducer, was in no sense an imitator or a plagiarist, but "had an alembic of his own which made old things new." He concludes as follows:

"It is not the critics, and it is not I, who will finally measure his proportions. He seems to me to stand well in the middle of the middle rank of accepted writers. He will not live as an inventor, for he has not invented. He will not live as one of those who

have opened new fields of thought. He will not live among those who have explored the heights and the deeps of the spirit of man. He may live—'the stupid and ignorant pig of a public' will settle the question—as a writer in whose works stand revealed a lovable, sincere, and brave soul and an unsleeping vigilance of artistic effort.

"The most beautiful thing he has done—to my mind—is his epitaph. There are but eight lines of it, but I know nothing finer in its way:

"Under the wide and starry sky
Lay me down and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will!
This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the Sailor, home from sea,
And the Hunter home from the hill."

"Sleep there, bright heart! In your waking hours you would have laughed at the exaggerated praises which do you such poor service now!"

CONVERSATIONS WITH LOWELL.

THERE is a brief anonymous contribution to the "Men and Letters" department of *The Atlantic Monthly* (January), which gives an exceedingly graphic and satisfactory view of James Russell Lowell in his later years. The writer describes the first conversation he had with Mr. Lowell, in October, 1883, in Paris. He found Lowell alone:

"He held an open book, and I asked him what it was. After an instant's affected hesitation he put his hand to his mouth and whispered, 'Zola!' I laughed. He asked me what I thought of it; but not having read any of that writer's works I had nothing to say, and asked him in turn. He broke into abuse of people who like to write filth; he did not wish to read it, he said, but some acquaintance with all literature is requisite for a man of letters. 'I once read a book of Dean Swift's, years ago,' he added (he did not name it), 'and the stench of it reeks in my nostrils to this day.'"

The conversation drifted to Mirabeau and the French Revolution, and Lowell's familiarity with the details of that epoch were striking, tho not extraordinary in a man of letters sightseeing in Paris. But, *The Atlantic's* contributor continues, he discovered that Lowell was as widely and minutely informed on every subject that came up, chiefly history, politics, and letters. In illustration of this another conversation is described as follows:

"One evening I was dining with Mr. and Mrs. Lowell and three other friends, and he began to lament the renaming of old streets which was going on, and the obliteration of the last traces of the Paris of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—the Paris of the schoolmen and their open-air debates. He spoke of the local history that lay in the mere names of streets and squares—Rue du Fouarre, Rue des Mauvais Garçons, and several more of which he gave the origin and legend. In the midst of this picturesque and learned disquisition he stumbled upon the class of a celebrated philosopher of those times, seated on their bundles of straw—a well-known teacher whose name I can not now recall—and stated that he was a Jew.

"He instantly began to talk of the Jews, a subject which turned out to be almost a monomania with him. He detected a Jew in every hiding-place and under every disguise, even when the fugitive had no suspicion of himself. To begin with nomenclature: all persons named for countries or towns are Jews; all with fantastic, compound names, such as Lilienthal, Morgenroth; all with names derived from colors, trades, animals, vegetables, mineral; all with biblical names, except Puritan first names; all patronymics ending in *son*—*sohn*, *sen*, or any other version; all Russells, originally so-called from red-haired Israelites; all Walters, by long-descended derivations from wolves and foxes in some ancient tongue; the Cæcili, therefore Cæcilia Metella, no doubt St. Cecilia too, consequently the Cecils, including Lord Burleigh and Lord Salisbury; he cited some old chronicle in which he had cornered one Robert de Cæcilia and exposed him as an English Jew. He gave examples and instances of these various classes with

amazing readiness and precision, but I will not pretend that I have set down even these few correctly. . . .

"Mr. Lowell said more, much more, to illustrate the ubiquity, the universal ability of the Hebrew, and gave examples and statistics for every statement, however astonishing, drawn from his inexhaustible information. He was conscious of the sort of infatuation which possessed him, and his dissertation alternated between earnestness and drollery; but whenever a burst of laughter greeted some new development of his theme, altho he joined in it, he immediately returned to the charge with abundant proof of his paradoxes. Finally he came to a stop, but not to a conclusion, and as no one else spoke, I said, 'And when the Jews have got absolute control of finance, the army and navy, the press, diplomacy, society, titles, the government, and the earth's surface, what do you suppose they will do with them—and with us?' 'That,' he answered, turning toward me, and in a whisper audible to the whole table, 'that is the question which will eventually drive me mad.'"

Mr. Lowell was, we are further told, more fond of talking than any one else the writer ever knew. It was not that he liked to hear himself, but that he liked to talk—loved it to excess. He could listen, but could not help interrupting, for he always had something to add.

After one of his late visits to England he was rallied on his fondness for a country he had scored so sharply, and asked what it was he found there that was missing here. His reply was, "The charm of life." This reply, the writer thinks, had a close relation to the fact that his wife was then dead, most of his old friends gone, and his old home was closed.

We add another quotation from the article on the tonic quality of Lowell's talk:

"I never met him, even for ten minutes, that he did not let fall some invigorating word, witness to the Puritan principle which was the groundwork of his character and the substratum of his nature, and ran through all he said and wrote like a vein of granite. It fortified my resolutions, it put my compromises and concessions to shame, it braced me to effort and sacrifice, and held up before me the true aims of life. This effect was unconscious on his part: I never spoke to him of it, and I never heard him moralize, yet it is as a moralist that I think of him most often. It is the recognition of the eternal difference between right and wrong that gives the ring to his earliest melodies, the point to his satire, the standard to his critical judgments, the sublimity to his Commemoration Ode, when, as poet and patriot, he rose to his utmost height, and made the man what he was at every stage of his progress through life to immortality."

Story of a Rejected Play.—One of the few American women writing successful plays is Miss Martha Morton, author of "A Fool of Fortune," "Brother John," etc. She tells in a recent interview about the first of her plays to attract attention, "The Merchant." It had been declined by nearly every manager in New York, and she was almost convinced herself that it had no merit and was about to use it for curl-papers, or for kindling fires, when a lucky accident intervened. She heard that the New York *World* had offered a prize of several thousand dollars for an original American play, so she thought that there was no harm in giving her rejected manuscript another chance. Rolling it up in a hard roll (enough of itself to prejudice a jury against it), she addressed it to *The World* and placed it on the outside of a street letter-box. "I really hoped that some one would steal it for the stamps," she afterward told a friend, for it had given her so many disappointments that she was tired and sick of it. The jury chosen to award the prize pronounced "The Merchant" the best of the many plays submitted, and Miss Morton was not only paid several thousand dollars, but the play received a special performance at the Union Square Theater, then under the management of Mr. A. M. Palmer. And—greater triumph still!—one of the very managers who had rejected it now expressed his eagerness to pay a large sum for it, and was as good as his word.

According to Miss Morton, the chessboard may be made a valuable help to the playwright. She has before her, in writing, a ground plan of the stage on which the play is to be produced,

with the furniture, or other articles, set in the order in which they are to appear. The chessboard corresponds to this ground plan, and, as Miss Morton decides upon a certain entrance for a character, she puts a piece upon the square which approximates the position of the door through which he comes. As the character moves to the center or front of the stage, as it may be, the chess piece is moved in like manner.

SOME GLIMPSES OF OUR "IMMORTALS."

IF every nation has its "immortal" poets, certainly we must look for ours among the friends of Annie Fields, of whom she writes entertainingly in her new book, "Authors and Friends." Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Whittier are all in her table of contents, and, in addition, Mrs. Stowe, Celia Thaxter, and Lord and Lady Tennyson. Lowell is missing from this goodly "Company of the Leaf," wearing laurel chaplets, as a quotation on her fly-leaf has it, "whose lusty green may not appaired be." Mrs. Fields, both by virtue of her own culture and personality, as well as her position as the wife of the genial publisher, James T. Fields, had exceptional opportunities of studying the character of the most noted literary coterie of the new world, and she has all the literary skill necessary to make the results of her observations interesting. There is little or no attempt in the way of criticism, philosophy, or rhapsody. Her book is simply a collection of interesting facts and anecdotes about interesting people, the richest material of all being letters from the "Autocrat," some of which we reproduce below.

Of Longfellow, when a struggling youth, the following anecdote in illustration of the woes of young authors is told. It is taken by Mrs. Fields from her diary:

"Longfellow amused us to-day by talking of his youth, and especially with a description of the first poem he ever wrote, called 'The Battle of Lovell's Pond.' It was printed in a Portland newspaper one morning, and the same evening he was invited to the house of the Chief Justice to meet his son, a rising poet just returned from Harvard. The Justice rose in a stately manner during the evening and said to his son: 'Did you see a poem in to-day's paper upon the Battle of Lovell's Pond?' 'No, sir,' said the boy, 'I did not.' 'Well, sir,' responded his father, 'it was a very stiff production. G——, get your own poem on the same subject, and I will read it to the company!' The poem was read aloud, while the perpetrator of the 'stiff production' sat, as he said, very still in a corner."

An especially characteristic remark of Emerson's is quoted. The sage was no lover of the sentimental school. "Of one person in especial," whom, Mrs. Fields says, "we all knew and valued for extraordinary gifts," Emerson observed: "—— is irreclaimable. The sentimentalists are the most dangerous of the insane, for they can not be shut up in asylums."

Of Celia Thaxter's religious experience, about which some popular interest has been aroused, Mrs. Fields speaks as follows:

"The time came at last, as it comes to every human being, for asking the reason of the faith that was in her. It was difficult for her to reply. Her heart had often questioned whether she believed, and what; and yet, as she has said, she could not keep her faith out of her poems if she would. We find the following passages in 'Among the Isles of Shoals,' which throw a light beyond that of her own lantern.

"'When the boat was out late,' she says, 'in soft, moonlight summer nights, I used to light a lantern, and going down to the water's edge take my station between the timbers of the slip, and with the lantern at my feet sit waiting in the darkness, quite content, knowing my little star was watched for, and that the safety of the boat depended in a great measure upon it. . . . I felt so much a part of the Lord's universe, I was no more afraid of the dark than the waves or winds; but I was glad to hear at last the creaking of the mast and the rattling of the rowlocks as the boat approached.'"

"'A part of the Lord's universe'—that Celia Thaxter always

felt herself to be, and for many years she was impatient of other teaching than what nature brought to her. As life went on, and the mingled mysteries of human pain and grief were unfolded, she longed for a closer knowledge. At first she sought it everywhere, and patiently, save in or through the churches; with them she was long impatient. At last, after ardent search through the religious books and by means of the teachers of the Orient, the Bible was born anew for her, and the New Testament became her stay and refreshment."

Here is one of Dr. Holmes's letters, and it reads like a missing extract from "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table":

"21 CHARLES STREET, July 6, 8:33 A.M.

"Barometer at 30 $\frac{1}{10}$.

"*My Dear Friend and Neighbor*: Your most unexpected gift [a barometer], which is not a mere token of remembrance, but a permanently valuable present, is making me happier every moment I look at it. It is so pleasant to be thought of by our friends when they have so much to draw their thoughts away from us; it is so pleasant, too, to find that they have cared enough about us to study our special taste—that you can see why your beautiful gift has a growing charm for me. Only Mrs. Holmes thinks it ought to be put in the parlor among things for show, and I think it ought to be in the study, where I can look at it at least once an hour every day of my life.

"I have observed some extraordinary movements of the index of the barometer during the discussion that ensued, which you may be interested enough to see my notes of.

"Mrs. H.—My dear, we shall of course keep this beautiful barometer in the parlor	Barometer.
"Dr. H.—Why, no, my dear; the study is the place.	Fair.
"Mrs. H.—I'm sure it ought to go in the parlor.	Dry.
It's too handsome for your old den	Change.
"Dr. H.—I shall keep it in the study	Very dry.
"Mrs. H.—I don't think that's fair	Rain.
"Dr. H.—I'm sorry. Can't help it	Very dry.
"Mrs. H.—It's—too—too—ba-a-ad	Much rain.
"Dr. H.—(Music omitted.) 'Mid pleas-ures and paal-a-a-c-es	Set fair.
"Mrs. H.—I will have it! You horrid—	Stormy.

"You see what a wonderful instrument this is that you have given me. But, my dear Mr. Fields, while I watch its changes it will be a memorial of unchanging friendship; and while the dark hand of fate is traversing the whole range of mortal vicissitudes, the golden index of the kind affections shall stand always at SET FAIR.

Yours ever,

"O. W. HOLMES."

There are many notes also showing how the two friends played into each other's hands. This one is a sample:

"21 CHARLES STREET, July 17, 1864.

"*My Dear Mr. Fields*: Can you tell me anything that will get this horrible old woman of the C—California off from my shoulders? Do you know anything about this pestilent manuscript she raves about? This continent is not big enough for me and her together, and if she doesn't jump into the Pacific I shall have to leap into the Atlantic—I mean the original damp spot so-called.

Yours always,

"O. W. HOLMES.

"P. S. To avoid the necessity of the letter, I have written to her, cordially recommending suicide as adapted to her case."

Here is another letter well illustrating the Autocrat's ability to extract fun from a previous experience:

"296 BEACON STREET, February 11, 1872.

"*My Dear Mr. Fields*: On Friday evening last I white-cravated myself, took a carriage, and found myself at your door at 8 of the clock P.M.

"A cautious female responded to my ring, and opened the chained portal about as far as a clam opens his shell to see what is going on in Cambridge Street, where he is waiting for a customer.

"Her first glance impressed her with the conviction that I was a burglar. The mild address with which I accosted her removed that impression, and I rose in the moral scale to the com-

paratively elevated position of what the unfeeling world calls a 'sneak-thief.'

"By dint, however, of soft words, and that look of ingenuous simplicity by which I am so well known to you and all my friends, I coaxed her into the belief that I was nothing worse than a rejected contributor, an autograph collector, an author with a volume of poems to dispose of, or other disagreeable but not dangerous character.

"She unfastened the chain, and I stood before her.

'I calmed her fears, and she was calm
And told'

me how you and Mrs. F. had gone to New York, and how she knew nothing of any literary debauch that was to come off under your roof, but would go and call another unprotected female who knew the past, present, and future, and could tell me why this was thus, that I had been lured from my fireside by the *ignis fatuus* of a deceptive invitation.

"It was my turn to be afraid, alone in the house with two of the stronger sex; and I retired.

"On reaching home, I read my note and found it was Friday the 16th, not the 9th, I was invited for. . . .

"Dear Mr. Fields, I shall be very happy to come to your home on Friday evening, the 16 February, at 8 o'clock, to meet yourself and Mrs. Fields and hear Mr. James read his paper on Emerson.

"Always truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES."

NOTES.

THE managers of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg have decided, so the report runs, to exclude the works of E. P. Roe, for the reason, it is assumed, that they do not meet with the approval of the "literary people." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* scores the directors for this step, and says that the books not being in any sense immoral and very popular, the exclusion is unjustifiable.

JOHN WESLEY once prepared manuscript annotations on Shakespeare's plays. Rev. Charles H. Kelly, of London, corrects an erroneous account of their destruction, in a note to *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago). He writes: "The great blunder of destroying John Wesley's notes on Shakespeare was not made by Dr. Whitehead, but by a pious old preacher who doubtless thought he was doing God service—Rev. John Pawson, who was president of the conference first in 1793 and a second time in 1801. He began his ministry in 1762, having been called to it by Wesley himself, and he died March 19, 1806. Wrongly as he acted in the matter of the Shakespeare annotation, it is certain he stood high in Wesley's esteem, for he was one of 'the first three' ordained by our founder for Scotland, and one of the legal hundred elected by him."

"A WILD passion for castor oil," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "would, if introduced into one of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's libretti, rank as one of his most topsy-turvy conceits; but such a thing is an actual fact, a case being known in which a man contracted the same sort of craving for the stuff that others do for intoxicating liquors. A well-known physician mentions several other cases of extraordinary forms of inebriety. For instance, the wife of a Baptist minister was in the habit of dosing herself with Epsom salts, and at last to such an extent that she frequently took a pound and a half a day. Another curious case is that of a student who became inordinately fond of spirits of lavender, which he took in large quantities. A recent celebrated case revealed the fact that arsenic was immoderately indulged in as a pick-me-up by some misguided persons; and there is a case on record in which a boatman plying for hire on a Scottish lake was in the habit of refreshing himself with a quantity sufficient to kill four ordinary men. Nothing is too nauseous for some depraved tastes. Paraffin, iodine, and cod-liver oil are known to exercise sway over certain unhappy mortals; while others are equally slaves to capsicum or ginger essence."

THE London *Speaker* calls for a new fashion in titles of novels. "The present generation," it says, has outlived the quotation epidemic, which started, I believe, with "It is Never Too Late to Mend," "Put Yourself in His Place," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and other monstrosities of Charles Reade, and stalked unchecked through the 'seventies and early 'eighties with "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "The Wooing o't" (why not "Ha! Ha! the Wooing o't"?), "Red as a Rose is She," "As He Came Up the Stair," and the like. A recognizable variant took the form of polite interrogation—"What Will He Do With It?" "Can We Forgive Her?" "Ought We to Visit Her?" A little while ago we were weltering amid conjunctions of abstract nouns and proper names—"The Reputation of George Saxon," "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," "The Redemption of Stella Maberley," "The Damnation of Theron Ware." Mr. Ian Maclaren tried a "throw-back" to Charles Reade with his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne"; but, fascinated perhaps by John Oliver Hobbes's "The Gods, some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," has declined in his latest novel upon "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers." (The two titles, by the way, might be run together with very pretty effect.) Who can tell? But for an accident of fashion we might be knowing "Hamlet" to-day as "A Ghost, Some Mortals and the Prince of Denmark"; "Timon of Athens" as "Ought we to Call on Him?"; and "Paradise Regained" as "The Sorrows of Satan."

SCIENCE.

METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

IN the leading article in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (January) H. C. Garneau writes on this subject, and describes the method that, in his judgment, is most effective. We quote portions of his description below. Says Mr. Garneau:

"There are three modern methods of garbage disposal at present in use—disposal (1) by cremation, (2) by treatment with sulfuric acid, (3) by the utilization processes. . . .

"The cremation process has been tried and found wanting. It is expensive, offensive, and not thorough, for when large masses are incinerated, tho the outside be burnt to ashes, the interior will remain unchanged.

"The sulfuric-acid process may also be condemned for being expensive and offensive, for the strong acid liberates organic acids and ethers, which are most offensive to the neighborhood. Neither this nor the former process yield any valuable by-products, as the utilization processes do.

"But the problem has been solved, and by Adolf Merz, Austrian chemist, of Brünn, Moravia, who patented the process herein described in April, 1886. With its subsequent improvements and imitations, it stands to-day as the only sanitary, profitable, and satisfactory method of garbage disposal we have. This fact being recognized, it seems strange that so few of our large cities—but six or eight—have adopted it."

This, the typical "utilization process," which may be seen in perfection in St. Louis, Mo., consists of first thoroughly drying the garbage, and then extracting, by solution in naphtha, the valuable grease, leaving finally a useful fertilizer. The process, as seen in St. Louis, after all bottles, cans, etc., have been sorted from the garbage, is as follows:

"The garbage is shot down through two-foot feed-pipes into the driers, . . . built of sheet iron. The lower half is surrounded by a steam-jacket, leaving a six-inch annular steam space, where the temperature of the steam reaches 300° Fahr. The center of the drier is pierced by a central shaft [bearing a reel, which] constantly revolving, stirs the garbage, thus keeping it from burning and insuring a thorough and uniform drying. A blower at the end of the drier drives off all steam and gases from the drying garbage, thus allowing it to dry much quicker than otherwise. The steam and the volatile constituents of the garbage are condensed at the opposite end and are rejected, while the noxious gases are conducted to the gas retorts where they are burnt.

"The operation of drying, which is the most important in the whole process, is continued from four to ten hours, depending on the amount of water present in the garbage, which varies from 85 to 95 per cent., the greatest percentage being found in such refuse as melon rinds, etc. . . .

"When the operation of drying is concluded, a door at the end of the dryer is opened and the dryer automatically discharges the dried garbage, which is now of the color, consistence, and odor of coffee grains, into a worm-conveyer which brings the dried garbage to a bucket elevator, which in turn conveys it to the extraction-room above.

"The extraction-room contains four steel extracting-tanks, . . . each with a capacity of 14 tons. When the extractors are filled and the covers bolted down crude naphtha is introduced through the bottom of the tank by duplex oil-pumps. Enough naphtha is used just to submerge the material. The mass is then heated gently, at about 215° Fahr., by steam coils inside of the extractor. This operation is continued from two to four hours or until the grease is thoroughly dissolved by the naphtha. The naphtha solution of the grease then runs down to the solvent vaporizer; the naphtha is then vaporized, condensed, and stored for future use, the leakage being from one to two barrels of naphtha daily. The grease in a melted state is purified, stored, and finally barreled for shipment."

This grease, we are told, is used largely for soap manufacture, and is not only perfectly free from disagreeable elements, but is

actually antiseptic owing to the presence of finely divided carbon, which colors it a dark brown. To conclude the description:

"The treatment of the tankage or solid residue, which is of a lighter color than before the extraction of the grease, is the next operation. After being raked out of the extractor through a bottom door, the tankage is conveyed to a screen where all foreign substances which escaped the sorters, as pieces of cans, bottles, etc., are removed. After passing through a separator which removes wire and such fine material, it is ground up in iron mills to the consistence of corn-meal. It is then brought to required standard for a fertilizer by the addition of about 2.5 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime (it being low in phosphoric acid). It is then elevated and screened through twin screens which retain all the coarser material. It is brought to the shipping-room, where it is packed in sacks for shipment, the daily output being from 200 to 800 sacks of 200 pounds each and selling at \$6 per ton."

ARE WE IN DANGER FROM LEPROSY?

THE accounts in the daily press, becoming more and more frequent of late, of the discovery of persons suffering from leprosy in our large cities, have caused some uneasiness. A committee appointed by the New York County Medical Society to investigate the subject has just handed in its report, which states in substance that leprosy is hardly contagious, tho it is certainly an infectious disease, and that the danger is by no means imminent. The committee recommends that cases be not allowed to pass quarantine, altho it does not approve of the seclusion of those already in the country. We quote below several paragraphs from the report as published in *The Medical Times*:

"It is agreed that leprosy is an infectious disease. A disease which is infectious is not necessarily contagious.

"In certain regions leprosy is prevalent and endemic. In these the disease is apparently communicated from individual to individual and is contagious, tho the mode of contagion is unknown. There are other countries to which lepers have long had comparatively free access by immigration, and in which numbers of them have had more or less prolonged residence, and yet they afford no evidence whatever of any tendency to propagate the disease. The same exposure through the introduction and proximity of lepers that in some localities has sufficed to cause a rapidly extensive spread of leprosy in other places has never produced any appreciable effect injurious to the public health.

"During the past thirty years lepers have been received into our public hospitals, and some have been treated privately at their homes. No case of transmission of the disease from one person to another has been observed in the experience of your committee, and it has been comparatively large, nor, so far as known, has any case been reported by others.

"It would appear, therefore, that other conditions than that of mere proximity are essential before leprosy can be counted a contagious disease. What these other conditions are is unknown, whether they relate to location, soil, climate, food, mode or habits of life, but there is little doubt it is because of their absence that this and other similarly favored localities have thus far remained exempt from any prevalence of leprosy.

"Judging from long experience in the past, your committee is of the opinion that whatever prospective danger there may be from this source it is not such as to create alarm, and is certainly not imminent."

Regarding the advisability of separating lepers from the rest of the community the committee says:

"In regions where the disease is apparently on the increase through the development of new cases, *not exotic*, it is a menace to the general community and segregation may be justifiable and proper. To adopt the principle of segregation here, and to apply it indiscriminately to all lepers, would be unnecessarily arbitrary, and therefore unjustifiable. It would be, on the part of the authorities who should carry it out, tantamount to proclaiming the existence of a serious danger to the community, when in reality the danger is slight, and such action would create an alarm that is unnecessary and add to the popular prejudice

against the disease and its victims, that is already excessive. The indiscriminate enforcement of this measure would entail great and unnecessary injury upon many lepers, especially to such as are so circumstanced as to be independent of public charity. Moreover, there is reason to believe that in such cases confinement to a leprosary would cause the disease to pursue a less favorable course than if the patient were not deprived of his liberty."

ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH.

A RUSSIAN scientist, M. Narkevich Jodko, gives in a St. Petersburg journal a summary of his work on this subject, carried on for twenty years past. We quote a brief abstract from *The Electrical World*, as follows:

"There are two methods in which he applied electricity, one of them consisting in placing a copper and a zinc plate in the earth and connecting them above the ground by a wire, thus producing a galvanic cell; the second method, which he seems to prefer, consists in 'leading off the atmospheric electricity in the earth.' Both are very simple; the latter is done by means of wooden poles about thirty feet high, the tops of which contain nickel-plated copper needles, insulated from the pole and connected through four radial wires to as many zinc plates in the ground; ten to fifteen of these poles are sufficient for a hectare (2.5 acres); the cost per hectare is about \$7.50. The action of the current in both methods is a double one; it acts chemically in dissolving the parts of the earth necessary for nourishing the plants, making it easier for them to obtain the nourishment. He adds that electroculture can only be applied with advantage in rich soils and that in poor soils the action is detrimental. The second action is a mechanical one, as it is claimed that the particles of the electrified earth are set into molecular vibration, thus loosening the earth; that the electric current produces such an action was claimed to be shown by some photographs of dust particles on glass plates under the influence of weak currents. . . . The principal results, obtained are shown in a table of data covering a period of three years, the experiments having been made with rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and hemp, the figures giving the yield with and without electroculture. Barley and potatoes at first gave negative results but it was shown that the 'electrocultivators' had been too numerous, and when their number was reduced the yield was increased. The average increase seems to be between 25 and 50 per cent., in some cases being nearly 100 per cent. The effect of the cultivators on fruit-trees gave as good results."

In the *Elektrische Zeitung*, December 17, which abstracts M. Jodko's article, an editorial summary of all that has been done in the direction of electroculture is given. We quote a condensed translation from the same source as the abstract given above:

"Three kinds of applications of electricity have been made; in the first the development of flowers and fruits was assisted by exposing the plants at night and during foggy days to an electric arc light; in the second the property of the seeds to sprout was increased by subjecting the seeds before planting to an electric current; in the third method the yield of the plants is increased by passing an electric current through the plants while growing and through the earth around their roots. Results of experiments leave no doubt that the action is beneficial; the only doubt is whether such an application of electricity is profitable commercially. Hastening the ripening of fruits by means of the arc light was accomplished by Sir William Siemens, as shown in his Royal Society paper in 1880; an arc light of 1,400 candles at about two meters has the same action on plants as daylight; he also showed that plants do not require a time of rest and that those which were subjected to the action of electric light can stand a greater heat for forcing their growth. Specnew subjected the seeds of peas, beans, barley, and roses for two minutes to the alternating current of an induction-coil and found that these seeds sprouted in one half the time, but otherwise it does not affect the plant; experiments of others, however, have shown that continuous but weak currents through the earth surrounding the roots have a favorable action, as has also the equalization of the atmospheric electricity with that in the earth, through the plants or the neighboring earth; such a treatment of the seeds and the plants

not only increases their growth but also increases the relative amount of nourishment in the fruit; with beets, for instance, the amount of sugar and alcohol was increased appreciably, as was also the starch in potatoes."

THE FLY'S-EYE TELESCOPE.

THE scheme for constructing a huge telescopic object-glass by uniting a number of small lenses has already been noticed in these columns. It is announced by the New York *Sun* (January 31) on the authority of the donor himself, that Mr. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, founder of the Lowe Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., is preparing to give this observatory a 72-inch refracting telescope built on this novel plan, which is due to Mr. Gothmann, of Chicago. The lens of the Yerkes telescope, now the largest in the world, is only 40 inches in diameter. According to Mr. Lowe the difficulties attending the manufacture and adjustment of a great compound lens seem now to have been surmounted. To quote the interview in *The Sun*:

"Mr. Gothmann's idea is to build a lens of many lenses, clustering these together exactly as you would if you were to cover a circular disk with coins. There would be one lens in the center and six others around that, and perhaps another circle made up of twelve more lenses, eighteen more in the next ring, and so on up to any size required. A lens of seventy-eight inches diameter could thus be built up of six rings of lenses a little more than six inches in diameter and the central lens, and it would contain ninety-one individual lenses. Each lens could be made for a very small part of the proportionate cost of a single big lens, and each would be made of a focal length such as six-inch lenses usually have. This is but one quarter, perhaps, of the length of the focal length of the Yerkes lens, and the length of the tube of the telescope would be shortened in proportion, and of course the weight and cost of all the settings would be much less.

"All the lenses of the composite lens are to be so set as to focus upon the same point, and there the eyepieces would be used.

"Mr. Gothmann says he has found a cement in which the small lenses can be set to form them into the big one, which expands and contracts with exact evenness with the glass under changes of temperature, and that the cluster of lenses would therefore remain in exact line and focus at all times. The advantage to be derived from big lenses is that they admit more light, and thus enable the image of the object under observation to be magnified more by the eyepieces without at the same time making it too shadowy to be seen by the human eye or caught by the camera plate."

SHOULD STUDENTS USE TOBACCO?

IF the student wishes to increase his weight, height, chest girth, and lung capacity, and presumably, therefore, his general health and his ability to do his work properly, he certainly will not use tobacco, if he heeds *Modern Medicine*, which publishes the following remarks on the use of tobacco in American colleges. It says.

"A crusade against the use of tobacco has recently been started in a number of our American universities. It is a recognized fact that tobacco, when taken into the system in any form, is injurious not only to the physical health, but to the intellectual development as well. The results obtained in schools where the use of tobacco has been discarded are very encouraging, and show clearly the harmful effect which this obnoxious weed has upon the system. It is gratifying to note that some of the best colleges of our country have taken a decided stand against its use by their students. The Boston University has issued an ordinance that those students who are unwilling to forego the use of tobacco while within the precincts of the university will have their fees returned, and their names taken from the books. The Ohio Wesleyan University has made a rule forbidding its students to use tobacco in any form, and other universities have made similar ordinances."

That this opposition to the use of tobacco by the lad who is

growing both in body and mind is solidly founded on observation the following facts are held to show:

"In some of the higher educational institutions of this country attempts have been made to obtain statistics as to the effects of tobacco on the academic youth. In 1891 the official physician of Yale published the results of observations on the undergraduates of that university. In a class of one hundred and forty-seven students, he found that in four years seventy-seven who did not use tobacco surpassed the seventy who did use it to the extent of 10.4 per cent. in increase of weight, twenty-four per cent. in increase of height, and 26.7 per cent. in increase of chest girth. The most marked difference was, however, in point of lung capacity, the abstainers showing an average gain of 77.5 per cent. more than smokers or chewers. Among the undergraduates at Amherst it was found that during the four years the abstainers from tobacco gained twenty-four per cent. in weight, thirty-seven per cent. in height, forty-two per cent. in chest girth, and seventy-five per cent. in lung capacity over those who used tobacco."

A SUCCESSFUL KITE ASCENT.

AS we quoted recently from *The Scientific American* an account of an unsuccessful attempt by Lieut. H. D. Wise, U. S. Army, to make an ascension with kites at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, it is only fair that we should now give from the same source (January 30) the narrative of his first successful ascent, which is also, if we are to credit our contemporary, the first kite ascension in the United States. Says the paper referred to:

"The lieutenant, assisted by Corporal Lewis and five privates, put up early in the afternoon two kites, one with 90 square feet of cotton surface and the other, at the top of the string, with 20 square feet of surface. Two other kites in tandem, the higher one containing 140 and the lower 160 square feet, were flown immediately afterward, and just as the two strings below the lowest kite in the tandems—each string 150 feet long—were about to be fastened together, the spine of the 90-foot kite broke and the kite was torn to bits in the high southeasterly wind. The lieutenant had another 90-foot kite at hand and had it floated in a moment. To hold the four kites the services of four more soldiers were enlisted, making nine men in all.

"A half-inch manila cord running from a massive iron windlass, made fast to a tree, was bent on to the kite lines, where they had been joined with the aid of an iron ring. To this ring was made fast a block, through which was rove 100 feet of manila rope, to one end of which a boatswain's chair was swung. The lieutenant got into the chair on what he calls the hoisting-line, and two soldiers held the other end of the line, ready to send him aloft when he made the signal. The line on the windlass was let out until the block on the kite strings was about fifty feet above the earth. At that time the wind was blowing about fifteen miles an hour, but it diminished rapidly, and for five minutes the lieutenant was just barely lifted and lowered alternately by the sagging of the lines. At about four o'clock the wind became quite brisk from the southeast and lifted the lieutenant about five feet clear of the ground. He gave the signal to the soldiers to hoist away, and they did so with a will, carrying him up to the block.

"The wind died down again at this time, and the line sagged so much that the lieutenant came down to within about twenty feet of the ground. He ordered the soldiers to lower away again, and he came to earth once more. The wind was acquiring a good deal more force, and the lieutenant remained in the chair and again signaled the men to haul on the hoisting-rope. This time the kite strings were taut; they sagged only a foot or so even after the lieutenant had been hauled up to the block. He was then forty-two feet from the ground. The oscillation of the swing was slight, and he did not feel uncomfortable. He was a little above the eaves of the officers' quarters near by. He might have gone higher, but he did not think it essential, as he had demonstrated the practicability of his idea.

"Lieutenant Wise has some sixty kites of various forms, and he is thoroughly convinced that kites may be put to many practical uses. Their portability and their ability to stand a hard gale which would destroy a balloon are all in their favor. Lieutenant

Wise now enjoys the distinction of being the third man to be raised to a considerable distance in the air by kites, the others being Lawrence Hargraves, of Australia, who ascended forty feet, and Captain H. Baden Powell, who ascended one hundred feet in England."

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

WHILE the proposal to consolidate all the scientific bureaus of the national Government into a single department has met with general approval among scientific men, if not among politicians, there is an occasional voice of dissent. Among these a correspondent who writes to *Science* (January 22) under the name of "Washingtonian," presents very fairly some considerations that seem to him to oppose such a course. He says:

"I take it that the object of a scientific bureau is to gather, digest, and disseminate facts in regard to matters with which it is officially charged. If this work is done promptly, efficiently, and accurately, at a reasonable cost, the bureau justifies its existence, and not otherwise. It is of no consequence whatever to the bureau and its work whether it is attached to one department or another, or to none, if the bureau is conducted by a competent person on scientific principles, and with a view simply to getting the best possible results. The origin and success of our scientific bureaus has been due, as Dr. Dabney points out, to the fact that they are, in the main, the crystallized result of individual effort exerted in a particular field and with the object of attaining certain definite ends.

"The men to whom we owe our best scientific agencies under Government worked, and often gave their lives prematurely, not to get offices, or titles, or salaries, or to add a new name to the lists of bureaus in the blue books, but to promote research and benefit the nation by its results. This, too, has been the object of their successors in conscientious devotion. The danger and difficulty which has threatened the bureaus, and never more than at the present time, has been the intrusion of politics or personal interest in appointments, and the stifling of individual initiative by an excess of red tape, imposed generally in good faith by Congress with the idea of preventing abuses."

The correspondent is of the opinion that the duplication of work by various bureaus, on which the advocates of the scheme lay so much stress, is apparent rather than real. Different kinds of work are often called by the same name, when in reality each has its own scope and aim.

"In short," he says, "the laboratory is a tool in the hands of the bureau, which can be directed to exactly the work which is required without delay, interruption or interference. This promotes efficiency and the progress of science."

Replying to the argument that an unfriendly secretary, under the present system, might hinder or wreck the entire work of a bureau, he points out that the proposed change would only increase this danger. He says:

"The head of the proposed department is to be a Cabinet officer, and hence necessarily changed with the changes of administration. It follows that he will be more or less of a politician and his appointment obtained by political methods. Having no other executive duties, and it being impossible that he should have a working knowledge of all the scientific branches under his control, the tendency to meddle and modify would be almost irresistible. The directors of the several bureaus, instead of attending to their business, would have to occupy themselves in protecting it against ill-advised interference."

As a "horrible example" of what we might expect under the proposed system he brings up the government printing-office, which he describes in the following terms—by no means calculated to reassure the hesitating advocate of the new department.

"We have in the government printing-office a brilliant example of the effects of consolidation, where it takes six months to a year to get a scientific book printed, and there is no responsibility

whatever to the department, whose work is entirely at the mercy of the public printer, who knows no superior and does as he likes. Those who have had experience with his office do not desire any further consolidations of the same kind."

New Electrical Effects in the Theater.—Theatrical managers have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the electric light for novel and startling scenic effect, but all those to which we are accustomed seem to have been eclipsed in a recent spectacular piece played at the Empire Palace Theater, London, if we are to credit the following description quoted by *Electricity* from an unnamed English contemporary. It says: "There are some novel effects carried out in the ballet of 'Monte Cristo' which are worth notice. By means of specially designed lamps there is an illuminated waterfall in the second act, but the main display is in the cave scene. Here there are, firstly, a set of 108 pendant lanterns representing gems of different colors, each of which is composed of several lamps, over 600 being in operation. But the main novelty is in the production of electrical effects on the dresses and properties of 24 coryphees and 10 men dancers, each of whom carries an average of 100 miniature improved electric lamps specially shaped to suit the designs of the dresses. The interesting feature of this is that since it would be impossible to light such a number of lamps by means of current produced, as has been done heretofore, from accumulator cells carried by the dancers, special means were devised by Mr. Fanta by which the dancers' dresses are put in direct contact with the current from the mains of the Metropolitan Supply Company, but reduced to such a voltage that all danger of shock is avoided. This is done by a carpet or stage cloth, by means of which the current is conveyed to the shoes of the dancers or to wands carried by them, and the effect when a line of dancers breaks into sudden light is very striking. In the 'Apotheosis' of the first act the combination of miniature lamps (over 7,000 in number) is made to represent a diamond throne, and jewelry in the form of crescents, tiaras, pearl festoons, lovers' bows, stars, crowns, etc.; the lamps in this case being constructed on the model of cut diamonds and round or oval pearls, and, finally, the whole number of 34 dancers with illuminated dresses are grouped in the background after having performed their dances unimpeded."

Luminous Photographs.—These photographs, according to J. A. Randall in an article on "The Magic and Mystery of Photography," published in *The American Journal of Photography*, January, were first introduced at a ball in Vienna, where programs were decorated with a luminous picture representing an alchemist at work. "There are several ways of making luminous photographs, the simplest being that of W. B. Woodbury. A sheet of cardboard is coated with a luminous paint and exposed to light under a glass positive or transparency. On removing the cardboard to a dark room a striking and brilliant phosphorescent image is seen, with all the gradations of the positive. The effect may also be produced by arranging a series of glass tubes, containing a phosphorescent substance, behind a thin glass positive; on exposure to light the luminosity of the tubes will shine through the positive in proportion to its density. When viewed in the dark, a glowing image is the result. Another method, which can be applied to an ordinary print on thin paper, is as follows: Take a sheet of cardboard, and spread over it as evenly as possible a thin coating of starch paste; when still tacky dust over it an even layer of powdered calcium or barium sulfid, rubbing it well over with a brush to make it adhere in every part. Then take the print, which should be light, and fixed and toned as usual, and saturate it with a mixture of castor oil and oil of turpentine, taking off all excess with a clean rag. The print, thus made semitransparent, is next pasted upon the prepared cardboard, and the whole well dried before the fire. A print thus prepared, when exposed to light, receives the rays on the phosphorescent sulfid beneath, which becomes luminous in proportion to the absorption which has taken place; it is therefore luminous in the dark by the light transmitted. A silver print is soon destroyed by this process, for the sulfid attacks the image; it can be applied to the carbon or other processes not having silver as a basis. Moonlight pictures and landscapes give the most striking effects as luminous photographs."

Use of X Rays in the Study of Fossils.—"Dr. Lemoine," says *La Nature*, "whose paleontological discoveries have won him fame because they bear upon the most ancient known mammals, those of the lower Eocene strata of the environs of Reims, has applied the X rays to the study of fossil remains. The photographs were made in the laboratory of Dr. Rény at the medical school, with the assistance of M. Contremoulins. M. Gaudry exhibits in the author's behalf some truly admirable prints, notable both for clearness of outline and for the way in which they show planes of different depth, as well as for the facility they offer for the examination of all the interior details—the structure of the bones, the nutrient passages, and the crowns and roots of the teeth. An examination of these photographs shows that it is now possible to study the cerebral cavities in an intact skull, and to observe the two superposed dentitions in jaws whose bony walls remain entire. The special source of bony fragments—whether from birds of spongy tissue, reptiles of compact tissue, the vertebræ of fishes, or the bones of mammals—is perceived at once on examination of the structure. The shells of fossils lend themselves equally well to this kind of experiment; the shape appearing with marvelous clearness."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FEW of the uses of fruits are summarized by Arthur Elliott in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* as follows: "(1) To furnish variety to the diet; (2) to relieve thirst and introduce water into the system; (3) to furnish nutriment; (4) to supply organic salts essential to proper nutrition; (5) to stimulate the kidneys; (6) to act as laxatives; (7) to stimulate and improve appetite and digestion; (8) to act as antiscorbutics."

ICE-BAGS FROM BICYCLE TIRES.—"Recently," writes Dr. G. H. Stover to *The Medical Record*, from Eaton, Colo., "having occasion to apply an ice-bag to a limited area of the face, and not being near a supply-house, I had the patient's husband make a bag from a section of an old inner tube of a bicycle tire. One end was sealed with bicycle cement and after the cracked ice was put in the other end was folded over and encircled by a cord. This plan could be used in making ice-bags for the face, mastoid, larynx, spine, groin, or in fact for any part where the application of ice to a limited area is desired. Again is 'the bicycle in therapeutics' in evidence."

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR GERMAN STEAMERS.—The huge liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, now building at Stettin, which, with its sister ship, will be the largest vessels afloat, is equipped with Blake pumping-engines, made in this country. Of this fact *Engineering*, London, speaks somewhat enviously as follows: "Altho the building of these two fine steamers . . . will be a gain to civilization at large . . . it would be hypocritical to deny that we would rather have seen the largest ocean liners in the world produced in British yards. Failing that, however, it would have been a source of satisfaction to us had the German builders come to us for the auxiliary machinery not made in their own country, in place of going across the Atlantic for so important a part of the equipment as the whole of the pumping installation."

DESPATCHES from London to the daily press state that Prof. William Crookes, the eminent English chemist, in his recent presidential address before the Society for Psychical Research, essayed a scientific theory of thought-transference and "suggested that it was quite conceivable that the intense thought concentrated by one person upon another, with whom he is in close sympathy, should induce a telepathic chain along which brain-waves should go straight to their goal without loss of energy due to distance. Such speculation was, he admitted, new and strange to science. It was at present strictly provisional, but he was bold enough to make it, and the time might come when it could be submitted to experimental tests." Going on to speak of the spiritual body, he protested against the view that it need in any way resemble the material body, which corresponds only to a material environment. He said that his idea of spiritual bodies made them "centers of intellect, with will, energy, and power, each center retaining the individuality and persistence of self and memory, and each mutually penetrable, while at the same time permeating what we call space." Professor Crookes has been an advocate of so-called "spiritualism" for many years.

DR. ROUX and Dr. Behring, the discoverers of the vaccine against diphtheritis, have been decorated. The French Government has made Dr. Behring a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and Dr. Roux has been decorated with the Order of Merit by the German Emperor. Asked why he accepted the honor conferred upon him, the Frenchman replied: "Pasteur refused to accept a decoration from the hands of the Emperor, but he had reasons which I can not bring forward. Pasteur remembered 1870, I do not. Besides what is justifiable in a Pasteur, who was in the front rank of scientists, would be an act of unwarranted rudeness on my part."

THE above note reminds us that decorations are sometimes conferred upon persons who least expect them. When Alexander III. of Russia was traveling through Austria, a conductor boarded the Imperial train to exchange a few words with a fellow employee. The train suddenly started. The conductor in charge found the unexpected visitor, and wrote his name on a slip of paper, intending to report him. Shortly after the adjutant of the Emperor demanded the name of the men employed on the train. Somehow the slip on which the name of the delinquent was written got among the others, and, to his astonishment, he was awarded a Russian decoration instead of punishment.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESENT STATUS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE modern phase of biblical criticism has developed into an international discussion in which all the Protestant lands are participating. Just how far matters have progressed in this respect in Germany, the fatherland of the movement, can be gleaned from the fact that in all the Protestant theological faculties of the twenty universities of that country, there is not a single representative of the older views and traditional teachings of the church in reference to the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch, the integrity of Isaiah, and questions of this kind. In an article by the versatile Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald (*Beweis des Glaubens*, No. 12), we have an interesting bird's-eye view of the present tendency of this criticism. In substance this savant and acknowledged authority says this:

The struggle in the department of Old-Testament biblical criticism is raging now more hotly than ever before. In both the antagonistic camps, the liberal or advanced and the conservative, scholars have in recent times been drawing the practical conclusions of modern criticism in so far as they affect the church and her teachings. The contrast between the two schools has as a consequence become decidedly more sharp and bitter, and the interest in the struggle is being aroused also in circles not directly engaged in the controversy. Outsiders, too, are beginning to understand and to appreciate the great issues that are at stake, namely, the question as to a new Marcionism which practically removes from the sacred books of the canon the Old Testament as the basis of revealed religion and the historic foundation of the faith upon which the church has stood for more than eighteen hundred years. In the church at large the necessary and destructive consequences of the critical teachings of the Wellhausen-Kuenen school are now being grasped; and what began as a Pentateuchal controversy twenty years ago within the limits of scholastic circles has now become a contest of radical criticism covering the entire Old Testament and a question of principle for the life of the church.

In substance the teachings of the newer school as now advocated are the following: almost the entire Old-Testament literature, and in particular the Psalms, really originated in post-exilic times, the oldest book in the entire codex being Hosea; the law is not the beginning but the end of the literary and religious development in Israel, being, in reality, little but the dregs of prophecy, the traditional conception of Israel's history being thus literally turned upside down. It is around these positions that the battle of criticism is carried on, while the conclusions resulting in reference to the origin and character of the religion described in the Old Testament is really the question as to the natural or supernatural source of this religion and its history. Conservative defenders of traditional views insist that the liberal views are nothing but naturalism, "a religion of the era of Darwin." On the other hand, the liberals maintain that only according to their reconstruction and scheme can the religion of the Old Testament and its growth be intelligently understood as a phenomenon of history. In the conservative ranks renewed emphasis is being laid on the position of Christ and the apostles with reference to the Old Testament, its canonical authority, its historical character and inspiration. Apologists have been making excellent use of this argument. The evident disagreement between the position of Christ and that of modern critics in reference to the Old Testament and the Scriptures in general, has worried and perplexed these critics not a little, and has led to many devices aiming to overthrow this argument, which, however, only succeed in the degree in which the divine character of Christ is ignored or denied.

How determined the battle is can be seen from the fact that the leaders in the fight, the Germans, have done in this case what they otherwise never do, namely, call to their assistance the scholars of other lands, as many as they can find. Both the liberals and the conservatives have translated a large number of books of foreign authors, notably English, French, and Dutch. Especially is the list of such works in favor of new views a large one, including the researches of Kuenen, Wildeboer, Reuss, Rob-

ertson Smith, Driver, and others. The conservatives are not so fortunate, having but few acknowledged authorities whom they can translate into German. In fact, of foreign authors there is but one, and he is a scholar of prime standing, Professor Green, of Princeton University, who amply deserves the title of the "Hengstenberg of America." His works, as also that of the recently deceased Chicago professor, Bissell, are masterpieces of conservative biblical criticism.

In Germany itself the protagonists of the old views of the church are found not in the ranks of the university men, but in those of the ministry. In addition to such men as Rohnert, Kölling, and some other defenders of verbal inspiration, special prominence must be assigned to Dr. Adolf Zahn, of Stuttgart, who last winter braved the lion in his den, and went to the seat of the University, Tübingen, to deliver lectures on biblical criticism in defense of the old views and directing his attacks on the positions taken by the University professors themselves. He is the sharpest and most decided conservative biblical critic in the Fatherland.

DR. PIERSON'S WARNING ABOUT MISSIONS.

THE editors of some of the religious papers continue to express their dissent from the views of Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson concerning the dark outlook for missions as stated by him in *The Missionary Review of the World* for January (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 16, p. 338). Thus *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) speaks its mind as follows:

"The statement of Dr. A. T. Pierson that 'at no time during the half-century now closing have missions to the heathen been at greater peril of utter collapse' is utterly extravagant. Dr. Pierson should have more faith and be willing to interpret the facts of current history without reference to his pet conviction that the world is becoming worse and worse. We agree perfectly with the brave words of *The United Presbyterian* that there has not been at any time a brighter outlook for foreign missions than at the present time. This conviction is based on the number engaged in the mission work, and their spirit, on the number offering themselves to enter it, on the condition of the missions, on the great results already attained, directly in the conversion of multitudes and the establishment of Christian institutions, and indirectly in the general elevation of the standard of intelligence and morals, in the countries in which they labor, and on the rising tide of missionary spirit in every part of the Christian church. To suppose that Christian missions will be driven out of Turkey, China, and Japan, as the results of combinations in the near future, is to play on the fears of the people. There is a shortage in the contributions for the present, but that is only temporary. We are now at a stage of work which demands new methods and larger measures, and therefore great wisdom, but the wisdom is promised of God, and the fact that we stand at the present stage of the work is a pledge that the grace of God will be continued, and that He will now, as He always has done, make the political changes of the world open up new doors for His messengers. No, the argument is, not to our fears, but to our confident faith."

The Examiner (Baptist, New York) takes a somewhat different view of the matter, tho it does not entirely agree with Dr. Pierson. It says that while it has "the highest regard for Dr. Pierson's missionary enthusiasm and his large knowledge of facts," it can not but believe that his statement as to the threatened collapse is extreme. *The Examiner* then says:

"It is true that there is, on the part of some of our missionary societies, a falling-off in receipts. The American Board (Congregational) has experienced a decrease in the past three months of \$25,772; but of this amount \$15,000 has been a decrease in legacies. Legacies are an uncertain factor, and a temporary decrease in them can not be regarded as indicating a decadence of interest. The Missionary Union shows a decrease in total receipts for the first nine months of the current year, up to January 1, of \$71,000, but this decrease is owing entirely to the falling off of legacies. The legacies, which in 1895 were very large, fell from \$142,257 to \$30,923, a decrease of \$111,333. The donations from

the living during this period have increased from \$73,027 to \$112,713.

"While we can not see in the facts any reason to anticipate a 'collapse,' they clearly indicate the necessity for increased interest and enterprise and self-denial. If the gifts of the dead have decreased, the gifts from the living should be redoubled."

DR. RAINSFORD ON EXTRAVAGANT DISPLAY.

THE religious press, as well as the secular, is discussing the utterances of Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford in a recent sermon on the sin and folly of extravagant displays of wealth, especially in times like these. And among the religious as among the secular journals difference of opinion is found to exist. Thus *The Evangelist* (New York) speaks approvingly of Dr. Rainsford's position. After mentioning the number of wealthy men who have used their riches for the support and endowment of charitable institutions and other noble purposes, *The Evangelist* says:

"But it is not against such men that Dr. Rainsford directs his rebuke. It is not wealth in itself, but the ostentation of wealth—the attempt to 'show off,' to attract attention, to be talked about, that is offensive to good taste and to Christian morality. When a man tries to make a show of his riches, in building a house that would do for a palace of Queen Victoria, it does seem a little out of place in this democratic country. Or when a man attempts any sort of display that *seems* to be intended, and *is* intended, to attract the awe and wonder of the gaping multitude, we can not help looking at him as we did at Jim Fisk when he rode down the Fifth Avenue in his grand turnout with four horses, looking around with an air of greatness, as if he were Pharaoh in his chariot! Any such display as this is not only un-American, but vulgar in the extreme, at the same time that it is fitted, as Dr. Rainsford showed, to stir up a very bitter feeling among the poor of the city, at a time when they have not food to put in the mouths of their starving children, or garments to keep them from the winter's cold."

Dr. Rainsford also finds a defendant in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago). After considering various points raised in the discussion, it says:

"While a New York clergyman condemns the entertainment that costs a third of a million, the poor need bread. It may be true that 'saloons rob the poor, many poor are shiftless and thriftless, and that he who does not work therefore shall not eat,' but it remains that some poor are starving in American cities. Some one has said that that class is subdivided into three—'the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and poor devils.' The quip may satisfy the selfish who keep their money in their indiscriminating pockets, but worthy, unfortunate, and deserving men do fail to get help.

"This country does not know much about 'bread riots.' Our police and state troops keep the peace, and must do so, but the disposition to discontent may be fed by vulgar and heartless people who flaunt their wealth and aid to fire conflagrations by desperate people who do not understand why things are distributed so unevenly. It is not valid to say that even such 'prodigal expenditure by the rich itself distributes wealth, since materials and work must be paid for.' The suffering and discontented are influenced by the spirit and instincts of the rich. In this instance the expenditure of \$100,000 in genuine charity would tend to mend the breach between the poor and the rich, and contribute materials out of which just men would weigh the valid claims of social precedence."

Among the religious papers taking a contrary view of the situation is *The Jewish Messenger* (New York). It says:

"At intervals some clergyman or other platform speaker inveighs against the extravagance of the rich, and to-day the announcement of a showy ball at the house of some wealthy family is made the text for the usual tirade. So long as the rich spend their own money and spend it among the tradesmen of this country, we think they deserve thanks for putting money into circula-

tion rather than unfavorable criticism. If the speakers would at times talk about the wastefulness of the poor, with their showy weddings and funerals, they might be serving some purpose, as every instance of extravagance on the part of a poor family means running into debt or drawing upon scanty savings. This is certainly a time for economy, but not for mistaken economy. Were it not for the fashionable expenditures of rich people thousands of our tradesmen and operatives would be suffering. Let our clergymen strike nearer home when they would berate rich people of other parishes for giving work to deserving classes."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AND THE STORY OF JONAH.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," in the Plymouth pulpit (Congregational), Brooklyn, has been arousing considerable feeling both within and without his own denomination. This feeling seems



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

to have culminated over Dr. Abbott's treatment, January 24, of the Book of Jonah. Some of the daily papers had sensational accounts of the sermon and of the merriment with which it was received. On the Wednesday following, the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers, after some animated discussion, passed the following resolution by a vote of 20 to 6:

"In view of certain recent and current public utterances from a prominent Congregational pulpit in this city concerning the Bible, which are being widely disseminated by the press, we, the members of the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers, fearing lest our silence be accepted by the uninformed as an indorsement of these views, do declare our emphatic dissent from such handling of the Holy Scriptures, and deplore the probable effect of such teachings."

Tho Dr. Abbott's name is not mentioned in the resolution, the discussion showed clearly that the reference was to him. Dr. Abbott himself was not present, not being a member of the association. As his sermons had, however, been published in full in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it was not deemed improper by the members to take the action above, which, as one of the ministers stated, was not an arraignment of the man, but of his views.

In *The Outlook* last week, February 6, Dr. Abbott's paper, reference to the subject is made in an editorial, giving his views on Jonah, and in the news department in reference to the

newspaper reports and the action of the association. We quote what is said in correction of the reports:

"The subject of the sermon was not 'Jonah and the Whale,' but a survey of the Books of Jonah, Esther, and Daniel; nor was the sermon greeted with 'unrestrained laughter'; nor did Dr. Abbott compare the Book of Jonah to the 'Pickwick Papers.' What he did say was that a well-known American Congregational clergyman, the Rev. Charles Caverno, had not inaptly described the satire of the Book of Jonah as being, in quality, like the satire of Lowell's 'Biglow Papers.' The congregation received the sermon, as it was given, in a reverent spirit."

The following reference is made to the action of the association:

"As the resolution does not state the respects in which those who voted for it dissent from these views of the Bible, it is impossible to pass any critical judgment upon their dissent, but it probably indicates that at least the gentlemen who advocated the resolution of censure upon Dr. Abbott, including the Rev. Drs. A. J. F. Behrends, A. J. Lyman, Thomas B. McLeod, and R. R. Meredith, do not sympathize with the view of the date, authorship, and significance of the books of the Bible entertained by such scholars as Ewald and Wellhausen in Germany; Driver, Cheyne, Robertson Smith, Dean Stanley, and Dean Farrar in England; Professor Briggs of Union, Professor Moore of Andover, Professor Schmidt of Cornell, Professor Bacon of Yale, and Prof. Henry P. Smith, late of Lane Seminary, in this country. Or else they do not think such views, even if correct, should be given to the laity in popular discourse."

In his editorial on the subject of Jonah, which is a summary of the views expressed in his sermon, Dr. Abbott insists that there is no irreverence whatever in treating the book as "a satire, conceived in the spirit of Oriental imagination, and depending for its value on the lesson of which it is a vehicle." He sees in the story "a satire on the narrowness of certain Judaistic teachers of the second or third century before Christ, and an exposition, in contrast, of the 'wideness of God's mercy, like the wideness of the sea.'" He refers to Christ's words as reported in Matthew xii. 40 ("For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly," etc.), and sets forth three reasons why he considers this passage an addition to Christ's words made either by Matthew or some early copyist:

"(1) The Ninevites knew nothing, so far as the history indicates, of Jonah's sea experiences; it was at his *preaching*, as Christ Himself elsewhere says, that they repented; (2) Christ was not three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, but one day and two nights; (3) and, finally, the very gist of Christ's reply, which was a refusal to give the Pharisees any sign, is set aside by the supposition that He promised them the greatest of all signs—His own resurrection. This sign was given later, but not to them; He appeared only to His own disciples."

He then reviews the events described in the book, the passage which excited merriment in the congregation being as follows:

"A great fish which Jehovah has especially prepared swallows the prophet. He rejoices in the refuge thus providentially prepared, and composes in the belly of the great fish, not a prayer for escape, but a psalm of thanksgiving for the already vouchsafed deliverance."

After finishing the paraphrase of the story, Dr. Abbott says:

"This is, in brief, the story of Jonah. Such scholars as Ewald and Driver regard it as fiction, not because of the miracle of the great fish. That is not a greater miracle than others, not so great as some. But, in the whole scope and spirit and structure of the story, this book reads to these scholars like a product, not merely of imagination but of Oriental imagination, not merely like a satire but almost like a caricature. Outside of ecclesiastical circles this story invariably produces a smile. Might not this suggest that it was intended by the author to produce a smile? that he wrote it to smite with ridicule that narrowness of spirit, that religious provincialism, which is more amenable to ridicule than to any other weapon? That a prophet of Jehovah should think to escape from his God by fleeing from the province of Palestine is the first point in this satire; that he who would not preach to

pagans is compelled to mingle his prayer with pagans is a second satire; that pagan sailors should do their utmost to save a prophet of Jehovah from the consequence of his own misdoing is a third satire; that he should be angry with the Lord because the Lord is gracious to Nineveh is a fourth satire; that he should care for his gourd and himself, and not for Nineveh and its thousands of inhabitants, is a fifth satire. And over against this picture of ecclesiastical narrowness is set the portrayal of God—who saves the sailors, saves Jonah, saves Nineveh, and compels even this provincial prophet to declare of Him that He is 'a gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest him of the evil.'"

But little has been said on the subject in the religious journals, as we go to press; but *The Eagle* publishes a carefully worded interview with Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of one of the largest Congregational churches in Brooklyn, reviewing Dr. Abbott's utterances, not only in the sermon above referred to, but as well in those preceding it, one of which, on Genesis, was quoted from at some length in these columns January 2. We quote from Dr. Behrends's utterances:

"Dr. Abbott speaks of many things as settled by the verdict of modern biblical scholarship which have been in controversy for many years, and upon which opinions are still divided. In fact, Kuenen himself, one of the most radical critics, confessed that 'the books of Moses did not furnish a sufficient number of fixed points, and left room for great differences of opinion' as to the method and the time of their composition. A dozen years ago Professor Briggs maintained the documentary hypothesis of the Pentateuch and the existence of three separate codes in its legislation, but he argued for the combining of the documents by the hands of Moses, for the Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, and for the early combination of the Levitical codes. No one will pretend that any new evidence has been discovered since then. In fact, such Oriental scholars as Professor Sayce insist that the evidence compels a retreat on the part of the critics. Even so simple a matter as the claim that Genesis contains two accounts of the creation, and that the story of Joseph is a mosaic, does not command the assent of all competent scholars, and is denied by many. An article in the January number of *The Homiletic Review*, by Professor Green, of Princeton [see LITERARY DIGEST, January 2] shows the arbitrariness and the flimsiness of the claim. And the claim becomes more and more tenuous as the criticism advances from these early chapters to later chapters and to succeeding books. The process becomes hopelessly entangling and bewildering."

"With no prejudices against literary criticism, the arguments do not produce positive conviction. It is the utmost stretch of charity to enter the Scotch verdict, 'Not proven.' . . .

"Sweeping, positive statements are not warranted by the evidence, and when the pulpit ventures upon their popular discussion we have a right to ask that there be no distortion of the real situation. Many of these questions are exceedingly delicate and difficult, where the evidence is various, contradictory, and balancing, and where possibilities and probabilities are the utmost that can be reached. Nor should it be forgotten that the revolutionary criticism is absolutely without the support of external evidence. The present canon of the Old Testament can be traced back at least twenty-one hundred years. That evidence must be broken and discredited, and for that tremendous task there is absolutely no historical evidence available. In fact, the archeological discoveries of the last few decades have most surprisingly confirmed the historical accuracy of some of the earliest narratives in Genesis, and the old assumption that men did not know how to write two thousand years before Christ has been exploded. The bricks and the monuments are crying out against the literary critics. The traditional view is in possession of all the external evidence."

"The revolutionary view relies wholly upon the internal evidence, wrested from the books themselves by literary dissection, by the discovery of differences of style and theological attitude, by declaring some words and forms to be new and others to be old, and by magnifying apparent discrepancies to the utter neglect of the deeper unity and continuity of the narrative. . . . For myself, at least, I have not been shaken in my faith that the Scriptures contain a true historical record of divine revelation in its great and general outlines. And as to the Pentateuch, in partic-

ular, I believe the evidence to be massive and overwhelming that it is substantially, in its present form, of Mosaic origin and authorship. There is vastly more of it which bears the personal impress of the great Hebrew lawgiver than can be traced with any degree of reasonable certainty to later hands. Glosses there may be, occasional insertions and additions, but even in its present literary form, the conspicuous unity and continuity of the narrative have refused to yield to the analysis of critics who insist upon regarding it as a mosaic, the like of which can not be produced from the archives of the world's literature. A glance at a polychromatic edition of Genesis is enough to startle one. It presents a literary anomaly making fully as great a draft upon one's faith as the literal interpretation of the Jonah's story. The debate is an old one. The documentary, the fragmentary, the supplementary, the crystallization theories have sharply contended for the mastery, and at the end of a hundred years no critic assumes yet to have spoken the final word."

Rev. Samuel Eliot, of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, criticizes Dr. Abbott from a different standpoint. He personally agrees with Dr. Abbott and honors him for his insight and candor, but does not think he is justified, as a Congregational minister, in an effort to overthrow doctrines for which Congregationalism has always stood. He says:

"I can not help thinking that straightforward methods demand that the men of the liberal orthodoxy no longer remain within the orthodox church. They are in a false position, opening the gates of the citadel to all forms of new thought, while apparently defending it. Having really broken with the old tradition, they ought to be brave enough to break also with the old associations. A position outside of the orthodoxy to which they still outwardly conform would vastly increase their power for good, improve their reputation for honesty, and make them worthier champions of the truth that makes men free. I think that unconscious insincerity in church connections is one of the most serious perils of the Christian Church. The pressing need of our time is absolute intellectual honesty that uses no ambiguous phrases, that makes no mental reservations, but dares to think freely and to speak openly. Having frankly outgrown the dogmas of the old theology, is my dear friend and neighbor, Dr. Abbott, justified in remaining within an organization which still nominally supports the declarations of the ancient creeds? I have not the slightest sympathy with bigotry or heresy-hunting. Old-fashioned orthodoxy seems to me a monster intellectual error, but this modern liberal orthodoxy may contain a moral error. Therefore I believe that the ministers of the Manhattan Association are honorable and consistent in the action taken by them at their meeting yesterday."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) had in its issue of January 20 a double-leaded editorial on "The Personal Equation," which contained the following:

"Dr. Lyman Abbott's lectures on the Bible are creating much interest and some excitement. In all that he writes or says, several qualities of the first importance appear: an excellent style, neither too diffuse nor too concise, colloquial, but dignified, never descending to slang. As to matter, there is much information; but when he writes or speaks on religious doctrine there is a delightful vagueness, reminding one of a panorama of castles and mountains on elevated heights, across which iridescent clouds are being driven by the summer breeze. He advances, retreats, modifies, advances again, here emphasizing and there ignoring passages of Scripture, until the result is a system of tentative theories which for the want of a suitable expression we will venture to call Lyman-Abbottized Christianity.

"On evolution and the higher criticism the genial confidence with which he asserts conjectural hypotheses as absolute certainties, without taking the trouble to adduce the grounds for his conclusions, is so remarkable, taken in connection with his frank avowal made some years ago, in substance, that he did not know what he would believe in a few weeks or months, or even the next day, upon the same subject, as to be amusing.

"Seers in the realm of sentiment perceive, but do not reason. Often what they utter contains the substance of the highest reason. In logic every step forward is authorized by the preceding. Lyman Abbott differs from the seer in that he throws much of

this matter into the verbal forms of logic. He differs from the logician in that he spurns the restriction of ordinary reasoning, and from the philosopher in that he gives too loose rein to his imagination. How much further he will go in the line which he is pursuing it is impossible for him or any one else to forecast, but it is quite obvious that the elements of his power are not those of the apostles or of the founders of the great evangelical denominations, or of any of those preachers who have been eminently successful in aggressive spiritual work and the transformation of communities into ceaseless propagandists of the Gospel. Nor does there seem any reason to believe that if his methods had been employed by them, Christianity would ever have become an established religion."

The Independent (undenom.) refers to the same subject. It speaks of theology as a progressive science, the extent of whose progress is necessarily a question of science, not of religion, and to be settled by intellectual processes. One's religion can not, it thinks, be disturbed by a truly scientific conclusion on such a subject as the literary origin of the Pentateuch or whether Ruth or Jonah is a history or a sort of old Sabbath-school story. These are questions not of religion but of theological science. It then proceeds as follows:

"The criticisms made of Dr. Abbott's teaching are three. First, that he treats irreverently the cherished beliefs of many Christians as to the Bible. This criticism seems to us just: Whether those beliefs are right or wrong they should not be ridiculed in the pulpit. It is not helpful preaching to try to make the prophet Jonah ridiculous. Second, that he teaches from the pulpit as the final conclusions of scholars theories of the Bible which are yet in the critical crucibles. Here, too, it seems to us that he has gone quite too far. There is no question about the trend of scholars; but the discussion, which ought to go on with all freedom, belongs to the critical review and the professor's chair rather than to the pulpit. Dr. Abbott does right to try to keep informed of the trend, altho he may have neither the time nor the scholarship to work on the questions involved as do Professors Green and Briggs. His knowledge of the trend and of the plausibility of its ideas must affect his preaching; but it is no part of good Christian preaching to hasten to pronounce final conclusions on the nice critical conclusions involved. Third, that his doctrine of religious evolution contradicts and denies supernaturalism. Of that we must acquit him. It is fair to argue that it ought to; but in his own mind and teaching it certainly does not. Dr. Abbott denies that the stories of Daniel and Jonah were ever meant to be taken as historical; and we do not know how much of the Pentateuch account, with its included miracles, he would relegate to useful religious fiction; but we know that he not only holds fully to the great miracle of the Resurrection of our Lord, testified to by a multitude of unimpeached witnesses, but that he also accepts the miraculous birth of Jesus; and he says so, in categorical terms, in the last number of *The Outlook*."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Interior, of Chicago, falls into an astonishing blunder, says the *New York Tribune*, when it says that there is not a hospital in the United States nor anywhere else which was not built by people who believe in the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. "One of the best hospitals in this city is the Mount Sinai Hospital," adds *The Tribune*, "of which that assertion is certainly not true."

The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal) says: "There seems to be signs of a tendency toward the church on the part of the Welsh which would hardly have been looked for, in view of the allegations of invincible hostility so freely made during the disestablishment movement. A remarkable instance has just occurred. The minister of the Welsh Congregationalists at Penrhiwgaled, in Cardiganshire, the Rev. T. R. Davis, has joined the Church of England, and has brought over his people in a body."

The Methodist Recorder, of Pittsburg, relates the following anecdote. "A Methodist chapel has been built in Buluwayo, the first for the Natabele and built during the war-time. At the dedication of the chapel a tea-meeting was held; tickets two shillings each man, and a Cape 'boy' at the door to sell the tickets. Presently there was an uproar. The women rose in rebellion. Appeal was made to Mr. Eva against the Cape boy, who had taken upon himself to charge each woman who sought admission three shillings for her ticket. Summoned into the presence of the missionary, the Cape boy expounded the situation: 'You see, sir,' it says, 'two shillings each for men,' so I charge women three shillings, because it was a woman who brought sin into the world, and it stands to reason that women ought to pay more than men toward driving it out."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN EUROPE.

BOMBAY the Beautiful has been converted into Bombay the Ghastly. Reuter's agency describes the city as almost dead so far as business is concerned. The official count of nearly four thousand deaths from the plague—by the middle of January—is regarded as ridiculously below the actual number. The vultures on the Tower of Silence are glutted, and tho their number is continually reinforced until they hang as black clouds over the city, they can not devour all the dead Parsees, and the bodies are left to spread the infection. Europeans and Eurasians, flying from the plague, have spread it to Egypt, and Europe is in imminent danger. *The Times of India* declares that fugitives from Bombay are spreading the plague throughout all India. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"There is no sign that the plague is abating in the capital, while there are many signs that the mortality is underestimated, partly through the morbid dislike of the people to interference, and partly through the desire of the ruling classes to keep panic within limits. That panic, which we delight to perceive has not affected the Europeans, is producing ruinous effects. One third of the population are believed to have fled, and have thus not only disorganized industry, but have scattered the seeds of disease through all the villages and cities of western India. If the plague really gets hold of the country population as it once got hold of the country population in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the mortality will be something frightful. Dr. Cleghorn, a competent expert, has been sent by the Government of India to report; but as yet we hear nothing of the decided sanitary measures which ought in future to protect Bombay."

It is hardly likely that the authorities are sitting still and allowing the plague to spread at pleasure, but the difficulties of combating the disease are probably too great for the resources at their disposal. Meanwhile the European press demand that England should at least close the port of Bombay to commerce. Around the Mediterranean the fear of the plague is great, and fault is freely found with the English administration in India. *The Diario*, Barcelona, remarks that Great Britain seems peculiarly unlucky. Her people never cease to proclaim themselves as the ablest administrators of the world, yet hunger and disease do their worst in British possessions. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks England should invite Europe to cooperate with her in combating the plague. *The Petit Marseillais*, Marseilles, fears the great southern port of France will be the first to suffer. It says:

"Immediate steps should be taken to increase the capacity of the hospitals. Marseilles has ever been in danger of cholera and plague, and ships coming from India should be carefully watched. We lost nearly half of our population through the plague on a former occasion, and the terrors of the cholera in 1865-66 are still fresh in our memory. The 2,000 beds of our hospitals are hardly sufficient for a population of 145,000, and we have now more than three times that number."

In the German ports a strict quarantine has been ordered for all vessels coming from India. The plague is evidently grist to the mill of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's organ, which regards the spread of the plague as evidence that Great Britain is not competent to administer her dependencies properly. "If those shopkeepers," says the *Nachrichten*, "continue to spread the plague for the sake of the trade which might suffer if proper measures were taken, and if they can not be prevailed upon to spend adequate funds in combating the disease, then the European powers, including Turkey, must compel England to do her duty." The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, hopes that England, whose people think they can afford to claim superiority over other nations, will make an effort to do at least as well as others. The

National Zeitung, in an article headed "Made in England," says:

"If, as the London *Times* shows, even the residence of the Viceroy of India is not what it should be from a hygienic point of view, what must we expect of the other cities and towns! It is a notorious fact that England, for fear of interfering with trade and shipping, does nothing for health. The French authorities only recently complained of this. English officials are always willing to 'bring the matter to the notice of their Government' and to 'institute an inquiry,' and there it ends. Proud, critical Great Britain threatens the world with an evil which will be known as exclusively 'Made in England.'"

The St. James's Gazette, London, replies that Berlin has certainly no reason to be so violent, as the Berlin authorities have sufficient means to insure safety for their city. "It is," ends the paper, "perfectly idle to pretend that they are threatened with any danger whatever. A city which regarded with contemptuous indifference the cholera in virulent activity on both sides of her can not pretend to be frightened at this present bogey. German agitation on this subject is altogether—made in Germany." The Russian press, chafing under the criticism of the English with regard to Russian collections for famine-stricken India, scores the English authorities in India for their carelessness. "England acts like the dog in the manger," says the *Glasnost*, "she will do nothing herself, and will not allow others to relieve suffering." The *Novoye Vremya* does not see how the plague can be prevented from overrunning the world if England is allowed to do as she pleases. A military cordon should be drawn around the plague district, as is the custom in better administered countries. The *Mirowy Oglosky* says:

"Italy, France, and Austria have taken precautions. Russia must do the same, for history proves that Russia, on account of her close vicinity to the plague spots of the earth, is in greater danger than any other country. Russian physicians should be sent at once to the plague districts to study the character of the disease and to furnish truthful reports. English accounts are not to be depended upon in this respect. England's trade instincts prevent her from adopting the measures necessary for the welfare of humanity at large. The nations of the world should unite to isolate the plague districts."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MAX NORDAU ON THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

MAX NORDAU, the author of the much-belabored "Degeneration," has been of late making a special study of American institutions. In an extensive article on the future of America Herr Nordau explains that hatred of Europe is the prime motive in America's social and political development. He predicts that, in accordance with unchanging laws, America will be the headquarters of civilization, and that at no very distant time. The United States, in his opinion, will be an enlarged edition of Great Britain, and he believes that, taken altogether, the Europeans who peopled America were superior to those who were left behind. We condense his remarks from the *Freie Presse*, Vienna:

Those who have eyes to see discover that civilization is getting ready to leave Europe for America, as two and a half millenniums ago it left Asia for Europe. That is why the Cuban insurrection is of such great historical importance. This insurrection has enabled Spain to prove herself possessed of the virility with which experts always credited her. Yet Spain can not retain Cuba forever; she will have to loosen her hold upon the island, if not now, then at some future time, for Cuba is backed by public opinion in America, and Europe is no longer strong enough to ignore America.

America is distinctly unfriendly to Europe. The Americans are emigrants or descendants of emigrants, of men who left their country because they did not find it possible to live in comfort in

the land of their birth. The Americans are people descended from men whose character was strong and whose courage high, else they would not have undertaken the voyages across the ocean. These emigrants and their descendants will never forgive Europe that misery forced them to leave their homes. A small number of Americans, scientifically and artistically inclined, still respect Europe. But the majority have only one wish—to become entirely independent of Europe, and to humble her. This wish is embodied in the Monroe doctrine, which is not a doctrine at all, but rather an expression of emotion. America intends to sever all bonds between her and Europe, she wishes to lead a separate existence, intellectually and morally as well as physically. And America will succeed. Already immigration is restricted to a considerable extent, and it will not be long ere the Monroe doctrine is explained to the effect that the enlightened Americans do not choose to mingle with the inferior races of Europe.

The friendship of the United States for Cuba is nothing but an expression of hatred against Europe. The character of the insurgents is well known in the United States, and we know that the North American is not enthusiastically enamored with the colored races. True, the Cubans have written freedom and independence on their colors, but it is well known that they rebel against work and education. Their bravery? They avoid all battles, and let the yellow fever do their work. If they succeed in throwing off the rule of Spain, Cuba will sink to the level of Haiti and Domingo in a generation. Yet the people of the United States assist them to spite Europe, and this makes the insurrection significant.

It is not impossible that a European coalition will be formed against the United States. The success of Europe in such a war is not impossible; even the conquest of the United States by European armies is not improbable. But in the end America will be the winner. The very conquerors will apply the Monroe doctrine to those who remain behind in Europe. The sun of Europe is setting, while the day is breaking in America. The Russian eagle is covering the Old World with its shadow, and the Acropolis of a new race is in course of construction in America. America will introduce Europe's splendid civil-service system, America will produce as great generals and as able officers as those of Europe. America will have orders, titles, and patents of nobility of her own. Perhaps the children of our youngest contemporaries will see the time when the highest distinction that a strong, unbending European may gain will be to obtain admittance to America after a most searching examination as to his qualifications.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

OUR neighbors to the north of us wonder what the next President of the United States will do to assist Canadian trade with the United States. The present Canadian Government is pledged to a more liberal tariff policy, but as our own new administration is in favor of Protection, Premier Laurier may have a chance to please both Liberals and Conservatives. He can excuse himself to the former by throwing the blame upon McKinley, and please the Conservative by leaving things as they are. It is, however, thought that McKinley will favor a liberal tariff policy with regard to Canadian trade if Canada can thereby be estranged from the mother country.

Some criticism was passed upon Mr. Charlton, member for North Norfolk, who, during his late stay at Washington, intimated that Canada favored reciprocity, altho it might assist the absorption of the Dominion into the United States. The very mention of such a thing was regarded as disloyal by the *Montreal Gazette*, but the *Toronto Globe* declares that Mr. Charlton was quite justified in making use of our supposed hankering after territory to further reciprocity. *The Globe* thinks Canada can afford to play the part of the philosophic shoemaker, if the United States chooses to act as the quarrelsome wife. "It pleases she," said the shoemaker, "and it don't hurt I." The paper then continues:

"Our national life must have but feeble vitality if it needs a

Chinese wall around our shores to keep it from leaking out. Our political condition can only be changed by our own people. Uncle Sam can not steal over here in the dark and 'absorb' us without our being aware of the fact. This business of absorption, indeed, is the scarecrow that Protectionists constantly set up to help to preserve the undue advantages which a privileged few enjoy at the expense of the rest of us. The fact is that, with or without better trade arrangements with the United States, the question of annexation nowhere arises. The future of the Canadian Dominion was never clearer or more sure than it is now, and our Tory friends can not make a bogey-man out of it for party purposes. . . . The Liberal Party will not go to undue lengths to secure a reciprocity treaty. A treaty fair and profitable to both countries can be devised, and unless such a treaty is secured the course of Canada is clear. We will withdraw from the negotiations without loss of a particle of self-respect or dignity. We will not disguise our regrets, but we are a resourceful people, and, having become convinced that the extreme Protectionists are still in the saddle in the United States, we will turn to other quarters to work out our problems of national progress and expansion."

The Herald, Montreal, points out that, whatever his emissary Charlton may have said, Premier Laurier regards reciprocity as a strictly business connection. Americans must try to rid themselves of the idea that Canadians wish to live under the Stars and Stripes. The paper adds:

"If reciprocity is not to be had on terms in keeping with the dignity of the Dominion and conducive to the maintenance of the closest union and the closest sympathy between Canada and the mother country, it will not be had at all. Mr. Laurier's utterance in this regard should serve to dispel the silly suspicion lest his Government in its desire for improved commercial relations with the United States might forget the allegiance that Canada owes the motherland. As a matter of business a sincere attempt to improve the commercial relations of the Dominion and the Republic should be made by the Canadian Government. Should such an attempt be made and should it fail, the people of Canada need no longer reproach themselves. Nor, as Mr. Laurier suggests, need they pause for a day in the working out of their own commercial destiny."

The *Toronto World*, on the other hand, thinks Canada is too hasty. The United States is led to think that the Dominion can not be prosperous without closer trade relations with her more powerful neighbor. *The World* says:

"The repeated assertions of the Liberal papers to the effect that Canada's greatest need is reciprocity with the United States has had, as every one expected it would have, a damaging effect upon Canada's prospects of ever securing reciprocity. Mr. Charlton's peregrinations to Washington are equally prejudicial to the interests of Canada. No wonder *The Commercial Advertiser* exclaims: 'Canada is the suppliant in this matter.' If there ever was a possibility of securing reciprocity with the States the Liberals themselves have destroyed it."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, fears that there is little chance of a tariff that may be called equitable from the Canadian point of view. What the American producer wants, so thinks the paper, is not so much a fair tariff as the right to bleed the public. It quotes some instances as follows:

"United States cotton-growers admit that they can not grow cotton equal in quality to Egyptian, and yet they wish to exclude Egyptian. One witness at Washington said it cost him three times as much to make a certain kind of hose as they are made for in Germany. The natural conclusion would be that Germany, in this particular, has an advantage which it is useless to attempt to rival; but that American labor ought to be exerted in industries in which the United States is not at a disadvantage. In this way both nations, in changing their products, would reap the greatest benefit. The American hose manufacturer did not take this course; he called upon the Government to level up, in the form of duties, in other words to enable him to exact the price of three pairs of hose for one pair."

The Witness, Montreal, is furious about the proposed alien labor law. It says:

"This cowardly proposal is the last efflorescence of protection-

ism, which is from beginning to end organized selfishness. If the people who make the things that workers live upon are to be subsidized by law out of the worker's pocket by preventing the worker from buying where he can do so more cheaply, it seems only fair that the worker should be in like manner subsidized out of his employer's pocket by preventing the employer from getting labor where he can get it more cheaply, or else better value for his money. As a system of extorting more than the market value of a commodity, that form of protection which aims to secure to home workers the means of a tolerable living is far less reprehensible than that which seeks to secure the existence of businesses in which the country can not hold its own with foreign lands."

The Witness hopes that Canada will not retaliate, but that the Canadian legislature, instead of fostering industries of hot-house growth, will assist the natural resources of the country in such a manner that foreigners will be anxious to settle in Canada.

Great Britain, still adhering to free trade as a national policy, has no objection to closer business relations between the Dominion and the United States. Thus *The Spectator*, London, says:

"A step toward free trade with the United States is a step toward free trade with England, since any policy which encourages free trade with one power encourages the people of Canada to study the advantages of the free-trade policy generally, and of course with England ultimately as the great apostle of free trade. . . . And for our part we see nothing but good in free commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. Loyalty to the Queen is a sentiment which can not be undermined by friendly commercial intercourse with the United States. Canada and Australia are not less loyal, but more loyal, to us for being allowed to construct their own tariff at their own pleasure."

But our British cousins deny that it is necessary for the happiness of the inhabitants of this continent to unite them all under the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack being, in the opinion of Englishmen, just as good a flag to live under. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"An impression seems to prevail among Americans that any reciprocal arrangement would be more advantageous to Canada than to the United States, and it is not the fashion for the United States to favor anything which is likely to have such a result. Of course, we believe that the impression is a wrong one, and that any arrangements of the kind suggested would be mutually

beneficial. There is not the slightest chance of Canada ever becoming a part of the United States, and the sooner that fact is recognized by the Republic the better it will be for the progress of the continent. The American continent is surely quite large enough for Canada and for the United States. There is also a little feeling of irritation in Canada at the treatment accorded to Canadians who live near the frontier, and cross to the United States in connection with their employment. They are subjected to all sorts of disabilities, and there is a tendency to increase them, while Americans cross over into Canada daily, get employment, and return to their homes in the evening without any difficulties whatever being placed in their way. This state of things is not likely to continue much longer, and if the United States persist in their policy in regard to Canadians public opinion will require similar legislation in Canada against Americans. All these things had much better be avoided, and if our American cousins would generally be a little broader in their views, and pay a little more regard to the interests of others, it would prevent a good deal of irritation among their neighbors."

MR. RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE speech from the Throne with which the Parliamentary session was opened in the beginning of the year contains no allusion to the troubles with the Transvaal. Yet this subject is still dominant in the minds of Englishmen, as the columns of their press show. The approaching inquiry of a parliamentary commission into Mr. Rhodes's doings in South Africa is the most engrossing topic. There is hardly a paper in England that does not praise Mr. Rhodes's energy in adding territory to the British Empire, but his continued allusion to a United South Africa is little to the liking of his countrymen. There is now a suspicion that the enthusiastic receptions accorded to Rhodes in Capetown and elsewhere have been paid for, with the intention of magnifying his importance. *The Westminster Gazette* remarks that Rhodes, according to his own showing, buys up any man that can be bought, hence "news unfavorable to his interests is slow in reaching London. Is the breach between him and his South African followers bridged over?" As a matter of fact, our Amsterdam contemporaries assert that the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Rhodes was everywhere confined to the bands, which played "See the conquering Hero comes," and "A fine old English Gentleman." *The Manchester Guardian* expresses itself to the following effect:

The whole thing was intended for home consumption. Rhodes wishes to intimidate the parliamentary committee by appearing popular in South Africa. He has even threatened to tear South Africa from the British empire if his plans are not followed. Unfortunately for Rhodes, his power in South Africa is based upon the assumption that he is backed up by the British Government. The Cape Colony can not force the Dutch republics to unite with her, and if Rhodes attempts to build up an empire without the help of Great Britain, his South African following will disperse, for the Cape Colony can not prosper without the trade of Johannesburg.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, thinks Rhodes should be forgiven. He extended British rule in South Africa; that is enough. "He would not be the man who added Rhodesia to the British Crown if he reined himself in by considerations of what was seemly and safe when temptation came to speak and to act forcibly," adds the paper. *The St. James's Gazette* is the most outspoken of all. It says:

"When Mr. Rhodes intimates that he is going to throw himself upon the 'people,' he must remember that there is a people of Britain as well as a people of the Dutch-British-Kaffir states. We can not abandon the control of some millions of black subjects of the Queen to some hundreds of thousands of colonists. We could not permit the establishment of a United States of South Africa, even with Cecil Rhodes as its Washington."

The Gazette admits that the parliamentary inquiry might



ON HER DIGNITY.

MISS COLUMBIA, with asperity: "Waal, Mr. Larryer, if yeou really want to propose, don't yeou think it'd be a leetle more delicate tew come 'n' do it yeoursel?"

—*The World, Toronto.*

be made very interesting, but doubts that the public will obtain much knowledge through it. In view of its connection with the Lord Chancellor, this paper ought to know. It adds:

"But it is unlikely that any 'copy' quite so 'good' as this will be granted to the newspapers. In the main we know all about the raid. Of course Mr. Chamberlain knew that Johannesburg was ripening for revolution; and, of course, he knew that there was a chartered force on the frontier of the Transvaal. And in like manner Mr. Rhodes fomented the Reform conspiracy, and knew that part of the plan was to call in the aid of the troopers from Matabeleland when the time was fit. So much is admitted now, and, indeed, can not be denied. What, then, remains to fill in? Only certain details, it would seem, and one or two links in the chain, which still hang loose. In the main, will our estimate of the situation, our view of the chief actors, be greatly modified? It seems unlikely. . . . The future of South Africa is cloudy enough; but its main lines are traced by a hand stronger than Mr. Krüger's or Mr. Rhodes's. Destiny has written that it shall assuredly be Anglo-Saxon in the end. . . . Thanks to the raid, Boerdom has a new lease of life. It would do wisely not to expend itself too much in indignation over Mr. Rhodes, but to prepare quietly for those inevitable changes which *must* come, even if Mr. Rhodes could be banished from Africa never more to show his face there. But Mr. Rhodes is not likely to be banished from Africa."

The Boer element is nevertheless very much alive. *Our Land*, Capetown, is convinced that the truth must prevail in South Africa, and believes that the English element are ruining their own cause by the promulgation of lies. We take the following from its mode of argument:

"Sir Sidney Shippard, before the Royal Colonial Institute, declared that the Dutch refused admittance to French Huguenots in South Africa unless they adopted the Dutch language. As a matter of fact the Dutch authorities paid French and Dutch preachers alike, and French did not fall into disuse until the emigration from France ceased. The British authorities claim that Indian coolies must be accorded the privileges of British citizens in the Transvaal, and threaten the Transvaal Government with reprisals if the Indians are not admitted on equal terms with white men. Yet the Cape Colony, Natal, and even Rhodesia exclude them. The British Government demands that all restriction to English emigration should cease in the Transvaal, and that English papers printed in the Transvaal must be allowed to abuse the administration. But Sir James Sivewright threatens the Dutch papers in the Cape Colony with sequestration, and says that the Cape Boers 'must not make use of the liberty of speech granted to them against the Queen.'"

The *Zuid African*, Capetown, says:

"Our countrymen in the Orange Free State are as thoroughly convinced that a war is not far off as our cousins in the Transvaal. The burghers are constantly busy with rifle practise, and even the boys are making good records. We do not seek war, but we are certain that it will be forced upon us. Peace is impossible as things go, and we wish to be ready under any circumstances."

On the Continent of Europe the opinion prevails that Mr. Rhodes, to save himself, will propose new intrigues and a new attack upon the Transvaal. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, thinks that the Boers have nothing to fear. "The British land forces are worthless in a struggle with these South African veterans, of this we may be assured," says the paper. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"There is little doubt that Rhodes will continue to foster strife in South Africa, if not with the open assistance of the British Government, then without it. Germany as well as the South African Republic must take steps to counteract his policy. There is no reason to doubt that England is only a cat's-paw for Mr. Rhodes. Her resources and her influence are intended to assist him in consolidating his South African Empire. As soon as his power has been established, Cecil I. will thank the London Cabinet to cease giving him instructions. We wonder what England thinks of her *protégé*."

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"England has not cleared herself officially of all complicity with the Jameson outrage. She has, in fact, treated as equals the Transvaal authorities and the perpetrators of that deadly crime. The people of the Transvaal are forbidden, by reasons of policy, to begin reprisals, but Mr. Rhodes has now provided them with a sort of refined revenge. He evidently organized his triumphal march in order to intimidate his judges in England. . . . It is the just Nemesis of a policy which was thought to be clever because it is immoral. President Krüger and the Boers would be simple as well as generous if this beginning of revenge did not tickle them."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GERMAN BARON AND THE COMMONER.

AN interesting revival of the battle between the noble and the commoner has begun in Germany. The aristocracy there have been stripped of most of their privileges so far as the law is concerned. They are not, generally speaking, wealthy men, for they have never fully recovered since Napoleon I. plundered them, and, as their vigor seems in no way impaired, they are forced to earn a living for their generally large families. The only calling for which the German nobles have a predilection is that of the soldier, and they form a distinct military caste, admitting to perfect social equality only those commoners who have distinguished themselves as soldiers, or whose fathers and grandfathers were soldiers before them. In the army they are undoubtedly petted, which fact they do not deny. But the commoners claim that the preference for titled officers must cease, as it does not agree with the otherwise democratic institution of universal military service. The Liberal organs do not deny that the aristocracy furnish excellent officers, but they believe that the sons of commoners are just as good. The *Konservative Korrespondenz*, Berlin, on behalf of the nobles, says:

"The nobles are predestined for the army by their traditions; the practise of generations is before their eyes, and they are thus brought up to enter upon the badly paid career of an officer without grumbling. The aristocracy regard the life of a soldier as a calling whose onerous duties are inseparably connected with their social position. It should also be remembered that a large number of institutions have been endowed by the aristocracy, in which the poorer nobles are enabled to prepare for the life of an officer. Similar institutions can not be pointed out among the commoners. On the whole the aristocracy are much more inclined to follow a military career than the commoners. The result is that the chivalrous traditions of the past are preserved among them."

To this the *Vossische Zeitung*, on behalf of the commoners, replies at length. We condense its remarks as follows:

The main reason for this "predestination" of the noble for the onerous duties of an officer is the hope of a pension. The constitution does not recognize class distinction. All citizens are equal. They are also equal before the Crown, for the Emperor, in his decree of March 29, 1890, declares that "the nobles can not claim the positions of army officers on hereditary grounds." A fair comparison between the military abilities of nobles and commoners is impossible, since the nobles have always been favored. But there are plenty of proofs that a long line of ancestors is not necessary to make a good general. Derfflinger and Scharnhorst were the sons of small farmers; York was the child of an artisan's daughter; Bulow's mother was the daughter of a village schoolmaster; Gneisenau was born out of wedlock. Since the law no longer admits the owner of an escutcheon to special privileges, nobility itself has become useless from a national point of view, especially as the aristocracy are forced to furbish up their shield with the gold of the commoner.

The *Deutsches Adelsblatt*, however, asks if the Liberals will undertake to alter human nature. Perfect equality could not be established, thinks the paper, even if we ignore in the case of men the advantages which are acknowledged to result from careful breeding in animals. The theory of equality works very badly in practise, for the commoner who rises to rank and position shows far less consideration to his less fortunate fellow men than the aristocrat, who is taught from childhood that courtesy is one of the distinguishing marks of his race.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICAN CORPSES EVICTED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

HOW, in a certain Mexican city, the dead are buried only temporarily, and are disinterred at the expiration of a fixed period unless the family pay a stated fee; and how the evicted tenants of these tombs, mummified by the heat and dryness of the climate, stand in grewsome rows along the walls of



EVICTED TENANTS OF THE CATACOMBS OF GUANAJUATO.

the catacombs where they once reposed—all this is told in *La Nature* (Paris) by M. Charles Marsillon, whose interesting article we translate below.

“Even at the present time there exist in many countries singular and fantastic customs that are apt to surprise strangers who visit these localities. Such are in particular the usages relating to burial that are met with in certain parts of Mexico, notably in the little city of Guanajuato.

“Contrary to the customs of all European peoples and also those of the New World, the dead man has no right, in the cemetery of this city, to more than a temporary period of repose, not exceeding five years. The family can, it is true, at the expiration of this first concession, which the community gives to all alike, rich or poor, hire another for the same period of time. But persons of wealth alone, by payment of a considerable sum, have the chance of obtaining for their families and themselves a perpetual right of burial. Thus the cemetery of Guanajuato does not resemble the vast burial grounds that great cities and small villages alike consecrate and reserve for their dead.

“Outside of the city, in the level country, the traveler perceives, not without surprise, bizarre constructions whose purpose and destination he can not understand at first. Long rows of massive walls surmounted by arched ceilings extend in parallel lines everywhere. There is no projection to interrupt the uniformity of the masonry, whose whiteness is dazzling under the rays of a brilliant sun.

“Stone crosses surmount the upper part of these walls at intervals. On approaching, the general aspect changes, and the visitor sees that what he took, at a distance, to be a line of solid masonry forms rather a sort of tunnel, to whose interior access may be had by means of a low and narrow door at one end.

“Each of these catacombs has a total width of 8 meters [26 feet], and is composed of two walls, each 3 meters [10 feet] thick, joined, as we have said, by a vaulted roof, and having between them a passageway 2 meters [6½ feet] wide. To the right and left of this central way may be seen, pierced symmetrically and superposed one on another, an innumerable quantity of horizontal niches, 6 to 8 feet deep, whose rectangular openings are about 80 centimeters [2½ feet] square.

“Each of these cavities, sunk in the solid masonry of the walls,

is a tomb into which the body is slid, after which the orifice is hermetically closed with a stone carefully sealed. An inscription placed outside shows the name, age, and rank of the defunct. During the next five years he may rest in peace and receive the frequent visits of his relatives and friends. Access to these catacombs is allowed from morning until nightfall.

“But if, at the expiration of this period, which is regulated by law, the family does not come to time, and neglects to pay the fee imposed by the municipality, amounting to 125 francs [\$25], the corpse must leave his temporary resting-place and yield it up to another. The latter will be in turn expelled, after the same period, if his relatives do not pay the customary fee.

“According to the Rev. J. C. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Guanajuato, who reports these facts, the corpses deposited in these singular tombs, instead of decomposing, mummify rapidly. The American missionary attributes the transformation that takes place to the constant action of the sun, which heats the exterior surfaces of the walls, and transforms the niches in which the bodies lie into furnaces or ovens of desiccation.

“One might suppose that the mortal remains of these unfortunate forgotten and dispossessed ones would then be laid in consecrated ground; but it is not so. The sextons, after they have removed the mummy from the tomb, take it and lean it up against the interior walls, without respect for the rank of the deceased. They take care, nevertheless, to hang on its breast a little inscription setting forth the name of him of whom naught remains but the dried *débris*.

“The accompanying illustration, which is a reproduction of a photograph taken in one of the catacombs, with the calcium light, by the Rev. J. C. Cartwright, . . . shows how the mummies are placed. The family has the right, it appears, to dispose of these remains as seems good to it. It can carry them away whole or in pieces, or may leave them exposed in the places where they have been ranged in rows.

“Those who abandon them thus still come religiously to visit their defunct relatives. The drying of the bodies reaches such a degree that mummies are often found intact after a period of more than twenty years. It frequently happens, however, that, stricken with remorse to see one of their relatives thus exposed to the gaze of the public, the family club together and hire for him a new temporary refuge.

“The missionary tells a very characteristic anecdote about this. At Guanajuato lived, and still lives, a woman belonging to the best class of society. She was left a widow, but married again several years later. One day she was seized with a desire to visit, in the company of her second spouse, the tomb of him whose successor he had become. She had forgotten one thing, however, and that was that number one had been dead and buried more than five years.

“Her feelings may be imagined when she perceived staring at her with a horrible grimace the mummy of her first husband. A terrible attack of ‘nerves’ followed; it was ended only on the promise of number two to hide his unfortunate predecessor forever in a new tomb. This was done, but the lady vowed never to repeat her imprudent excursion into the kingdom of the dead.”

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Nursery on a Railroad Train.—“Now,” says *The Railway Review*, “comes the traveling nursery to take its place alongside the barber-shop, bathroom, etc., on our fast trains. The traveling nursery is to take up about the same amount of space as the private stateroom of the ordinary sleeping-car. There will be a saving of a space of several feet, however, as the wide seats on the sides of the stateroom below the berths are not needed in the nursery, being replaced by ottomans and tiny easy-chairs scattered over the floor. In this way any danger from sudden starts or sharp curves is obviated. As a further protection against injury to the little ones, the walls of the nursery are heavily padded and the floor thickly carpeted, so that bumps and bruises will be altogether avoided. At each end of the compartment, and firmly secured, are two cozy cots in which the smaller children may lie and watch the games of the older ones. Each car containing the nursery attachment will carry a matron or nurse, who will be selected with special reference to her ability to amuse and care for her little charges, and she will have at hand

supplies of milk, cookies, and other edibles and drinkables dear to the infantile heart. She will also have charge of a medicine-chest containing a full assortment of the simpler remedies for childish ailments. A miniature toy-shop is another adjunct of the traveling nursery, and it will contain everything from baby-rattles to picture-books and fairy tales. Nothing, in short, will be missing that would add to the comfort or amusement of the young travelers."

ARE WOMEN AS HONEST AS MEN?

NUMEROUS distressing cases of kleptomania that have come to light in London recently have led English journals, scientific and other, into a discussion on the causes and cures of shoplifting. *The British Medical Journal* suggests the stationing of policemen in uniform in the stores as a deterrent, but concludes that the shopkeeper who first tries this remedy will lose all his customers. *The Spectator* moralizes as follows on the subject indicated by our title, moved thereto by the fact that in most if not all the cases of kleptomania recently developed women have been the offenders:

"Women of a certain kind have always been addicted to shoplifting, and their inclination has always attracted attention, partly from its extreme inconvenience to shopkeepers, whose very business compels them to expose their goods to this risk, and partly, we imagine, because men are so accustomed to trusting the honesty of women that this particular aberration from their usual habits excites a sense of surprise. Women have much less opportunity of stealing than men, as they could hardly take to burglary, highway robbery, or the work of the footpad; women, we notice, being rarely accused even of snatching jewels or purses from other women, tho they can approach them so closely. They are besides, we feel sure, more honest. They feel the temptation of money less, and the sense of its importance, and of their own trusteeship in regard to it, much more. That is the universal opinion of the Continent, where women are implicitly trusted with the till; and we notice that the practise is spreading here, so that charge of the cash receipts of shops is becoming one of the most frequent of female employments. . . . There are bold female swindlers, but they generally swindle by using their capacity for histrionics. The charges of embezzlement alleged against women are extraordinarily few, while their honesty as servants, when they must often be grievously tempted, is really marvelous. The ordinary well-to-do housemistress takes no more precautions against her maids' thieving propensities than against her daughters', and, if she is a shrew, dilates upon every fault possible except this one. Nine times out of ten when a maid steals it is under the influence of some man outside, a remark which experienced policemen say is true even of the street-girls who are frequently charged with the offense. Women, in fact, steal much less frequently than men do. . . .

"Is it possible that the *animus furendi*, as the lawyers call it, the actual motive for stealing, differs in the sexes in kind as well as in degree? We have an idea that this may be true, and that the woman's desire to thief is excited by a wish to possess the visible article stolen, while the man's is aroused by a craving for the pleasures or the idleness which the article stolen will purchase. He seeks money, in fact, while she seeks things."

Pneumatic Horse-Collars.—"Messrs. S  n  chal and Roy," says *Cosmos*, "propose to apply to horse-collars the pneumatic principle, so familiar in the tires of bicycles and of automobile carriages. The *Gazette Agricole*, which announces this invention, says that its chief advantages are as follows: 1. Very great lightness, compared with sheet-iron collars, and especially compared with the old-fashioned leather collars that are yet almost universally employed in the country. 2. Perfect suppleness, which saves the horse from the pain and the injuries inflicted by ordinary collars. 3. Great elasticity, which lightens sensibly the efforts of traction, and consequently makes it possible for the horse to carry a heavier load."

A STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

MR. A. T. STORY vouches for the truth of the following incident of the Queen's childhood, which he narrates in the London *Quiver*. She was at the time but seven or eight years of age, and her heart was set on a certain doll which she had seen in a shop window. She had to wait, however, until she could save the price, six shillings, out of her pocket-money. At last the day came and the coveted doll was paid for and received. The story proceeds as follows:

"And now, with the precious treasure upon her arm, the little lady bade the shopkeeper good-afternoon, and was about to step from the door, when a poor, miserable-looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away, and seemed as tho he were going to speak to her, attracted doubtless by the innocent kindness of her expression, and the tenderness of her blue eyes. But tho his lips moved, no sound came from them.

"He stood aside to let her pass—a mute agonized appeal in his sunken cheeks and quivering chin.

"Did you wish to speak to me?" asked the little lady, staying her steps.

"Encouraged by her winning voice, the poor tramp—for such he was—said, in trembling accents:

"I am very hungry. I would not ask for help if I were not ready to sink with hunger."

"He looked famine from his eyes.

"I am so sorry; I have no money or else—"

"His lips trembled forth a humble 'Thank you, lady,' then he shuffled on his way, hunger impersonate.

"Stay!" murmured the little owner of the new doll. There was a quiver in her childish voice and a moisture in her eyes as she spoke. 'Wait a minute, please.'

"She stepped back into the shop, approached the lady behind the counter, and said:

"Oh, please, do you mind taking the doll back and keeping it for me for a few days longer?"

"Certainly I will," replied the shopkeeper; 'and you wish me to return you the money?'

"Yes, if you please."

"This was done, and the little lady, hurrying out of the shop, placed the whole of the money in the hands of the starving man.

"He was like one thunderstruck. Never had bounty rained upon him in such profusion before. . . .

"The object of her bounty murmured in a low tone, tho loud enough to reach her ear:

"If the Almighty made you a queen, it would not be more than your goodness deserves!"

"Then he hobbled away to satisfy his hunger."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Missions in China.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

While congratulating you on THE DIGEST's ability, I must avail myself of the privilege of your Correspondents' Corner to call attention to the remark quoted from the *Missionblatt*, in your issue of January 23d, page 373:

"The first Protestant missionary in China was Robert Morrison, of London, who in 1807 began his work amidst phenomenal difficulties. In 1823 he had completed his herculean task, namely, the Chinese translation of the Scriptures."

In the memoirs of Dr. Morrison, by his widow, occurs the following: On his voyage out "he sat him patiently down to the Jesuit Harmony of the Gospels, composed in Chinese, and copied out every syllable of it for his own future use."

Dr. Morrison himself says: "I can not refrain from inserting that I have now the assistance of Chinese Christians of the Romish Church." Elsewhere his journal records: "I read part of the exposition of the Ten Commandments by the Catholics." His immediate teacher was "a Catholic Chinese from Peking," a convert of the Jesuits, "who had taught him the Latin language, which he speaks fluently." At another time the entry in the journal is: "Received from a Chinese Roman Catholic a present of three small volumes: his younger brother sold me a book of Meditations."

Finally, Dr. Morrison's Chinese version of the Scriptures has long since been abandoned as useless, to quote from Dr. Marshall. His grammar, according to *The Monthly Review* (vol. lxi., page 469) "is rather a record of the imperfections than of the completeness of his own progress." His Chinese dictionary, according to Klaproth, is "full of faults," and Mr. Taylor Meadows says it "is very defective." I refer the readers of THE DIGEST to "Christian Missions," a work by the late Dr. Marshall, volume I., chapter 2.

In the name of fair play to all, and favors to none, I remain, yours truly,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. MICHAEL J. KEELY.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports business at most centers quiet or unchanged, with no prospect for immediate improvement. *Dun's Review* finds the failure of wheat to rise much the most perplexing feature of current events.

The State of Trade.—"No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeds the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, a waiting condition with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture. All symptoms are favorable in the money-market, and a large sale of securities in connection with the Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation interests to European purchasers will put off still further the possibility of gold exports. It is also cheering evidence of confidence among European investors."—*Dun's Review*, February 6.

Restricted Production.—"The restriction of the production of cotton goods has not strengthened the market or advanced prices yet. The heavy increase in the sales of wool, 40,000,000 pounds, at Boston alone since January 1, against 24,000,000 pounds last year, is based largely on the expectation of a higher duty on wool. More woolen mills have started up, and those which have hit the popular taste in style and fabric are full of present business. One of the most unsatisfactory industrial features is the lack of demand for iron and steel, prices of which in the central Western States have gotten below nominal quotations. Eastern and Western iron-makers are attracted by the expansion of the Southern pig-iron export trade within a few months. In view of the report to *Bradstreet's* this week on the probability of the continuation of this branch of our export trade, predictions that Southern pig iron can not continue to go abroad at a profit, after demand and price revive, recall the predictions of a dozen years ago, that Southern pig iron could not be made and sold for \$10 a ton at a profit."—*Bradstreet's*, February 6.

Wheat.—"To many it is the most perplexing feature of current events that wheat does not rise much, tho it has advanced $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents for the week. Atlantic exports have been only 1,696,046 bushels, flour included, against 1,965,456 for same week last year, while Western receipts have been only 1,468,170 bushels against 2,800,407 last year. The condition of the market is not explained by any special information, but current prices show that no great confidence is felt in the estimates of supplies available for the rest of the year."—*Dun's Review*, February 6.

"The wheat movement, United States and Canada, for seven months shows a net increase of the quantity available of only 7,812,000 bushels, compared with increases in corresponding periods in four previous cereal years of 46,000,000, 60,000,000, 34,000,000 and 78,000,000 bushels, respectively. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada and afloat for and in Europe, plus Australian and interior Russian supplies, amounted on January 1 to 152,189,000 bushels—nearly 32,000,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1896, and 52,000,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, February 6.

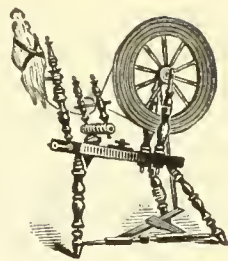
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Beginning Monday, February 15th.

The goods are of Linen Store style and integrity—all pure linen and perfect in every respect.

369 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges and Hem-stitched with Fancy Block work in corners.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. former price 25c.	100 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges.....	at 35c. former price 50c.
292 dozen Ladies' white embroidered with scoloped edges, and Hem-stitched with Fancy Block work in corners.....	15c. former price 25c.	190 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges.....	at 50c. former prices 75c. & \$1.00
179 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges.....	25c. former price 50c.	46 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges.....	at 75c. former price \$1.25.
		30 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scoloped edges.....	at \$1.00 former price \$1.50.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

"The Linen Store," 14 West 23d St.

Check to Business Failures.—*Bradstreet's* says that "the check to the number of business failures reported last week appears again in the total for the current week, 305 throughout the United States as compared with 326 last week, 338 in the first week of February, 1896, 293 in the like week of 1895, 336 in the corresponding period in 1894, and as contrasted with 223 in the first week of February, 1893, three months before the panic." *Dun's Review* gives 311 failures for the week against 323 last year.

Bank Clearings.—"January bank-clearings aggregate \$4,473,529,826, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. from 1896, and of 4.5 per cent. from the total for December, 1896, but a gain of 2.2 per cent. and 10.6 per cent. respectively over January, 1895 and 1894. A year ago the January decrease from the December total was nearly twice the proportion of decrease shown this year. The January decrease, 1897 from 1896, is the smallest like falling-off since August, 1896. New England cities show the only gain among the groups—7 per cent. The smallest decrease is that of the Middle States cities—less than 1 per cent. The heaviest falling-off is that of the Northwestern cities—18.5 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, February 6.

The Canadian Situation.—"Wholesale trade at Toronto is only moderately active, but at Montreal trade is slow, except the country districts. Industrial enterprises in the Dominion move slowly owing to uncertainty as to tariff changes. General trade in Nova Scotia is dull and collections are slow, but the roads favor lumbering operations. The New Brunswick cut is expected to equal if not exceed that of last year. There are 58 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 56 last week, 60 in the week a year ago, 51 two years ago, and 56 three years ago. Bank-clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$19,147,000 this week, against \$18,035,000 last week, as compared with \$22,049,000 in the week a year ago, and with \$19,580,000 two years ago."—*Bradstreet's*, February 6.

For Nervous Headache
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

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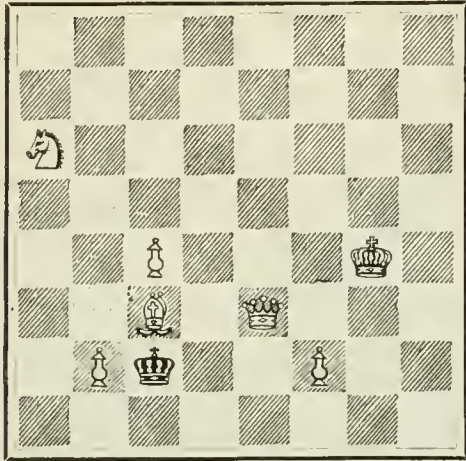
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 187.

We have been looking for something specially beautiful, difficult enough to satisfy our old solvers, and not too difficult for those of little experience. Here it is!

Black—One Piece.

K on Q B 7.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 4; Q on K 3; B on Q B 3; Kt on Q R 6; Ps on K B 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 2.

White mates in three moves.

The International Match.

The International Chess Match between America and Great Britain began on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday. Great Britain is represented by one professional of international renown, J. H. Blackburne, and nine amateurs, G. E. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, H. H. Cole, E. M. Jackson, H. Jacobs, T. Lawrence, C. D. Locock, D. G. Miles, and H. E. Atkins. The American team is as follows: Pillsbury, Showalter, Hymes, Hodges, Barry, Burille, Delmar, Teed, Helms, and McCutcheon.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

In the eighth Steinitz-Lasker game White's 54th move should be R—Kt 6 instead of K—Kt 6.

Current Events.

Monday, February 1.

The Senate committee on foreign relations reports back the general arbitration treaty; a treaty with Japan is ratified. . . . The House refuses to consider the bill to prohibit ticket-scalping; the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill is taken up. . . . Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, accepts the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture in President McKinley's Cabinet. . . . Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill., announces his acceptance of the appointment of Controller of the Currency. . . . Attorney-General Harmon authorizes proceedings against the steamer *Three Friends* as a pirate. . . . The United States Supreme Court, by a bare majority, affirms the validity of the

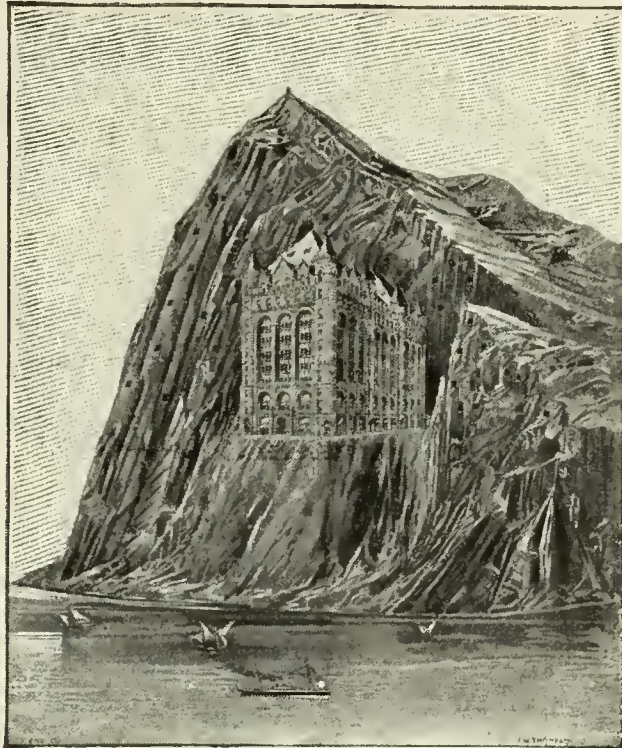
A CONCERN WITH A SOUL.

It is often said that there is no sentiment in business, that the "Cheeryble Brothers" in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby," who spent a large part of their time and a large part of their income in doing acts of kindness, are impossible characters, that business men and business institutions have no business to do aught else than pile up profits.

Nevertheless there are business men and business institutions that have hearts and feelings, that rise above the level of the selfish and sordid. To illustrate, there is the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which has just taken a voluntary step in the interests of its 2,400,000 policy-holders that, in the course of time, will cost it millions of dollars, a new industrial policy which is far and away the most liberal industrial insurance contract ever issued either in Europe or America and which is retroactive in its effects. Already before the issuance of this new policy, the Prudential had voluntarily made concessions which cost the company over \$700,000—so much money practically given away to its policy-holders of its own free-will and accord without any goad or spur or even suggestion from any quarter. It may be that this generosity is not sentiment, but certainly it is very much in keeping with the spirit of the golden rule of doing unto others as you would that others would do unto you.

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THE PRUDENTIAL



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Assets,

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Income,

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Surplus,

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Insurance in force,

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Surplus, ...	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income, ...	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force, ...	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
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Ohio law regulating the taxing of express companies, and also sustains the Indiana law taxing telegraph companies. . . . Governor Black nominates Louis F. Payn New York State superintendent of insurance. . . . Net increase of public debt for January is \$15,078,735. . . . American Tobacco Company directors plead not guilty to conspiracy charges.

Mrs. Carew is convicted by a jury in Yokohama of killing her husband by administering arsenic. . . . It is reported in Rome that Archbishop Corrigan of New York will probably be made a cardinal. . . . Sims Reeves, the London singer, is declared a bankrupt. . . . Joseph Chamberlain announces in the House of Commons that negotiations for a British West Indies cable are in progress.

Tuesday, February 2.

The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal and conference immigration bills. . . . The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. . . . The Senate committee on finance favorably reports a bill to permit bottling of spirits in bond. . . . Deficiency estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, are \$1,764,526, postal service; \$2,255,394, other departments. . . . It is reported that A. T. Wood will be appointed United States Senator from Kentucky. . . . The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty is signed at the State Department by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade. . . . The State Capitol of Pennsylvania is destroyed by fire. . . . The New York State senate confirms the nomination of Louis F. Payn for superintendent of insurance. . . . Two thousand five hundred employees, including officers of the Illinois Steel Company, South Chicago, accept a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent, in wages.

Spain's Prime Minister is reported as saying that he could not state who would supervise the execution of the reforms in Cuba, but whoever

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Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

In an article contributed to the *London Lancet* a prominent physician of Philadelphia, says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of painful symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder."

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suppressed the rebellion would probably be the most suitable man for the task. . . . A divorce is granted at Charleroi, Brussels, to the Prince of Chimay; the princess, whose counsel made no denial of the principal charge against her, is to pay 70,000 francs annually as alimony.

Wednesday, February 3.

In the Senate the filibustering fight against the Nicaragua Canal bill continues; Mr. Thurston speaks against the Allen resolution on the Pacific Railroad debt question. . . . In the House the contested election case of Cornett against Swanson from the Fifth Virginia district is decided in favor of Mr. Swanson. . . . The committee on ways and means reports an amendment regulating the sale of seized opium. . . . It is believed that Governor Bushnell will appoint Lieutenant-Governor Jones, instead of Marcus A. Hanna, to succeed Mr. Sherman in the United States Senate. . . . Ex-Congressman Joseph F. Rawlins is elected United States Senator from Utah. . . . Judge Joseph McKenna, of California, it is announced, will be Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. . . . The Wisconsin supreme court declares unconstitutional the law under which county courts have committed

to "Keeley institutes" throughout the State indigent inebriates for treatment at the expense of the county. . . . Frank Thompson is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed the late George B. Roberts. . . . Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. L. Davis, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, leave Ottawa for Washington "to interview the United States Government and politicians generally on reciprocity, alien law, and other matters of interest between the two countries."

The Indian Government adopts the Yersin serum as a remedy for the plague raging in Bombay. . . . Ambassador Bayard gives a dinner at his home in London, at which the Prince of Wales was the guest of honor. . . . Dr. Nansen and his wife arrive in London. . . . The bill to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women passes second reading in the British House of Commons. . . . A sugar trust is being formed in Germany.

Thursday, February 4.

In the Senate, the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol is discussed; the immigration restriction bill is sent back to conference; Mr. Vilas continues his speech against the Nicaragua Canal. . . . In the House the District of Columbia appropriation bill is considered and several minor measures are passed. . . . J. Addison Porter, editor *Hartford Post*, accepts the office of private secretary to McKinley. . . . The American Coffee Company, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, John E. Parsons, and Theodore Havemeyer, is incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

The plan of reform for Cuba is signed by the Queen Regent; the principal features will be a council of administration, most of whose members will be elective. The high officials of the island will be appointed by the Governor-General, but they must be Cubans or Spaniards of two years' residence on the island. The council of administration will frame a tariff and draw up a budget. . . . It is reported that the Pope fell in a fainting fit. . . . A son is born to the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Lord William Beresford. . . . The death sentence imposed on Mrs. Carew at Yokohama is commuted by the British Minister to life imprisonment. . . . The Bank of England discount rate is reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Friday, February 5.

In the Senate Richard R. Kenney takes his seat as a Senator from Delaware; Messrs. Allen and Caffery speak against the Nicaragua Canal bill; in the House the greater part of the day is spent in the passage of private pension bills. . . . A New York legislative committee begins an inquiry on trusts in New York city. . . . Secretary of State Olney is considering an offer of the professorship of international law at Harvard. . . . The American Forestry Association meets in Washington, D. C.

Dissatisfaction over concessions to Cubans in the scheme of reform is expressed in Madrid; the Prime Minister proposes to introduce the reforms without waiting for complete pacification. . . . Desperate fighting is reported in Crete between Mussulmans and Christians; warships in the harbor of Canea land marines. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says in the House of Commons that the action of France would prolong British occupation of Egypt. . . . The Portuguese Ministry resigns; the king calls on Señor de Castro, the Progressist leader, to form a Ministry.

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The Absorption Treatment a Success.

NO MORE WAITING TO BE BLIND.

THE *New York Observer* says: "In the absorption treatment we find the most successful and humane method of treating diseased eyes or weakened vision ever devised. It is a boon to suffering humanity, hundreds having been successfully treated at the Bemis Sanitarium for diseases of the eyes often said to be incurable, without the knife or risk; and as the treatment assists Nature to do its own work without the use of drugs, the patients feel that a new lease of life as well as eyesight has been given them. Among the grateful patients we find the Rev. B. N. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans, La., well known to our readers. Dr. Palmer, some two years ago, noticed his eyesight failing, and consulted Dr. Knapp, of New York, and Dr. Pope, of New Orleans, who diagnosed the case as atrophy. After being under treatment one year, they pronounced his case hopeless, and further treatment was abandoned. On July 24, 1896, one eye being nearly sightless and the other failing, he consulted E. H. Bemis, Eye Specialist, of the Glen Falls, N. Y. Sanitarium, remarking that he had "nothing to lose and a great deal to gain," as cataracts were forming which would make blindness sure, and the little sight left was only available with the aid of a strong magnifying-glass. On Sept. 7, six weeks after commencing the absorption treatment, the strong lens had been laid aside, and the glasses discarded years ago now enable him to read again, to the great surprise of himself and friends."

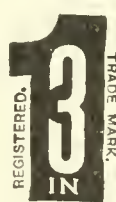
The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Palmer to an investigator regarding the above treatment: "Almost by every mail I receive letters of inquiry as to my experience of the treatment of my eyes. His theory is rational, based upon the self-restoring power of nature herself. Medicine cures only by rousing a peccant organ to the performance of its duty, when disease is thrown off and the patient recovers. The eye, he thinks, should form no exception. His aim therefore is to stimulate the eye, promote its secretions and increase the circulation, thus revitalizing the eye and enabling it to fulfil its functions, it throws off all the troubles and repairs its own waste. His method is simple, safe, in no way unpleasant, without disfigurement."

In order to bring before the public the advantages of the absorption treatment, which does away with all risk in treating the eyes, and furnishes a home treatment which can be safely used at the patient's home when it is impossible to visit the Sanitarium, we would state that a valuable pamphlet will be forwarded to any address free, and should be read in every family, as it gives the cause of failing eyesight and diseased eyes, how prevented and cured. The rapid increase in the number of persons who are becoming blind, and relying upon artificial aids to see, demands a treatment which will reach the cause.

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"THE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE TREASURY. There is no book like this. Its aim is to place the student in the age and atmosphere when each book of the Bible was written, to enable the reader to study the book amid its surroundings and to become permeated with its life. The writers who have combined to make the volume are among the most celebrated Bible students, scholars, Egyptologists, and divines of Great Britain and America. . . . The book contains helps to the study of the Old and New Testaments, with an analysis of the books and articles on the Canon, Monumental Testimony, etc.; a series of articles on History, Chronology, Geography, and Bible Science; notes on Bible antiquities, Jewish worship and sects—a carefully compiled concordance with a Bible atlas. More than three hundred and fifty illustrations accompany the text, and all of them are of value to the students of the Bible. They are not pictures so much as guides and expositors in the Holy Word. The teacher who has this treasury will be able to bring forth things new and old for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, to answer objections, refute arguments, and uphold the truth of God. Such a book demands attentive study and rewards it. It is a result of ripe learning consecrated to the best of uses and will be of great service to those who read and teach the word of God. This treasury will be bound with several new editions of the Bible which will make it of special value and convenience."—*New York Observer*, December 31, 1896.

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ALL OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE IN THIRTY VOLUMES.

IT was the remark of a celebrated English man of letters that even a student could not hope to attain sufficient discrimination to safely find his way through the immense volume of literature under forty years of age. How much more insecure, then, must be the feeling of men in general, whose conditions are all in some degree unfavorable to reading, and who, if they read at all, must literally read as they run.

There is no desire more common and more persistent against discouragement than that of owning and enjoying a collection of good books; but with only a rare brief hour now and then to spare, and with the literature of the world grown to such a tremendous bulk, it is an impossible task to determine for one's self



what are the good books, or, having determined, ever to possess them. To-day the literary accumulation of the centuries fills hundreds of thousands of volumes; even the writings of only the unquestionably great authors, the admitted masters, fill thousands; and the most expert reader, though he read absolutely every moment of a long life, could get through only a small fraction of even the best books. Selection, therefore, is the reader's first serious task. And it is the buyer's also, since to purchase all the good books is quite as impossible as to read them. Consequently at this time, a greater service is done the public by rendering available whatever is best in the store of literature already accumulated than by adding something new to that store. For ourselves, we are disposed to receive a literary enterprise which Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is just now successfully concluding, of compacting into thirty convenient and comparatively cheap volumes the "World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern," more cordially than if it were some masterpiece of new creation. The world is not really suffering at this time for a new Homer, a new Shakespeare, or a new Sir Walter Scott; but it is suffering greatly for some time and money-saving literary convenience which will enable it to profit by the creations of the Homers and Shakespeares and Sir Walters and all the others whom it already has; and just such a convenience—the best of its kind, indeed, the only one of its kind—Mr. Warner's "Library" certainly is.

Of course, under Mr. Warner's direction, an enterprise of this kind could scarcely miss successful, even brilliant, achievement. He himself is a scholar who knows the world's best literature, and is a distinguished contributor to it. He is a man of large popular sympathies, acquainted with the tastes, aspirations, and needs of people who must be, in some wise, considerate and sparing of time and money, and he was, therefore, just the man to develop the plan of such a project and to choose and direct the men best fitted to assist him in carrying it out. Thus he has associated with him as his immediate assistants and advisers such men as Dr. Lounsbury, Professor of English in Yale University; Dr. Sloane, recently Professor of History and Political Science in Princeton University; Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University; Dr. Edward S. Holden, the eminent astronomer and Director of the Lick Observatory; William P. Trent, Professor of English and History in the University of the

South. And so on: it is dull merely citing names, and these sufficiently show the character of the men whom Mr. Warner has taken into his closer counsels.

To write special articles on all the great authors and great books of the world, he has called to his aid men no less eminent; men like W. D. Howells, Henry James, Charles Eliot Norton, Leslie Stephen, Andrew D. White, E. L. Godkin, Andrew Lang—men of the finest powers and largest acquirements in their several ways, and themselves makers of the best literature as well as expositors of it.

In the hands of such directors and executants a rather deficient plan might result in something quite distinguished; but Mr. Warner has had the good fortune to hit a plan which seems to us perfect. It enables one, for a very moderate outlay, to impart to his home that studious, intellectual air which is always gracious and wholesome; but more important, of course, is the intellectual pleasure and profit to be derived, and herein is where Mr. Warner's Library most abundantly justifies itself, since in merely thirty volumes it puts at one's immediate disposal more than the equivalent in positive literary wealth of an uncondensed ten thousand. Indeed, these volumes represent all the literature of all time, from the stone records of Assyria and Egypt down to the writings of Kipling, Stevenson, Weyman, Howells, and Octave Thanet. They contain the best not only in our own language, but in all languages, the translations from foreign tongues being made by master hands, and with such truth and faithfulness that the result is as fresh and interesting in English as the original would be to one who read it in the original with a full understanding of the author's own language.

When one chances to read something of the life of a great master in literature, one has an immediate desire to read also something of that master's writing. On the other hand, when one reads an interesting or important piece of writing one has an immediate desire to know something of the life of the writer. So experienced a reader as Mr. Warner could not miss so obvious a point; and it is fundamental in his plan. His Library is equally good for the satisfaction of either of these desires. Whether one wishes to read something of the writing of Homer or something of the life of Homer, he has but to turn a leaf and the wish is fulfilled. And so it is with every writer since Homer who is truly worth naming or remembering. A practised literary judge and writer has selected from works of the masters with whom his own special studies have made him best acquainted, the parts and passages that are most significant and typical, and beside them has set forth, briefly, but as entertainingly as possible, the story of the lives of those masters. Thus the work is not only a library of literature for all countries, climes, and times, but a library of biography as well. Moreover, it is embellished with a series of portraits, finely executed, and many of them reproductions of works that in themselves, in another art, are also masterpieces and as interesting to study as masterpieces of literature. There are in all upward of a thousand illustrations.

It is possible to be misleading in our frequent use of the word literature in connection with this work. We must not give the impression that it is a mere repository of song and romance. The great poems of the world are here, and the great imaginary tales; but the great pages of historical, scientific, and philosophical narrative and exposition are here, too. Gibbon and Darwin and Bacon are no more overlooked than Shakespeare and Thackeray.

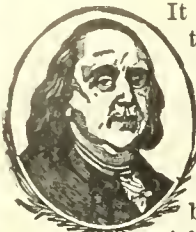
The first edition of this "Library of the World's Best Literature" has just now come from the press—the first edition is always the most desirable in such a work because it comes from the new fresh plates—and the publishers are making a special offer on a limited number of sets. At the price put upon these special sets the buyer would save more than half of the list price of the work, beside having a privilege of easy monthly payments. But it is possible to take advantage of this price only through the Harper's Weekly Club, which offers a limited number of introductory sets to introduce and advertise the work. Club No. 2, now forming, will close in this month, when the price will be advanced.

These introductory sets will be so quickly claimed that we have especially reserved fifty of them for THE LITERARY DIGEST readers. Those who apply promptly, mentioning this magazine, will secure them. Applications for special prices (and sample pages) should be made at once to Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Saturday, February 6.

In the Senate Mr. Thurston continues his speech on the Pacific Railroad debt question; eulogies on the late Representative Cogswell are delivered; the House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill. . . . There are reports of Presidential complications in the event of a contest regarding the electoral vote of South Carolina.

Excitement is caused in France by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech on the Egyptian question. . . . Dr. Koch, the noted German bacteriologist, writes from South Africa that he has discovered a serum which will lessen the ravages of rinderpest. . . . British warships are ordered to Crete.

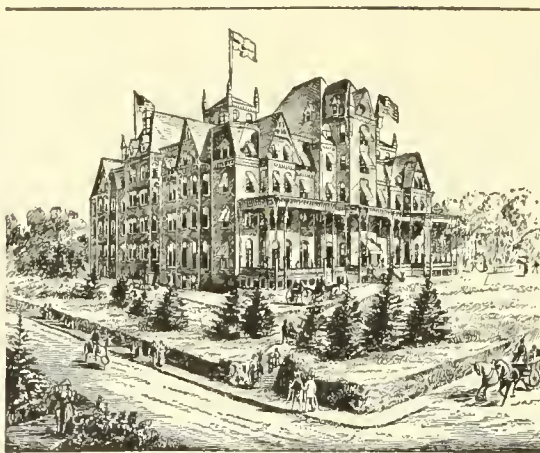
Sunday, February 7.

An executive order is made public consolidating the pension disbursing agencies of the country: where there were eighteen before there will now be only nine.

Gomez, the insurgent leader, has refused, it is said, to meet Spanish representatives to discuss the reforms. . . . It is stated that a long time will elapse before the Turkish reforms to be submitted by the powers will reach the coercive stage. . . . The ill-health of the Czar is said to be due to epilepsy, which has grown worse since he ascended the throne.

Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.



HUNTERSTON,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.

GREAT SUCCESS OF ANTISEPTIC AIR INHALATIONS IN CONSUMPTION.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

(Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.)

Having already explained what consumption really is, how it arises, in what way it can be prevented, and why it has always proved fatal under treatment by the stomach and the various hypodermic nostrums, "*Koch's Lymph*," "*Edson's Aseptolin*," "*Goat's Blood*," "*Asses' Serum*," and other animal and chemical poisons, all of which have been tried and relegated to oblivion as dangerous fads of modern empiricism, it only remains to tell you *what will succeed*, and to prove to you that *it is successful*, even after all other means have been tried in vain.

With the guiding light of past experience before him, no reputable specialist in lung diseases can see either science or sense in treating any disease of the lungs, whether it be Tuberculosis or Bronchitis, Asthma or Chronic Pneumonia, without direct applications to the diseased parts. Medicated air breathed into the lungs goes to the root of the disease, and is the only hope. We have now germicidal inhalants which kill and drive out the bacilli of tuberculosis, and we have antiseptics and healing inhalants which cure Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the catarrhal inflammations of the air-passages and lungs by inhalation as certainly as a *sore eye* or *sore throat* is cured by direct application to those parts.

The people, unlearned in the mysteries of medical science, can not be expected to decide on the truth or fallacy of medical doctrines. But every person of ordinary intelligence can understand and rightly estimate the value of plain, naked facts. Everything true and valuable to mankind rests upon them. A cloud of grateful witnesses from every State in the Union proclaim that they were sick and in danger of their lives by lung disease; that they could find no help or hope of cure from other treatment; that they were finally led by reports of its great success to try my antiseptic air inhalations, and were cured by them after everything else had been tried and failed.

Mr. C. P. Mendenhall, of Harper Brothers, says: "I was attacked with the grippe, which affected my lungs. I was so broken down that I could not walk without being exhausted. I was for a year and four months away from my business, and could do nothing until I found Dr. Hunter's treatment. I am now sound and well."

Mr. Lambert Miller, of H. B. Claflin Company, says: "After much suffering from lung disease, and the failure of all other treatment, including change of air, to help me, I heard of Dr. Hunter's medicated air cure, and by it am a well man again."

Mr. Lydell Whitehead, of Whitehead Brothers, No. 517 West Fifteenth Street, says: "I was a very sick man. I took cold, and it settled on my lungs; had a bad cough, pains in my chest, shortness of breath and loss of flesh. I went to California, thinking change of air and climate might help me, but came back no better. I then applied to Dr. Hunter, and was cured. I gained 35 pounds under his treatment, and feel 400 per cent. better for it."

Mr. A. L. Peer, of 179 Market Street, Newark, N. J., says: "My trouble began with spitting of blood. I had twenty-seven hemorrhages in a short time, and became terribly emaciated, losing 40 pounds in weight; was unable to leave my bed from weakness; my doctor could give me little encouragement, and it seemed I must die. I was in this condition when I applied to Dr. Hunter. I began to improve from the start, my breathing became freer, hemorrhages ceased, gained in flesh and strength, and to the surprise of my former physicians in a few weeks was able to leave my bed and visit Dr. Hunter in New York. I have gained 34½ pounds, and feel that Dr. Hunter's treatment saved my life."

E. M. Hunter, Esq., Editor of *Vermont Record*, Fair Haven, Vt.: "I desire to say that Dr. Hunter's treatment has done me much good. Night sweats, hemorrhages, and chills are things of the past. I went to Colorado for health, and returned in October to die. In November I began Dr. Hunter's treatment, and the above are the results. I will be glad to answer any sufferer's questions."

(Cases to be continued.)

No such cures as the above were ever before made in these diseases. This is really the only rational application of medicines possible in lung complaints. The remedies can be used by patients in their own homes, but we have now a grand sanitarium, affording the benefits of change of air, uniform temperature, and personal medical supervision at all times. In this magnificent winter home we have accommodations for 300 guests. Patients have all hotel comforts, and need not be separated from their relatives and friends. It is founded for the *cure* of lung complaints, and no incurable cases or last stages of consumption are received.

Dr. Hunter's books, giving all information, can be obtained at No. 117 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, by applying to him personally or by letter to that address.

W_{HOLE} N_{UMBER}, 357

—*The Herald, New York.*

We also make the following translations representing French, Spanish, and German American opinion:

A Family Affair.—"The treaty is certainly in danger and it would not be wise to attach to it exaggerated value. It has a certain amount of importance from a moral point of view, but it does not constitute a final solution of international problems, especially as it is intended for a period of five years only. It bristles with clauses limiting or suspending its action. In spirit, if not in the letter, it [the Senate committee's amendment] weakens the power of the arbitration tribunal, and its minute precautions endanger peace and justify a recourse to arms. Finally, the very reason which renders its adoption possible makes it difficult for other nations to follow the example, for it is a purely family affair, intended to establish a better understanding between two races closely related to each other."—*Courier des Etats-Unis (French)*, *New York*.

First Step toward Peace Not to be Underrated.—"The Democratic Senators no doubt wish to give Mr. Cleveland a bad quarter of an hour, and the Republicans do not choose that he should obtain another triumph during the remaining weeks of his Presidency. To this must be added that Russia will certainly use her influence against the treaty. But even if the Senate rejects it altogether in the end, its moral effect remains. The very fact that such a treaty has been negotiated must have some effect upon the world. We may, therefore, be certain that it will not be long before similar negotiations will be begun. The first step toward peace has been made, and it should not be underrated."—*Novedades (Spanish)*, *New York*.

A Treaty of Doubtful Value.—"The treaty will not be ratified under the present Administration. The Gathmann gun, or the wonderful stories told about it, have cooled down our Jingoese, who now think they can extend the Monroe doctrine without the help of Great Britain. The Republic of Central America objects to the Nicaragua Canal as an United States venture, and the Senate, as a matter of course, declares that the state with which we are to conclude a treaty of arbitration and peace is intriguing against us. Under these circumstances it seems peculiar that the propaganda for a similar treaty with France has already begun. The French, however, see through the game. They realize that this sudden longing for a peace treaty with France is inspired by the wish to keep certain European powers from interfering with the new Monroe doctrine anent Cuba. France, therefore, replies that she is willing to arbitrate if French interests are advanced thereby only. France's interests in Cuba are greater than those of England, and France has no Canada we could attack. Our Jingoese know that too. Hence they did not interfere between Brazil and France, tho these two countries have a quarrel similar to that of Venezuela and Great Britain. We do not think that the cause of peace is benefited by a treaty whose real object is to further chauvinistic ambition. The same men who advocate peace with England preach war against Spain."—*Freie Presse (German)*, *Chicago*.

Failure to Ratify would be a Disgrace.—"To object to the King of Sweden as arbitrator does not seem wise to us. The royal family in England is related to many others, and it will be difficult to find a monarch who is free from the suspicion of partiality on the grounds of relationship. If we suggest the president of a South American republic, England will reply that the South American countries are too much under the thumb of the United States to be impartial, and, as republics, too strongly prejudiced against monarchies. It should be remembered that monarchs regard their duties as arbitrators as an honor, and choose as advisers men who have a reputation to lose. It would be a disgrace if the treaty is not ratified."—*Westliche Post (German)*, *St. Louis*.

Treaty Does Not Gain in Popularity.—"To be perfectly honest, the treaty has not gained in popularity here. In reality the principle of peace had nothing to do with it. England and the United States both had in mind the possible advantages they might gain by such a treaty, with regard to their relation toward the rest of the world. It has been found that England's position would be strengthened considerably by such a treaty, while the United States would gain little. We have no special reason to fortify England's position, hence the treaty has lost in popular-

ity. Fear of the Irish vote on the part of our politicians, and that idiotic way of teaching history by fostering the hatred against England, are in a large measure responsible for the unpopularity of the treaty."—*Staats-Zeitung (German)*, *New York*.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, MICH., a city of an estimated population of about 300,000, owns water-works, owns and operates an electric-light plant, fixes the price of illuminating gas at \$1 and fuel gas at 80 cents per thousand feet, and has secured a three-cent street car-fare during working hours. Governor and Mayor Pingree (his present term as mayor of Detroit does not expire until next January) became a national figure in his fight for some of these reforms, and his successes in opposing corporations are considered responsible for his recent elevation to the governorship by a striking majority.

Mr. Pingree tells in *The Outlook*, February 6, an exceedingly interesting story of his fight for reforms. He says that Detroit is a city of home-owners, with a foreign population in the main English-speaking. "The anti-monopoly measures of my administration," he says, "have been supported by all classes, except what are called the best citizens. The small property-owners have supported them as zealously as the wage-earners. A great many among what are called the better classes have voted for me, but they are generally careful not to let it be known. If we had to depend upon these classes for reforms, they could never be brought about."

The chief fight, and one not yet ended, has been between the city and the street-car companies. This began during a street-car strike several years ago. Mr. Pingree says that the companies were giving poor service and working their men from ten to fourteen hours a day. He refused to call out the militia at the demand of officers of the company, and public sympathy supported his request for arbitration, which finally settled the dispute in a day and a half. "In my opinion," says he, "no company ought to get a franchise unless it stipulates its readiness to submit to arbitration its disputes with its men. Both men and companies owe it to the public to keep the peace." He continues:

"The public feeling against the company which this strike brought to a head made it possible to keep up a fight for a better street-car service. At first most of the aldermen seemed to be bound hand and foot to the street-car companies; but half of them are elected every year, and we tried to select men who would stand by the people, and got them, if possible, to pledge themselves. When once pledged, it was pretty hard for them to go back on their word, but of course some had their price. Not until the second year was the Board of Aldermen really out of the grip of the street-car company. All this time we were fighting the company in the courts in regard to its franchise. It was a long, bitter fight, the case being taken from court to court, and finally costing the city from \$50,000 to \$60,000. While this struggle was going on, with decisions sometimes in our favor and sometimes in theirs, they were trying to get a new franchise, but I kept vetoing their measures, and it was pretty hard to pass anything over my veto. I used to stir up the public by sending out notices, and the people would pack the Council chamber and fairly terrify the aldermen who wished to go back on their campaign promises. We even told them that we had plenty of rope there and would hang them."

With one exception, a German paper, the newspapers were on the side of the street-car companies. Mr. Pingree says they misrepresented him, and he had to resort to posting notices on chained bulletin boards, to get a hearing. The fight in the courts was almost as difficult to carry forward, he writes:

"When I got a resolution passed in the Council giving me the power to retain two lawyers outside of those already paid by the city, I picked out one prominent Democrat and one prominent Republican. These men accepted the case, but the first thing

I knew the company began to bring pressure to bear upon them. The prominent Democrat, who has held a Cabinet position, took a smooth way to get out of the fight. He said that he was in national politics, and that this local struggle complicated his position. The prominent Republican did not drop out so quickly, but I found we were having a hard time to get the matter before the court. Finally I insisted that he must bring it to a head. A few mornings later I was surprised to have him come in to see me and state that he had been retained by the company and could no longer serve as our attorney. He said that he was poor and that they had offered him such an amount that he could not afford to let it go by. Of course I gave this to the papers, and you can imagine the feeling it stirred up.

"Then I started around to look for other attorneys, and found that every able lawyer in town had been retained except Professor Kent, who was not a jury lawyer but a good counsel. I retained him, and also a strong lawyer from up the State. We carried the case through the lower court, and it went then from court to court until it came to the Supreme Court. Then in some way they managed to transfer it to the Federal courts. It was to have been tried before a judge who owed his appointment to the largest stockholder in the street-car company. I took the position that that judge had no right to try that case. I used some pretty strong language, and think they would have had me arrested if I had not been right. As a result of these protests, the case was transferred to a circuit court in Ohio and tried before Judge Taft. He decided in our favor. Then it was appealed to the Court of Appeals in Tennessee before Judge Jackson. Our lawyers went down there, and the next day telegraphed back that the judge had his mind made up to decide against us, but he held the matter for six months before rendering his opinion. About ten days before the decision came we learned that a New York firm had bought out the street-railway company. When the decision was handed down, it was in their favor. What reason the New York capitalists had for thinking the stock of a company whose franchise had been declared void by the circuit court was a safe investment will possibly never be publicly known.

"On the filing of the opinion of the Court of Appeals the new owners began to make overtures for peace on the basis of a thirty-year franchise and five-cent fares, but in the mean time another factor had entered into the problem. On the 20th of November, 1894, Messrs. Pack & Everett, of Cleveland, made application to the Common Council for a franchise to operate street-cars on streets not, as a rule, used by the old company, and agreed to equip their system with modern appliances and sell eight tickets for a quarter, to be good from quarter before six in the morning until eight o'clock at night. When the ordinance granting this franchise was pending before the Council, the new managers of the old company exhibited the same short-sightedness as had their predecessors. They not only refused to reduce fares themselves—publicly admitting that to do so would have a bad effect upon their street-car properties in other cities—but violently opposed the granting of a franchise to the Pack-Everett syndicate. Their obstructive policy, however, went for naught, and the ordinance was adopted. The old company then announced its intention to contest in the courts the right of the new company to operate the lines, and applied for an injunction in that behalf. In this fight before the courts, however, the old company failed, and the citizens of Detroit have now access to a street-car system extending to nearly all parts of the city, with the fare during working hours practically three cents, and with universal transfers. During the last campaign there was, indeed, a practical consolidation of the new company with the old, but the combination is bound to operate the franchise of the new company upon the terms laid down in the charter. Mr. Everett, of the new company, was opposed to entering the combination. He told me when his company started that they would be satisfied if they made money in a year and a half, and afterward admitted that they had made money almost from the start. His company at one time proposed to the Council to operate all the street-railway lines in the city at the rate of two and one-half cents per passenger, and pay the interest upon the purchase-price of the street-car tracks if these tracks were condemned by the authority of the legislature and the purchase price decided by arbitrators. The fight has not ended, and may not end until the franchise of the old company expires. Fortunately, the Michigan legislature was long ago wise enough to provide against perpetual franchises. All franchises in this State are for thirty years."

In reducing the price of gas from \$1.50, Mr. Pingree proved by statistics that gas could be profitably furnished at \$1, and altho failing to secure from the legislature the right of the city to regulate the rates, he says that the old company accepted a new franchise to furnish gas at \$1. The municipal electric-light plant recently established has reduced the cost of lighting the streets from \$11.15 to \$7.20 per arc lamp. The water-works have been owned by the city since 1852, and "no one dreams of such a thing as return to private ownership," according to Mr. Pingree. He is in favor of general taxation to furnish free water as well as free schools, parks, etc. He believes in strict compliance with civil-service-reform principles to secure efficient administration. And from his experience he concludes:

"The time is coming when municipal monopolies will be owned by the people. Detroit during my administration voted by a majority of four to one in favor of public ownership of street-car tracks. If the tracks were owned by the public, it would be easy to get the service performed at competitive and reasonable prices. We must not, however, wait for public ownership before putting an end to the extortion now practised by private monopolies. We must, under the present system, compel the corporations exercising public franchises to furnish their services at the reasonable rates contemplated in their charters. This can be done wherever the city government is intent upon accomplishing it, and the city government will be intent upon accomplishing it whenever the citizens wake up to the extent of the extortions now practised upon them."

IN DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN TEXT-BOOKS OF HISTORY.

SOUTHERN journals are not slow in replying to the New York *Sun* and other newspapers which allege that certain text-books in Southern schools distort American history (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, February 6). The retort of the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), considered as representing sentiment in a border State, is widely quoted and serves as the text for numbers of Southern editorials:

"If our contemporary should examine into the Northern school histories as carefully as he has examined the Southern histories, he might find there the reason why the latter were written. No one unfamiliar with the subject would gather from the Northern histories that the right of secession was an open question until the war settled it. The Southern people were fighting for a principle. They now, and have for a quarter of a century, admitted that the question has been settled, and settled adversely to their contention, and they acquiesce in that settlement, but they naturally object to teaching their children that they were traitors and rebels. Secession was first threatened by New England States, but we doubt whether that fact is very plainly brought out in Northern school histories. Partizanship is no better on one side than the other. It is only the truth which will make us whole."

The Atlanta *Constitution* says, in part:

"Special umbrage is taken at the use of the word 'invasion' as applied to the course of the Northern army in penetrating this section, and also at the use of the term 'ruthless' as characterizing the depredations wrought by the Northern army. Because of these and other minor objections it is claimed by our Northern critics that the school-books recommended by the Confederate Veterans' Association are in the highest degree obnoxious and partizan.

"If these alleged defects betray a partizan spirit, it is chiefly because they are viewed through partizan eyes. For many years there were no Southern histories used in the public schools of this section for the simple reason that our people were too busily engaged in retrieving their losses to write history. During this period of recuperation Northern histories were used in our schools almost exclusively, and to say that a very great injustice was done the Southern cause by these histories is to state a fact which can not be gainsaid. Without giving the South credit for patriotic devotion to the principles of the Constitution or even for honesty

in espousing the great cause to which she consecrated her treasure, these histories taught our children to look with disdain upon Southern heroism and statesmanship. In order to correct these evils, therefore, the South has been driven into writing history. Without reviving buried issues or proclaiming a single doctrine which the arbitrament of war has settled, our Southern historians have merely pictured in its true light the great internecine drama of 1861-65.

"While our historians may be at fault in some of the details of their work, they are not alone in their fallibility by any means; and if the spirit in which they have performed their task is colored by what their critics are pleased to call partizanship, it is because the standards by which our Southern historians are measured happen to be themselves partizan.

"Since the issues of the great sectional conflict are forever settled, shall the South in addition to all her sufferings be denied the meager privilege of teaching her children that the cause for which she struggled, altho unsuccessful, was at least patriotic and honest? Surely there can be no reluctant or negative answer to this question. . . .

"Of course it is not expected that our Northern friends should go so far as to adopt our Southern histories in the public schools of that section; but since they have undertaken to write history themselves, it is only fair that they should accord the same privilege to the South."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"It is inevitable in discussing a disputed question that a history should lean one way or the other. Absolute impartiality is difficult, and we are not likely to have it for many years to come, if we ever do. Under such circumstances none but a very irrational newspaper would expect the South to accept the Northern version of secession and the origin of the war and its main conduct, and to teach it in its public schools.

"Where *The Sun* is mistaken in its belief that because the Southern histories teach different lessons as to the origin of the war they discourage or weaken patriotism. The South is to-day, as it always has been, the stronghold of true, broad American patriotism as distinguished from sectionalism. It has shown this in every former war we have had, and in all of them it has contributed in men and money more than the North, and has suffered more from the depredations of the enemy, whether it was in the war of independence, in which the Southern people embarked to protect the liberties of the New England colonies, the war of 1812, when we called England to account for its injuries to the New England shipping, or the Mexican war. With these displays of patriotism and national spirit before the country the South will not allow any Northern history to be read in its schools which teaches that its people are unpatriotic simply because they differed with their Northern brethren in 1861 in the interpretation of the Federal Constitution."

On the question of text-books in general the Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* expresses "the decided opinion" that the state board of education "should be empowered to prohibit and punish the introduction into any school of any text-book which is offensive to the people of the State because of its positively unfriendly bias, or because of its neglect or slighting treatment of the subjects of special interest to them." It adds that a bill for this purpose is pending in the legislature.

SPAIN'S DECREE OF REFORM FOR CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

REFORMS in Cuba and Porto Rico have been promulgated by the Queen Regent of Spain, to be effected by the Spanish Government "as soon as the state of war will permit." The decree (published February 5) gives enlarged local powers to Cuban municipalities and to provincial assemblies, but the principal feature is the proposed establishment of a "council of administration of the island." This body will be composed of thirty-five members, of whom twenty-one will be elected by popular vote and six

by the leading municipal and provincial corporations. The remaining eight members will consist of a leading magistrate, a university professor, an archiepiscopal delegate, and five ex-senators or deputies. The governor-general will be honorary president of the council and will nominate a member as actual president. A councillor must have the qualifications of a member of the cortes and two years' residence in the island. Councillors are to be elected under the existing suffrage laws [about 50,000 vote out of 1,500,000].

Upon the crucial point of taxation the decree reads:

"The cortes will determine the amount of the expenses of the sovereignty (imperial expenses), and will determine the total of the budget. To meet that amount the council of administration will accord every year the taxes and revenues necessary to supply the expenses approved by the cortes. Only in case of the council of administration not having approved and voted by July 1 the taxes and revenues necessary to meet the budget approved by the cortes, the governor-general will decree them with the advice of the intendante.

"The council of administration will frame and approve the local budget and the resources for the expenses."

The council will have limited control over customs duties with specified protection to Spanish goods, and the Government will regulate the tariff until a special Cuban tariff is decided upon. Customs officials are to be Cubans. The governor-general's appointees to government office (with the exception of civil governors of provinces and several others) must be Cubans or Spaniards resident for two years in Cuba. Rules for the maintenance of public order and the suppression of secessionist movements are withheld for a special decree. The decree for Cuba applies to Porto Rico also.

The decree has been received with protest in the Spanish press, as "giving everything to the Cubans." It appears to be quite as unsatisfactory to the Cubans. President Cineros of the reputed Cuban Republic, and Secretary Palma, of the Cuban Junta in this country, scout the acceptance of such reforms from Spain. General Gomez, commanding the insurgent forces, expresses Cuban sentiment (interview in the *New York Sun*) as follows:

"Spain does not intend to grant reforms. She has no good-will toward Cuba or the Cuban people. She never had. It has been always her foremost desire to make as much out of the colony and get as much out of it as was possible for her own good. Be that as it may, we are asking nothing of the Spanish Government or people. Even were the proposals for reform *bona fide*, nothing could tempt us to treat with them."

"We are for liberty, not for Spanish reform. We are for Cuba, not for Spain. We are for the people of our own land who work, not for the horde of idlers and corruptionists that Spain intends for us so long as she is able to back them by bayonets.

"I am disgusted with this talk of reform. Does Spain think we have forgotten the lessons of the past? Does she think we will be ready to treat with her for a portion when the whole is



THE SAME EXCITING SITUATION IN CUBA—WEYLER CHASES GOMEZ AND GOMEZ PURSUES WEYLER.—*The Record, Chicago.*

within our reach, and when we can win it with honor?" and then Gomez, asking of me paper and pencil, wrote the following quotation:

"'La Libertad es uno de los mas precisos dones que los cielos dieron a los hombres,' and continued: 'Liberty is what we are fighting for, because, as I have just written, it is one of the most glorious gifts that God has bestowed upon man.' . . .

"Home rule in its broadest sense is independence. That is the kind of home rule we want. If you mean would we accept home rule with a Spanish captain-general, I would answer most emphatically, No. We want nothing from Spain but our rights. We do not want her captain-general nor her glory, if she has any remaining, nor her care.

"The hatred for Spain is so deeply rooted in this island that I am sure that a very large majority of our people, those under arms and those who have not yet had opportunity to go into the field, would rather, if they thought the revolution was going to fail, go abroad and live among strangers than stay in Cuba under a continuation of the Spanish power. As for me personally I would prefer hell and the domination of the devil than my beloved island with a Spanish captain-general."

The press of the United States in general declare that Spain's proposals fail to meet the essential requirement of colonial home rule, local control of taxation, and the Spanish Government is criticized accordingly. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* compares the plan to the decree of 1895, to find it better "in the larger measures of home rule to municipalities and provinces, and in the Cubanizing of the council of administration," but "no better in the limitations of the power of the governor-general, nor in ridding Cuba of debt and tax fixed by Spain." The Boston *Advertiser* points out that "there is nothing in these reforms to prevent a return of the very misgovernment and oppression which incited the present revolution." The Baltimore *Herald* notes that autonomists in Porto Rico denounce the reforms in a manifesto, and thinks that the proposal for Cuba "would probably satisfy rich men in Havana and the Spanish sympathizers of the capital, but beyond that they will be recognized as bogus promises of a deceptive and tyrannical government." The Savannah *News*, like a great section of the press, declares:

"We do not believe the Cuban leaders have any idea of accepting the terms which Spain offers, or any other terms. If Spain should grant Cuba such autonomy as Canada enjoys, the Cubans might think of accepting it; but if they should accept the sham home rule which Spain offers, they would be but little, if any, better off than they were before they took up arms for independence."

The New York *Herald* is an exception in saying in this connection: "Let the Jingo keep their hands off and the Government give Spain a fair chance to solve the problem by autonomy and pacification."

THE PRESS ON LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S preliminary report of certain investigations into the legislative aspects of the drink problem (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6) has caused plenty of comment in the secular press, and comment not altogether commendatory in tone. Many journals quote the report on alleged evils of prohibitory legislation without giving that portion of the report which sets forth the alleged advantages. We quote the following editorial expressions.

Lax Enforcement of Punitive Laws, and Education.—"The lax enforcement of punitive laws is a chief cause of the prevalence of crime in this country, whether those laws have been in regard to the liquor traffic or other topics. Taken upon the proposition of its punitive laws alone, matters are growing worse; hence the view held by so many that the Government is a failure and that ultimate national disaster, as a result of national debasement into criminality, can not be averted.

"But there is another aspect of the case to be considered, in

which workers for moral elevation can find considerable hope. This can be illustrated in its special application to temperance legislation. For instance, Professor Eliot says:

"It can not be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance. Legislation as a cause of improvement can rarely be separated from other possible cases. The influences of race or nationality are apparently more important than legislation."

"Here the chief of Harvard indirectly enunciates a principle which, in his present article, he does not make applicable to the case in hand. He points out a more important influence than legislation—and by the latter he means laws of a punitive character. But he does not point out that that more important influence can be directed aright by educational legislation; that is, by laws requiring the education of the race or nation upon this very subject."—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Dr. Wines and the Iowa Muilt Law.—"The mulct law seems to be scantily referred to in the report. Dr. Wines, while he was pleased with many features of that law and commended their practical workings, was at the same time not wholly satisfied with the law because it seemed to him to be more or less artificial and unscientific. The committee seems to express rather a preference for the system in vogue in Missouri, that is license with police supervision by appointment through the governor.

"This conclusion may be satisfactory to the committee, but it leaves the question where it was before this committee undertook its labors of scientific investigation. The fact is that no general deductions can be made on a question of this nature. In Iowa we have come to the conclusion that the best solution of it lies with the localities. But in Iowa we have the advantage of a generally healthy public sentiment. Under our mulct law, for instance, the burden of proof in any locality is thrown on the saloon element, and unless those elements can prove their case, upon the signatures of the people, or voters, prohibition remains in effect. Under that system two thirds of the counties of the State have maintained, and that successfully, a good degree of prohibition. We still prefer this law to the laws of Missouri."—*The State Register, Des Moines, Iowa.*

Vindication of Prohibition.—"The first observation we have to make on this report is that the investigation was made, not by these three able gentlemen [Low, Eliot, and Carter] of whom everybody knows, but by two other gentlemen, Dr. Frederic H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. John Koren, of Boston, of whom a comparatively small section of the world knows anything at all. . . .

"The result, as summed up by Dr. Eliot, is that 'it can not be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance. . . . That law is best which is best administered.' In other words, as we Prohibitionists have been saying for years, it is not simply a question of enacting law, but of putting a party in sympathy with the law behind it to enforce it. Now, inasmuch as every one of these various legislative systems has had behind it a party in favor of it, *excepting Prohibition alone, which has always had behind it a license party*, the conclusion of the committee must be taken as an announcement of more or less complete failure for all the systems except Prohibition.

"On Prohibition as it is administered, the report of the committee is a further justification of the Prohibitionists' views. What are those views? They are, briefly stated, these: that a prohibitory law reduces the temptation to drink and the inducements to sell; but can not be completely effective until it has, first, a party committed to it in power, and, second, until the cooperation of the national Government, in its power over interstate commerce, internal revenue, and foreign relations, is secured. . . . The committee, however, proceeds to enumerate certain evil effects from prohibitory legislation, such as hypocrisy, corruption of courts, perjury of officials, and consequent contempt of the public for law and the machinery for its enforcement. These evils, however, are not peculiar to Prohibition, as the committee very fairly observes. We may extend the observation, and remark that all kinds of criminal law breed such evils. . . .

"Altogether, the committee's report, in so far as published, is a vindication not only of Prohibition, but of the Prohibition Party method of securing and maintaining it. Even the good results noted by the report in other systems are, as we might easily point

out, due to the prohibitory features present in them."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, *New York*.

Make Things Seem Better, and Hope.—"We infer from this that all liquor laws are in a measure essentially and necessarily bad; indeed, Dr. Eliot goes on to say that 'almost every sort of liquor legislation creates some specific evil in politics.' But if they are bad there may be a general growth of temperance among the people, altho there are no statistics to prove it, and no one can be sure that legislation has ever had any effect that way. So far as liquor laws are concerned, all we can do is to make things seem better and then hope that real improvement is going on.

"It is evident that this sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Eliot, Seth Low, and James C. Carter, expect little advance to be made toward the extermination of the drink evil through liquor laws."—*The Republican*, *Springfield, Mass.*

"While it can not be positively affirmed, President Eliot declares, that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance, the Missouri law makes a better showing than any of the rest in the way of the general promotion of order, quiet, and outward decency. 'In St. Louis,' he says, 'where the saloons are numerous and unrestrained, public order is excellent, and arrests for drunkenness are comparatively few; but this good condition is perhaps due as much to the quality of the population as to the wisdom of the liquor legislation.' A perfect system of dealing with the liquor traffic has not yet been devised; but gratifying progress has been made in that direction, as this investigation demonstrates, and the cause of temperance is constantly gaining ground in all parts of the country."—*The Globe-Democrat*, *St. Louis, Mo.*

"We would suggest, nevertheless, that there would be no saloons if there were no demand for them, and that the best field for the work of the advocate of temperance is in the home and the school. Bring up the rising generation to know the evils and the dangers of the drink habit, and, above all, impress on young men the disgrace of getting drunk. The trouble is that too many do not realize that getting drunk is a thing to be ashamed of. They have a queer idea that it is rather manly than otherwise to get drunk. This foolish notion should be eradicated. Children should be educated, more especially at home, as to the indecency of over-eating and over-drinking, and as to the effects of wines and liquors of all kinds. Raise up a people who will not drink and there will be no need of laws against saloons."—*The News and Courier*, *Charleston, S. C.*

"The above criticism [creation of a political machine] would apply just as well to legislation on other lines. The industries affected would organize for protection against bad legislation. A state supervision of food involves the creation of a machine, and when managed in the way that the Ohio food commission has been it breeds many evils. In New York State, legislation in the interest of farmers led to laws against oleomargarin, and the establishment of a dairy commissioner, with lieutenants and detectives all over the State. The evils, in proportion to the interests involved, are as great as those resulting from liquor legislation."—*The American Grocer*, *St. Louis*.

POWER OF STATES TO TAX CORPORATIONS.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, on February 1, decided cases of far-reaching importance by upholding the right of States to tax capital stock values of foreign corporations claiming to be engaged in interstate commerce, and by affirming the right of a State to impose a penalty upon corporations delinquent in taxpaying. In the tax cases coming from Ohio the court decided in favor of the State by a vote of 5 to 4. The law upheld is known as the Nichols law, by which express, telegraph, and telephone companies become subject to taxes in three forms—on their real estate, on their gross receipts from business done within the State, and on valuation assessed by a state board. It was the last-named assessment which the express companies fought. In the three years 1893, 1894, and 1895 the state board had increased the valuation of property assessed under the law from \$289,862 to \$4,249,702, this valuation having been determined

by taking the market value of the entire capital stock of the express companies as a basis for arriving at the true value in money of the companies' property in the State of Ohio. In the cases coming from Indiana the court upheld the validity of the state law of 1893, which provides for the taxation of telephone, telegraph, palace-car, sleeping-car, dining-car, express and fast-freight companies, and empowers the state board of tax commissioners to assess taxation other than that of a local character, and imposes a penalty of 50 per cent. upon those failing to pay their taxes at the time specified.

The text of the decision of the court on the principles involved has not yet been made public. Justice White, for the dissenting justices, holds that the decision detracts from the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

The Nichols Law and Its Effect.—"The principle of the law applies equally to street and steam railroads, natural and artificial gas companies, pipe-line, freight-line, sleeping-car, and other quasi-public corporations, as well as to telegraph, telephone, and express companies which are covered by the terms of the law. It provides a method for valuing the property of these companies as a unit, which is a just and practicable method for valuing this property for taxation. It does not seek to reach new subjects of taxation, but to provide a method for the valuation of existing subjects of taxation and for ascertaining the true value in money of the property of these companies within the State, subject to the taxing power of the State.

"In the matter of the three classes of companies now under its operation in this State, telegraph, telephone, and express companies, it has more than quadrupled the tax valuation of the property of these companies, and increased in a like proportion the taxes paid by the companies. In the case of some of them, the value upon which they now pay taxes is at least six times greater than under the method existing prior to the passage of the law. In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the aggregate value of its property as taxed in the State of Ohio prior to 1893 was less than \$500,000. Under the Nichols law, which has been held to be just, valid, and constitutional, the property of that company is now on the duplicate at over two millions. It has produced similar results proportionately in the property of the express and telephone companies.

"The principle of the Nichols law has not yet been applied to steam railroads, street railroads, gas, electric-light, and pipe-line companies. A law was pending in the last session of the Ohio legislature to do this, but it was defeated by the combined opposition of these corporations, led by powerful legal and political influences. The legislature defeated the bill and accepted from these corporations a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on their gross receipts in lieu thereof. The effect of this was to relieve the corporations of from three fourths to nine tenths of the amount of taxes they would have paid had they been subjected to the operation of the Nichols law, and under which they would not have paid more than their fair share of the burdens of taxation."—*Thomas McDougall*, *Author of the Nichols Law*, in *The Post*, *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

Relief to Real Estate.—"The victory proves that, in spite of our old, worn-out Constitution, it is possible to lift the burden of taxation to some extent from real estate and place it upon the great corporations. The decision means that the taxes due from this source for the past three years must now be paid, with attached penalties. As seven eighths of this tax goes to the counties, the decision is of local as well as general interest. It means an increase of taxes from this source of \$30,000 a year, while the amount now due will reach \$130,000. It is a victory for the Republican Party in this State, which can always be depended on to look after the interest of the taxpayers. There is no disposition to make this tax excessive, but it is believed that these corporations should pay a fair and adequate sum for the business they do, and that, in so doing, the burden of taxation will be more equally distributed."—*The Blade*, *Toledo, Ohio*.

A Weapon of Offense and Defense.—"The most suggestive feature of the decision is its almost direct statement that the clause of the Constitution providing that Congress shall regulate commerce between the States does not prevent the States from laying crushing burdens on companies which pursue any variety

of the transportation or transmission business. It may be thought that the Supreme Court has gone contrary to its prescribed duty. But its declared judgment will scarcely be overruled. From it important and far-reaching incidents will probably date. It is impossible to see why, for example, in South Carolina, where the express companies prevent the exclusion of liquor privately bought outside the State, a tax can not be laid on the companies which will make business unprofitable in that Commonwealth. Again, it seems to be possible for States, strictly construing the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court, to tax railroads on their capitalization. Indeed, the Indiana law does impose a levy on all fast-freight companies, whether they own mileage and cars or not. When States can erect such barriers to the prosperity of great corporations, especially monopolies like the Western Union, upon good and safe constitutional law, their legislatures may remedy or destroy any restrictions placed on private rights by those companies."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

"If the decision works any hardship on the express and telegraph companies, outside of any possible abuse of power by the States, it will probably be through the taxation imposed at the point of incorporation. But this could be remedied without much trouble. When no State can levy taxes on any property it does not contain the danger of injustice toward the corporations will be reduced to the minimum, and if the corporations are willing to pay a fair tax on their invested capital, the taxation by each State of what is actually invested therein should cause no opposition or complaint."—*The Tribune, Sioux City, Iowa.*

ESSENTIALS OF CONSULAR REFORM.

THE demand for reform in the consular service of the Government has been of long standing. An executive order issued in 1895 is credited with causing some improvement, for it provided for the filling of certain vacancies by transfer or promotion in the Department of State, or by appointment upon qualifying service or examination. The evils to be remedied and the present power of the executive in the matter are stated as follows (*The Forum*, February) by W. W. Rockhill, Assistant Secretary of State:

“Briefly then, the principal evils of our consular system have been :

"1. Imperfect mode of selection of consular officers.

- “2. No permanency of tenure.

"3. Inadequate compensation; resulting in (a) the exaction of excessive fees, and (b) the creation of consular agencies to increase salary.

“4. Excessive number of feed consulates and commercial agencies.

"5. Imperfect enforcement of regulations, especially as regards amounts of fees and their collection.

"In the light of past experience we have little ground for hoping that the legislative branch of the Government will soon take more interest in this subject than it has in the past. Congressional action in the premises being therefore, to my mind, a very remote tho devoutly-to-be-sought-for contingency, the question arises, 'What can the executive branch of the Government do to correct the evils complained of, and to promote, under existing laws, the efficiency of the consular corps?'

"1. It can adopt a fixed mode of admission and promotion.

"2. It can prescribe (with the exception of certain fees fixed by law) the fees to be collected by consuls.

"3. It can regulate the number of feed consulates and of commercial and consular agencies. [Mr. Rockhill asserts that at least 100 out of 158 consular agencies might be closed, and the commercial agencies reduced from 30 to 15, or even abolished.] . . .

"The reforms which I have suggested as being within the power of the Executive to bring about need not, in fact should not, be carried out suddenly, but gradually, and might advantageously be made to extend over four or even eight years; but, that they should be introduced and consistently followed out to their natural and logical conclusion, there can be no doubt. They embody the experience of more than half a century, and have been persistently called for by those best qualified to speak on the subject. It makes little difference whether the first step in the way which we know to be the right one be taken at the beginning or the end of an Administration; the essential thing is not to stop the advance; not to retard, in expectation of some possible, vaguely promised action of Congress, the movement to raise the standard of efficiency in our consular service."

The progress of inspection of consulates and the need of it, mentioned by Mr. Rockhill, have been dwelt upon by President Search of the National Association of Manufacturers, whose an-

annual address to the Association last month has furnished the text for many newspaper editorials. We quote President Search as follows :

“The first need of the service is a thorough and impartial inspection of all the foreign offices for the purpose of ascertaining the changes in *personnel* and in organization calculated to promote the efficiency of the service. Such an inspection was urged with much emphasis by the National Association of Manufacturers at its last annual convention, and we now have the pleasure of seeing this work actually in progress as the result of a measure passed by Congress at its last session. . . .

“Even with the information in hand, however, the State Department can not place the consular service upon the desired basis of efficiency without new laws governing appointments, removals, promotions, and compensation. To secure the best men and the highest degree of efficiency in the service the absolute essentials are these :

"1. A system of appointments and promotions based solely upon merit.

"2. Tenure of office during continued good conduct and competency.

"3. Compensation sufficient to induce competent men to enter and remain in the service.

"The consular service of the United States is essentially a business institution, and it should be organized and conducted upon strictly business principles. The need for a thorough reorganization of the consular service, both in the system and its *personnel*, is impressed upon us with particular emphasis just at this time by the approaching change in the national administration and the attendant scramble for the most desirable offices. It has recently been pointed out by an ex-consul that since March 4, 1893, there have been changes in about 240 out of a total of 300 consular offices, or four out of every five, and those offices which have not been changed are those of minor importance only. No matter how competent the men may be, such sweeping changes must greatly impair the efficiency of the service. . . .

8. "A careful investigation of the principal consular offices in South America is now being made by representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, and its completion will place us in possession of much reliable information concerning the qualifications of the men who now occupy these positions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the coffin-makers really have formed a trust they are running competition into the ground.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

IT is reported from Ohio that Mark Hanna will not be able to get past Mr. Foraker's trocha on his way to the Senate.—*The Record, Chicago.*

Having succeeded in burning up \$300,000, it is to be hoped Mrs. [Bradley] Martin feels a good deal better.—*The Record, Chicago.*

MR. CLEVELAND is said to look forward with eagerness to the end of his term. It is a pleasure to note that for once he is in accord with his constituents.—*The Tribune, Scranton, Pa.*

THE investigation of trusts in New York shows that we need some kind of legislation that will give the heads of corporations better memories.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Now that New York has tired of the Seeley dinner and the Bradley Martin ball, it is quarreling over Jonah and the whale. What awful fools these mortals be!—*The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Washington, D. C.*



"LYMAN J. GAGE, MCKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IS A SPIRITUALIST."—PRESS DISPATCH.

—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

LETTERS AND ART.

EMERSON'S ATTACK UPON WEBSTER.

THAT Ralph Waldo Emerson had at first little or no sympathy with the Abolitionists, nor indeed with any of the other schools of reformers that were making the political waters boil and seethe in and about Boston back in the forties, is well known. While he indorsed their general aims, their methods were repugnant to him. "He who aims at progress," he wrote, "should aim at an infinite, not at a special benefit. The reforms whose fame now fills the land with temperance, anti-slavery, non-resistance, no-government, equal labor, fair and generous as each appears, are poor bitter things when prosecuted for themselves as an end." He made no discrimination at first between the Abolitionists and the other reformers, unless it were that the Abolitionists were more distasteful to him because more active. "Those," he said, "who are urging with most ardor what are called the greatest benefits to mankind are narrow, conceited, self-pleasing men and affect us as the insane do." Recalling these utterances by Emerson, John Jay Chapman, in a very valuable study of Emerson (*Atlantic Monthly*, February), accounts in part for this attitude by the fact that Emerson had a different panacea of his own for human ills, namely, the development of each individual. He did not believe in association; certainly not in reform associations. Some time prior to 1844 he wrote the following, which Mr. Chapman calls "the most interesting page of Emerson's published journal":

"I had occasion to say the other day to Elizabeth Hoar that I like best the strong and worthy persons, like her father, who support the social order without hesitation or misgiving. I like these; they never incommode us by exciting grief, pity, or perturbation of any sort. But the professed philanthropists, it is strange and horrible to say, are an altogether odious set of people, whom one would shun as the worst of bores and canters. But my conscience, my unhappy conscience, respects that hapless class who see the faults and stains of our social order, and who pray and strive incessantly to right the wrong; this annoying class of men and women, tho they commonly find the work altogether beyond their faculty, and their results are, for the present, distressing. They are partial and apt to magnify their own. Yes, and the prostrate penitent, also—he is not comprehensive, he is not philosophical in those tears and groans. Yet I feel that under him and his partiality and exclusiveness is the earth and the sea and all that in them is, and the axis around which the universe revolves passes through his body where he stands."

But there came to Emerson a great change of attitude toward the Abolitionists, and it was Webster's course on the Fugitive Slave Law that effected this change. We quote from Mr. Chapman's article:

"Not pity for the slave, but indignation at the violation of the moral law by Daniel Webster, was at the bottom of Emerson's anger. His abolitionism was secondary to his main mission, his main enthusiasm. It is for this reason that he stands on a plane of intellect where he might, under other circumstances, have met and defeated Webster. After the 7th of March, 1850, he recognized in Webster the embodiment of all that he hated. In his attacks on Webster, Emerson trembles to his inmost fiber with antagonism. He is savage, destructive, personal, bent on death.

"This exhibition of Emerson as a fighting animal is magnificent and explains his life. There is no other instance of his ferocity. No other nature but Webster's ever so moved him; but it was time to be moved, and Webster was a man of his size. Had these two great men of New England been matched in training as they were matched in endowment, and had they then faced each other in debate, they would not have been found to differ so greatly in power. Their natures were electrically repellant, but from which did the greater force radiate? Their education differed so radically that it is impossible to compare them, but if you translate the Phi Beta Kappa address into politics, you have

something stronger than Webster—something that recalls Chatham; and Emerson would have had this advantage—that he was not afraid. As it was, he left his library and took the stump. Mr. Cabot has given us extracts from his speeches.

"The tameness is indeed complete; all are involved in one hot haste of terror—presidents of colleges and professors, saints and brokers, lawyers and manufacturers; not a liberal recollection, not so much as a snatch of an old song for freedom, dares intrude on their passive obedience. . . . Mr. Webster, perhaps, is only following the laws of his blood and constitution. I suppose his pledges were not quite natural to him. He is a man who lives by his memory; a man of the past, not a man of faith and of hope. All the drops of his blood have eyes that look downward, and his finely developed understanding only works truly and with all its force when it stands for animal good; that is, for property. He looks at the Union as an estate, a large farm, and is excellent in the completeness of his defense of it so far. What he finds already written he will defend. Lucky that so much had got well written when he came, for he has no faith in the power of self-government. Not the smallest municipal provision, if it were new, would receive his sanction. In Massachusetts, in 1776, he would, beyond all question, have been a refugee. He praises Adams and Jefferson, but it is a past Adams and Jefferson. A present Adams or Jefferson he would denounce. . . . But one thing appears certain to me: that the Union is at an end as soon as an immoral law is enacted. He who writes a crime into the statute-book digs under the foundations of the Capitol. . . . The words of John Randolph, wiser than he knew, have been ringing ominously in all echoes for thirty years: 'We do not govern the people of the North by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves.' . . . They come down now like the cry of fate, in the moment when they are fulfilled."

"The exasperation of Emerson did not subside, but went on increasing during the next four years, and on March 7, 1854, he read his lecture on the Fugitive Slave Law at the New York Tabernacle: 'I have lived all my life without suffering any inconvenience from American slavery. I never saw it; I never heard the whip; I never felt the check on my free speech and action, until the other day, when Mr. Webster, by his personal influence, brought the Fugitive Slave Law on the country. I say Mr. Webster, for tho the bill was not his, it is yet notorious that he was the life and soul of it, that he gave it all he had. It cost him his life, and under the shadow of his great name inferior men sheltered themselves, threw their ballots for it, and made the law.'

"It was too late for Emerson to shine as a political debater. On May 14, 1857, Longfellow wrote in his diary, 'It is rather painful to see Emerson in the arena of politics, hissed and hooted at by young law students.' Emerson records a similar experience at a later date: 'If I were dumb, yet would I have gone and mowed and muttered or made signs. The mob roared whenever I attempted to speak, and after several beginnings I withdrew.' There is nothing 'painful' here; it is the sublime exhibition of a great soul in bonds to circumstance."

Byron's Famous Slip.—As "all the world" knows, one of the stanzas in Byron's famous apostrophe to the ocean ("Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll," etc.) ends with the baldly ungrammatical expression, "there let him lay," followed by a period. A new edition of Byron appearing recently in England, some one wrote to the publisher insisting that Byron must have meant to have no mark at all after the word lay, but that the sentence ran on to the next stanza, as follows:

There let him lay
The armaments which thunderstrike the walls, etc.

In reply the publisher, Murray, writes as follows:

"In answer to your inquiry I write to inform you that the well-known passage in the fourth Canto of 'Childe Harold,' 'There let him lay,' is no misprint. I have the original in my possession and the word and the full stop are as clear as can possibly be.

"Moreover, the stanza beginning 'The armaments which thunderstrike the walls,' etc., was not in the original draft, but was added last of all.

"As originally written the word 'lay' was followed by 'Thou glorious mirror,' etc., so that it could not have been Byron's intention to run on the sense from one stanza to the next.

"He uses the word 'lay' in a similar incorrect way elsewhere."

THE GREATEST MASTER OF SONG.

"IN the field of the song," writes Kenyon West, apropos of the Schubert centenary January 31, "Schubert has no rival, not even Schumann or Franz. However artistically Schumann, Franz, Brahms, and others have developed the song, they but carried out the principles which Schubert was the first to discover and unfold." Yet Schubert's life ended at the age of thirty-one (not twenty-five, as the article from *The Gentleman's Magazine*



FRANZ SCHUBERT.

reprinted in our columns last week erroneously stated), and his life was spent in poverty and comparative obscurity. We quote from Mr. West's article (*Outlook*, February 6):

"In writing about Franz Schubert every one is tempted to lay stress upon his poverty, his few opportunities for general culture, his unpleasing personal appearance, the constant failure of his hopes in gaining public recognition of his operas and symphonies, the pathos of his never having heard rendered some of his greatest orchestral works. Few even of his songs were published during his lifetime. Goethe, whom he adored, and whose poems he took as subjects for some of the most beautiful music the world has ever heard—even Goethe ignored him. Then, just as life seemed opening out before him, his songs being sung, and winning enthusiasm and applause, and publishers flocking around him—then must come failing health, the sweet singer must falter, and the exquisite music cease at the early age of thirty-one. When we realize that had Beethoven died at thirty-one we should have had from him only one symphony, we can appreciate what Schubert crowded into those busy, fruitful years of his brief life.

"Aside from the love and sympathy which made his childhood happy, there were few advantages in being the son of a simple schoolmaster who had such a large family that there was very little for any single member of it. Franz had an old piano on which to play, and he picked up some knowledge of music at school. But he was largely self-taught. He grasped the mighty principles of harmony by intuition. A famous musician said, 'He has learned everything, and God has been his teacher.' . . .

"Except for the marvelous music which from early boyhood to the last few weeks of his life Schubert constantly brought forth from the seemingly exhaustless resources of his genius, his life was uneventful. His activity was limited only by his supply of music-paper. Sometimes he hadn't any money to buy it, and then, when his friends hadn't any, he had to go without. Many an exquisite melody floated off into space because he could not catch it on the wing. After leaving the Stadt-Konvikt he taught three years in his father's school. He must have often served his pupils with a divided mind, for during these years something

distinctive and beautiful was composed almost daily. To this period belongs that masterpiece, the 'Mass in G.' It was as natural for Franz Schubert to create music as it is for a bird to sing. He did it with the same freshness and spontaneity, the same unconscious grace. From the one hundred and fifty songs, the masses, the operas and symphonies of this period, one work of Schubert's stands out in all its glory. One gloomy winter's day a friend found him in one of the narrow rooms of his father's house, pacing the floor in great excitement. He had been reading Goethe's 'Erlking,' and its weird beauty appealed to him with irresistible power. His imagination was all on fire. He was with the terrified child; he could hear the tramp of the horses' hoofs; he could hear the caressing voice of the phantom, the soothing voice of the father in answer. The whole scene of this night-ride through the lonely forest became so vivid that he seized paper and pencil, and with feverish haste the immortal poem was set to immortal music.

"Albert B. Bach has but recently told for the first time the story of Schubert's taking the song to show it to his former schoolmates, how they flocked in, how he played the accompaniment for Randhartinger, how Randhartinger had to sing it over and over, and how the smiling composer was rewarded by numerous presents of music-paper on which to write more of this marvelous music which thrilled by its dramatic intensity and opened out unending vistas to the imagination. In the following year was written 'The Wanderer,' that song of wonderful power and pathos which is scarcely less famous than 'The Erlking.'"

Mr. West goes on to tell us how Schubert, after applying in vain for various positions, consented at last to teach the daughters of Count von Esterhazy, but fell in love with Caroline, and, knowing his love to be hopeless, soon ceased, presumably on that account alone, to give the lessons. Schubert had many warm friends, who, Mr. West thinks, have been unjustly blamed for not doing more for him. Several times when his pockets were well filled he showed a thoughtless prodigality, and there was also a trace of obstinacy which made him intractable at times with publishers. His character on the whole, however, bears investigation exceedingly well, and he exhibited commendable fortitude in bearing disappointments. His greatest fault was fondness for wine:

"But only occasionally did he forget his dignity, and the amount of work he did in his brief life is the most unanswerable argument in his favor. But Schubert had the faculty of composing in surroundings which would be thought to be a check upon freedom of expression. In a noisy beer-shop one day he picked up a volume of Shakespeare and was heard to say that a most beautiful melody had come into his head, and had he but music-paper he would write it down. A friend hastily drew some staves across the back of a bill of fare, and then and there was written 'Hark, Hark, the Lark!'"

The service which Schubert rendered to the world in the development of song is thus described:

"Before Schubert, the song, in spite of its beauty, was, with very few exceptions, limited in range; the accompaniments were for the most part of the simplest description or were not an integral part of the whole, while the general structure was lacking in dramatic fitness, in harmony with the demands of the words. Schubert appropriated that which was best in the national song, elaborated it, idealized it, made it over into a fairer, sweeter, larger form.

"Entering with the strength and passion of a true poet into the meaning of the poetry he chose to set, feeling with the mood of the poet, thrilled by the same emotion, he reproduced it with vivid and striking power in his music—the vocal parts being intensified by peculiarly rich and highly developed accompaniments. We are again confronted by the difficulty of definition. But one secret of Schubert's power in the song is that he seems to have a musical expression for every kind and variety of emotion of which the human heart is capable. Beautiful melodies, frequent and unexpected modulations, even occasional discords, form his means of expression. He so entered into the spirit of the poems of Goethe and other poets that he seized at once, by divine intuition, the most characteristic and fitting music for them. With glorious freedom and insight he followed the changes in the thought or the action of the poetry. Then, too, nature's aspects and changes find glorious expression. Schubert's songs are among the finest examples of what is called descriptive music. His tone-painting, his coloring, is both wonderful and varied. There are magnificent contrasts, not only between the different songs, but often between the individual parts of the same song."

A REMINISCENCE OF TENNYSON.

AN anonymous writer in "The Contributors' Club" of *The Atlantic Monthly* (February) gives us an interesting little account of his acquaintanceship with Tennyson at the latter's home on the Isle of Wight. Tennyson had Maurice for a visitor and the writer, being at the time (1858) a resident near by, had arranged with Maurice beforehand to call upon him at Tennyson's:

"I went, accordingly, and saw Tennyson and his wife. I was admitted, moreover, into the upstairs sanctum, where he did his work over a pipe. Nor do I recollect anything more interesting in the course of my life than the talks between Tennyson and Maurice in that little room. Tennyson's attitude toward Maurice was altogether deferential; nay, reverential. I remember one particular talk about the book of Ecclesiastes. Tennyson said it was the one book the admission of which into the canon he could not understand, it was so utterly pessimistic—of the earth, earthy. Maurice fired up. 'Yes, if you leave out the last two verses. But the conclusion of the whole matter is: "Fear God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." So long as you look only down upon earth, all is "vanity of vanities." But if you look up, there is a God, the judge of good and evil.' Tennyson said he would think over the matter from that point of view."

After Maurice had left, the writer paid a number of other visits to the Tennysons, and gives this bit of a conversation during one of them:

"About that time the newspapers contained the story of some one who had fallen heir to a fortune on condition of his assuming the 'name and arms of Smith.' Tennyson raged about it. Nobody ever left fortunes to poets. Why didn't some one leave him £50,000 on condition of his taking the name and arms of Smith? He would do so at once. 'No, you wouldn't,' I put in. 'I would do it, and I would never write another line.' 'Yes, you would,' I persisted; and so it went on. It is rather curious to observe that his brother Charles changed his name under somewhat similar circumstances, becoming Tennyson-Turner. But I still refuse to believe that Alfred would have become Tennyson-Smith for a consideration."

The following incident shows Tennyson in one of his ugly moods:

"Altho for those few weeks I was with the Tennysons on a footing almost of intimacy, I never saw either of them again. One evening at Macmillan's, when I was in the drawing-room some one told me (I think it was Mr. Hughes) that Tennyson had come, but that he was in a very bad humor, would not leave the ante-room, and seemed determined to contradict everybody. I stayed where I was!"

Poe's Opinion of "The Raven."—In the judgment of Joel Benton (*The Forum*, February) Poe's fame as a poet rests for the most part upon three poems, "The Raven," "The Bells," and "Annabel Lee." When Poe composed "The Raven," he was on familiar terms with William Ross Wallace, author of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and the two poets were in the habit of reading to each other their verses. Benton vouches for the substance of the following colloquy related to him by Wallace, which shows what Poe thought of his now most famous poem:

"Wallace," said Poe, 'I have just written the greatest poem that ever was written.'

"Have you?" said Wallace. 'That is a fine achievement.'

"Would you like to hear it?" said Poe.

"Most certainly," said Wallace.

"Thereupon Poe began to read the so-to-be famous verses in his best way—which I believe was always an impressive and captivating way. When he had finished it he turned to Wallace for his approval of them—when Wallace said:

"Poe—they are fine; uncommonly fine."

"Fine?" said Poe contemptuously. 'Is that all you can say

for this poem? I tell you it's the greatest poem that was ever written.'

"And then they separated—not, however, before Wallace had tried to placate, with somewhat more pronounced praise, the pet-tish poet."

IBSEN ON HIS OWN PLAYS AND CHARACTERS.

THAT piquant literary quarrel between the two greatest Norwegian writers, Ibsen and Björnson, arising from the charge that in "Borkman," the latest Ibsen drama, there is a veiled attempt to depict the private life of Björnson, lends special interest to Ibsen's explanation of his method of gathering material and observing human nature. Certain critics have regarded Ibsen's men and women as caricatures rather than as true types, but the dramatist insists that he takes them from real life, and that what appears to people of other civilizations to be unnatural, crude, impossible, and distorted is not at all strange to those who know Norwegian manners and conditions. In the current *Humanitarian*, London, there is the report of an interview with Ibsen at Christiania by R. H. Sherard. According to Mr. Sherard, the Norwegians repudiate Ibsen and resent his pessimism, as is indicated by an episode told as follows:

"During six weeks I saw him almost every day, for he pays two daily visits at fixed hours to the hotel at which I was staying, and on no single occasion did I ever see him in any company. He was always alone, whether sitting behind his glass in the little inner room at the Grand Hotel, reading the Norwegian papers, or perambulating the Karl Johann's Gade with his hands behind his back. And as he is out of doors, so he is also in his house in the Victoria Terrasse, a solitary man, manifesting a real dislike for family life. He never visits his one son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, who is almost as great a recluse as his father. Indeed, when this son married one of the daughters of Björnstjerne Björnson, Dr. Ibsen kept away from the wedding.

"This sadness, this want of sociability on his part, struck me as so abnormal on the part of a Norwegian—for the Norwegians are in the main jovial and fond of society—that I could not help expressing my surprise on the subject to Björnson, whose neighbor at table I was at a dinner given by Mr. Thommessen, editor and part proprietor of the *Verden's Gang*.

"But, Ibsen," cried Björnson, 'is not a Norwegian at all. He comes of a Scotch family, and that explains his Calvinism, his despairing views on life and on men. It is indeed a grievance to the Norwegians that this export trade of pessimism in Christiania should have been founded by a foreigner.'"

Ibsen's dismal mode of life in a town that is far from cheerful at its best prompted Mr. Sherard to ask the dramatist why he lives in Christiania. The conversation resulting was in part as follows:

"It is the most immoral town in Europe, and there is no town in Europe where a student of social life can find better subjects. Marriage, for instance, is practically non-existent here, and that is due first to the abolition by the police of all government-controlled prostitution, such as used to flourish here until recently, an abolition which has driven our young men into the alcoves of their neighbors, as an alternative to disease of the worst kind, and secondly to the ease with which, thanks to recent legislation, divorces can be obtained in Norway."

"Is that so easy a matter here?"

"Yes, a man or a woman can now get a divorce in a few weeks by a mere application to a magistrate, who decides the question administratively, that is to say, without any civil process, and who never refuses to separate a couple who may have got tired of each other. So that, it being so easy for a man or a woman to get divorced, marriage is deprived of half its terrors in the eyes of our people, and there is little reason for the *union libre*, which flourishes in parts of Germany and in France, where divorces are not so easily obtained."

"Are you in favor of the free union?"

"I?" cried Dr. Ibsen. "I? I am in favor of nothing. I suggest no remedies. My plays are not doctrinary. They describe life as I see it——"

"Here in Norway?" I interrupted.

"Certainly. I am a Norwegian dramatist and my plays describe life as I see it in Norway. They do not profess to indicate how a better state of things could be introduced. I am not a teacher. I am a painter, a portrait-painter."

"But a portrait, a picture, can often be made to convey a lesson more effectively than any other means."

"Dr. Ibsen slightly shrugged his shoulders. 'I am not a teacher,' he repeated.

"It was some days before I could tackle him again, that is to say, before I found him once more in a talkative humor. I then reverted to the sociological questions which I had been instructed to put to him.

"Do you think the woman question *the* question of the future?"

"He smiled. 'Why of the future?' he said. 'Has it not always been *the* question, is it not *the* question now? There is no reason why it should ever cease to be *the* question. If you mean, however, to ask whether the immediate future will see the emancipation of women, that is to say, an equalization of their position with that of men, I say, no. There are many years, centuries, to pass before such emancipation takes place. It will be the result of a natural *processus*, the gradual increase of physical strength in women, combined with an increase of civil power, of wealth, and so on—not at all the result of the isolated action of a few foolish individuals.'

"Then you think women should be admitted to political power?"

"I never said so. *Gott bewahre!* I said they will gain an increase of civil power, inevitably, whether you or I think they should have it or not. They will attain equal powers with men. Have they not done so already in parts of America? But there, no doubt, the women are endeavoring to anticipate. These things can not be yet. *Das muss sich so Alles entwickeln.* Little by little the restrictions as to the holding of wealth, of property, by women will fall away, and simultaneously powers will be naturally conceded to the women to protect their property. Whether all women will care to exercise political power, to vote, and so on, is another question."

Ibsen protests warmly against the ascription to him of any views and doctrines on the strength of his descriptions of life. He distinctly declares that he neither generalizes nor moralizes in his plays. If his plays teach any lessons, the lessons are those taught by life itself. He simply tries to present faithful pictures of things as he observes them. Mr. Sherard happened to mention the doctrines of heredity on which the drama called "Ghosts" is based. The dramatist objected:

"Doctrines! I have no doctrines. How often am I to tell you that my plays are not doctrinary? I describe what I have seen. I have seen the immense importance of the question of heredity, and I have described its effect in certain instances."

"Do you believe in hereditary transmission of mental and moral tendencies as well as in physical heredity?"

"Most absolutely. But the two things are the same, practically."

"May not heredity be influenced by environment and education?"

"You know that as well as I do," said Dr. Ibsen, with some impatience. "The conditions under which a child is trained, and the nature of its education, must have an immense influence on its moral tendencies, tho less on its mental, and still less on its physical tendencies. . . ."

"Is there much drunkenness in Norway?"

"A great deal in all classes. But great efforts are being made to check the spread of alcoholism by legislation. There is a strong temperance party here. But I do not think they will effect much. Indeed, since recent laws were passed, one sees more drunkards in the street than formerly."

"Do you regard drunkenness so much the cause of poverty as the result of it?"

"It's a vicious circle. A man drinks to console himself for the

wretchedness of his position, the smallness of his wages, and he remains in a wretched position, and can not improve his earnings because he drinks. On the whole, tho, I should say it was cause rather than result."

AMUSING LITERARY BLUNDERS.

IF John B. Gough had had Mr. George H. Westley's article in a recent issue of *The Home Journal*, he would have found plenty of material for a new lecture on his old subject of "Blunders." Mr. Westley writes on literary blunders alone, and divides them into blunders of translation, blunders of grammar, errors of construction, blunders geographical, blunders historical, zoological, indexical, and quotational.

He begins by calling down William Watson for the title of his poem, "Abdul the Damned." Abdul is not a name, but means slave or servant, and Abdul Hamid means "the servant of God." After chronicling some strange translations into English by French novels, such as "a dinner-wagon of baseness" (*étagère de bassesses*), and "he was thunderstruck in the back" (*il a été foudroyé par derrière*), and the rendering of "so wo-begone" into French as "*ainsi, douleur! va-t'en*," we are treated to the following side-splitters:

"In Fenimore Cooper's tale, 'The Spy,' Mr. Wharton, one of the characters, lives at a place called 'The Locusts.' This a French translator rendered '*Les Sauterelles*.' Evidently he had not heard of a tree called the locust; hence his mistake. But mark the ludicrous blunder that followed. Presently the translator came to a passage in the story where it was stated that a visitor had tied his horse to a locust. We can imagine him scratching his head perplexedly over this, and having strong doubts about his previous rendering. If he turned once again to his dictionary, he evidently found no assistance; so he wrote with a bold hand that the rider had secured his steed to a *sauterelle*. Then, taking a fresh dip of ink, he clinched the matter by gravely informing the reader that in America these insects grow to an enormous size; and that, in this case, one of these—dead and stuffed, of course—had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of visitors on horseback.

"But perhaps no work ever suffered more at the hands of the mistranslator than Dickens's novel, 'Our Mutual Friend.' This was secured to appear serially in *L'Opinion Nationale* of Paris, but the translator made such a botch of the job that, after a few chapters had been printed, the readers of the papers protested against the continuance of the story, and it came to an abrupt close. They claimed that the work was packed with absurdities, and no wonder, as the reader may judge from the following examples. The author wrote: 'There was an innocent piece of dinner furniture that went on easy castors.' The French rendering of the last five words of this sentence, translated back into English, would read, 'shod with large beaver slippers.' Again, Dickens, describing Podsnap, said: 'He had red beads on his forehead,' a sentence which, by some strange process, was made to read: 'He had a row of red buttons on his stomach.'

"Next to the blunder translational, we note the blunder grammatical. Some of the greatest writers have been guilty of this. In 'Ivanhoe,' for example, we find the following: 'A *tulchan* is a calf's skin stuffed and placed before a cow *who* has *its* calf, to induce the animal to part with *her* milk.' Then, in one of Thackeray's novels, we read: 'Neither of the sisters *were* very much displeased.' Even Ruskin, considered one of the greatest masters of English prose, erred in this respect. He wrote: 'I could have wished to have given more examples;' and again 'It means the most total destruction which a building can suffer.'

"As for errors in construction, take the following from Thackeray: 'He had his top-boots in his room in which he used to hunt in the holidays.' And this from George Eliot: 'She disentangled her foot from her netting and wound it up'—surely a very surprising anatomical feat. One of the most amusing blunders in syntax is to be found in Morse's old geography. According to it a certain town contained 'four hundred houses and four thousand inhabitants all standing with their gable ends to the street.' A good second to this is the following passage from a story by an

author who is anonymous. He wrote: "Quite a fight goin' on," conversationally drawled the soldier with the chicken whose trouser's leg was half gone."

A poem that won a prize in the French Academy had a line that ran: "And from the freezing to the burning pole." Professor Fisher speaks of President Polk's "second term," Browning writes of a "black lynx," Mme. D'Arblay derives phlegm from Flemings, and a Scotch writer finds the origin of "canteen" in the French pronunciation of "tin can," with the words reversed. An indexer is told about who made these entries:

Patti, Adelina
" oyster

Another made an entry as follows: "The Lord Chief Justice, his great mind," the passage indexed being: "The Lord Chief Justice said he had a great mind to commit the prisoner for contempt of court." We close with the following:

"A very common blunder is the blunder quotational. Perhaps the most general blunder of this class is in connection with the quotation: 'He who runs may read.' Tracing this back to its source, we find that the original phrase means something entirely different from that for which we employ its tortured representative. 'And the Lord answered me and said, Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it' (Hab. ii. 2)."

A DISEASE OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

A WESTERN journal "for editors" has started "An American Fraternity of Writers" which has already "been able to save a great number of authors from pillage," meaning that it has forced certain wicked publishing-houses into reluctant payment for literary matter they have issued. Commenting on this *The Chap Book* has some sharp things to say editorially about "a disease of a very different kind," from which American literature and journalism are suffering:

"It is the wilful doing of work that is essentially worthless, and the doing of it simply for the sake of its reward. The childishness and insincerity of the great majority of American papers are due directly to this. . . . No newspaper press in the world is so devoid of high aim, so utterly commercial as our own. One may have contributed to and worked among the papers and magazines of three continents and five countries without meeting with such foolishness and recklessness and vulgarity as may be found in the Sunday editions of even our best newspapers. The man who writes inferior matter for an inferior paper does a real service to literature by being swindled out of his payment. I would not lift a little finger to protect him."

The succeeding issue of the same "journal of protest" continues in the same vein and becomes bitter over the extent to which the commercial spirit dominates American journalism. The editor unburdens himself in this wise:

"I know of only three daily papers in this country, tho there may be more, in which literary subjects are treated editorially. In England, where Latin and Greek are still quoted even in the House of Lords, and where men like Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. H. D. Traill are still regular contributors to the daily press, scholarship has a direct commercial value. There and in France it is still possible for a man, solely by his knowledge of literature, to make a decent living in journalism. Here it is not possible, and Greek and Latin, mathematics and the sciences are of no more value to an American journalist than they are to every cultivated man, as means of strengthening his mind, broadening his sympathies, and accustoming him to the habit of strong intellectual exertion."

What is the remedy for this lamentable state of affairs? Nothing, thinks the writer quoted above, except a realization of the truth that the successful journalist is the specialist. The education of the journalist should be the education of every cultivated

man, but he should be an authority on some one subject or line of subjects. The article in question closes as follows:

"Do not make the mistake of looking upon journalism as an easy profession. The only way to succeed in newspaper work, as in every other profession, is by plodding. I would advise you to choose now the subject on which you especially want to write, on which you wish to become a recognized authority. You must make yourself a master of it. You must work at it till you can write on it in all its details with absolute confidence. If possible let it be some subject in which the minutest accuracy is indispensable, that will force you to concentrate your whole mind on its study."

The Story of "Robin Adair."—The famous song, which has sung itself into so many hearts, was written from the heart and to a real Robin Adair. The little tale reads like a fairy story and ends as happily. Robin, according to S. J. Adair Fitzgerald (*McClure's*, February), was a native of county Wicklow, Ireland, and, getting into trouble of some kind in Dublin, while studying medicine, fled to London. On the way he rescued a fashionable lady whose coach had been overturned, and from her secured *entrée* into London society. The story proceeds as follows:

"Robin Adair was a wise and energetic young man, and took full advantage of the lucky turn in his fortunes to study assiduously; and soon, with the assistance of his patroness, acquired a good connection at the best end of the town. He was frequently at the dances given by this lady and others, and one night, at a party, he found that his partner was Lady Caroline Keppel, the second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. It was a case of love at first sight—mutual love; and Lady Caroline's attachment was as sincere as it was sudden. Her kinsfolk were stupefied with amazement. She was sent abroad to see if travel would alter her determination and cure her of her 'folly,' but without avail; and gradually she fell ill. When she was at Bath for the benefit of her health (about 1750), she wrote the verses now so popular, and adapted them to the melody of 'Eileen Aroon,' which Robin Adair had doubtless often sung to her. At last the separation from Adair and the importunities of her relatives caused her to become so dangerously ill that, upon the doctors despairing of her life, and seeing the disease was more of the heart and mind than of the flesh, the union of the faithful pair was consented to."

NOTES.

DR. ANTONIN DVORAK has consented to return to America and take charge of the National Conservatory of Music in New York city.

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, the negro poet whom Mr. Howells lately "brought out" so handsomely, goes to England, it is said, to give parlor readings next summer.

THE Werner Company has spent several years revising the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and has just issued volume I. of their five-volume new American supplement, together with another volume, a "Guide to Systematic Readings" in the *Encyclopedia*.

MR. R. P. PEATTIE gives to *The Clack Book* the following clever take-off on poster art:

"Said a Beardsley boy to a Bradley girl
Whom he met on a poster blue:
'I haven't an idea who I am,
And who the deuce are you?'
Said the Bradley girl to the Beardsley boy:
'I'll tell you what I think:
I came into being one night last week
When a cat tipped over the ink.'"

In the latest election in the French Academy M. Zola, the persistent candidate, received four votes, which led him to express himself as follows: "What! I have really four! I am surprised, for I never expected it, having taken no part in the poll. The election was arranged beforehand, and therefore it was useless to pay any attention to it. To tell the truth, these Academic elections have no effect on me. I confine myself to putting up for every seat vacant, and then I wait to see the result without the slightest emotion. Of course I shall continue a candidate, but I no longer pay the traditional visits. I paid them once, and that is enough. I am again a candidate for the seat of Jules Simon. As regards that of M. Challemlacour, the customary period of mourning has only just expired, and I shall wait a few days more before coming forward for his seat. And I shall continue to go on in this way. Where it will lead me to, goodness only knows."

SCIENCE.

LIQUID CRYSTALS.

THIS name would seem to be self-contradictory, for all the crystals with which we are familiar are solids, and cease to be crystalline on melting. It has recently been discovered, however, that in some interesting instances the crystalline properties of substances are retained after they have passed from the solid to the liquid form. The experiments that prove this, tho they have been carried on in Germany for the last seven years, are comparatively unknown in England and America, and English-speaking scientific men are much indebted to Prof. H. A. Miers, who has collected a large number of facts concerning these experiments in *Science Progress* (January). As a typical instance of the curious substances mentioned above, he cites a recently discovered hydrocarbon compound named azoxyphenol. Its solid crystals behave as follows:

"Warmed on a microscope slide they are suddenly transformed, at a temperature of 134° , into a substance which preserves the outline of the crystal, is strongly doubly refractive, becomes dark four times when rotated on the microscope stage between crossed Nicols, and therefore behaves in all these respects like a true crystal. As is well known to all students of the subject, crystals differ from other substances in being anisotropic [possessed of different properties in different directions] while they are homogeneous; that is to say, all the properties of a crystal, while the same along parallel lines within it, are in general different in different directions. In the matter of their optical properties this character expresses itself in the double refraction exhibited by all crystals save those which belong to the cubic system; and as a result of this birefringence, if the crystal be placed between two polarizing Nicol prisms whose principal planes are at right angles, light is in general transmitted through the combination and is only extinguished four times as the crystal is rotated through 360° on the microscope stage.

"Azoxyphenol at 134° , therefore, behaves in these respects like a crystal, but, incredible as it may seem, is nevertheless a liquid; it does not retain a geometrical form, but is free to move in all directions.

"If the preparation be still further warmed, it passed at 165° into a third modification which is also liquid, but not doubly refractive. It is possible to contrive that this molten substance shall contain small portions of the first, birefringent, liquid which float about in it as perfectly spherical drops."

We can not note here the different theories that have been advanced to account for these facts; we need only say that their discoverer, Lehmann, regards the liquid modification as truly crystalline, and he therefore would re-make all the definitions of the word "crystal" found in our text-books and dictionaries. Explaining Lehmann's views, Professor Miers says:

"Ordinary crystals are solids which can be deformed up to a certain point without any permanent change being produced in their form; they may, for instance, be bent by pressure and then return to their original form when the pressure is removed; unless the limit of elasticity has been passed, when they are permanently deformed or broken. Now Lehmann has found that in many crystals the limit of elasticity is so low that without actual disruption they may by the application of very slight force be made to flow like shellac or certain other amorphous substances. He has long expressed his opinion that the essential feature of a crystalline structure is not, as is commonly supposed, the regular arrangement of particles which are held together by elastic forces to form a more or less rigid structure. If this were the case, he argues, a sufficient deformation would destroy the structure and reduce the crystal to the amorphous condition, and this has never yet been effected.

"He inquires, therefore, whether the limit of elasticity may not in certain crystals be not only extremely small, as in the soft substances previously described by him, but actually zero, so that the material may be liquid and yet crystalline. If a liquid exhibits polarization phenomena similar to those of a deformed

crystal, is there any reason, he asks, why we should not regard it as a liquid crystal?"

In conclusion Professor Miers makes the following very sensible suggestion:

"If I may venture on a word of criticism I would urge that here we are concerned partly with a question of words. It will be wise to retain the names crystal and crystalline in their old significations, rather than to extend them so as to include the birefringent liquids whose existence has been established by Lehmann. It may be that these remarkable drops are examples of liquid matter in which particles while free to move are compelled to preserve the same orientation, and differ in this respect from ordinary liquids. But whether this peculiarity of structure, whatever may be its nature, is really analogous to that of solid crystals is a question in which it will be better not to commit ourselves to an answer by applying the same name to both until more is known about the structure both of liquids and solids."

ELECTRICITY AS A SAFE-BREAKER.

NOT less interesting than the never-ending rivalry between armor and projectiles is the equally perennial strife between the safe-maker and the safe-breaker, altho in this last case the interest of the law-abiding portion of the community is somewhat one-sided. We are warned, however, by *Electrical Engineering* that the burglar has in the high-power electrical current, whose capabilities have been so forcibly shown in Moissan's furnace, an ally whose efficacy can scarcely be overestimated. Says the paper alluded to:

"We published a short note about three years ago in which attention was called to the possibility of using an electric current for the purpose of opening so-called burglar-proof safes. At that time there was apparently but one safe on the market which had successfully resisted the efforts of competent explosive experts. All circumstances seemed to point to this as the one protection calculated to baffle the efforts of the modern burglar possessing a scientific knowledge of high explosives, and all seemed willing to admit that in explosives were to be found the most powerful aid to the burglar's art. The construction of heavy vaults of masonry, usually lined with steel, simply aided the scientific burglar; for, sheltered by this convenient sound-deadening structure, it was an easy matter to use explosives in quantities which would have been impossible under any other conditions without causing a disturbance and wreckage, sure to result in detection or capture. To place a heavy explosive-resisting safe in a lightly constructed vault or in the open seemed then to be the highest stage of burglar-resisting art. Efforts were also made to construct double-cased safes which would possess such acoustic properties as to make the firing in an open room of even an ordinary charge of explosives a dangerous proceeding. Between these two arts of protection lay the greatest safety at a banker's or jeweler's command.

"In investigating the possibilities of using electricity upon an explosive-resisting safe, it appeared, in our opinion—and we were supported by two or three of the most competent engineers in the West—that it was not at all a question of possibility, that admitted of no doubt—only one of probability and practicability. This did not meet the full acceptance of safe experts at the time, notwithstanding the frankly voiced opinions of the electrical experts. Our published opinion was allowed to remain neglected, occasionally brought to mind by suggestions made from time to time that burglars would soon use the enormous heat of an electric arc for drawing the temper or penetrating the sheets of steel of vaults and safes.

"The opinion expressed has now received verification, for in recent experiments we witnessed an arc of 40 to 50 volts, with a current of 300 to 500 amperes, penetrate in three to ten minutes safe walls three to six inches thick, and as a demonstration of the masses of metal which could be operated upon, a rough steel ingot, perhaps six by seven by ten inches, was penetrated with a diagonal jagged hole from one and one half to three and one half inches in diameter, the thickness of metal pierced being about eight or nine inches.

"What construction can resist this concentration of heat? The hardest steel is penetrated as easily, even more easily than the softest iron, while the cast metal used in the heretofore invulnerable safe melts and runs like water, making, from its very nature an easier safe to open than those built of the rolled metal, which, as is well known, remains plastic under a high degree of heat, and has not the tendency to flow from the arc and leave an entirely unobstructed passage. In penetrating the wrought-iron or mild steel it was frequently necessary to allow the arc to play on the semi-plastic mass being melted, to keep it from congealing and preventing further progress. This took somewhat longer time. The cast safes, owing to the fact that the metal was necessarily designed to flow, in order that the safe could be cast from the pattern, did not resist the arc nearly as long for a given penetration. The metal readily flowed, and a hole large enough to permit the safe to be opened was quickly made; this without undue noise or ought to give warning.

"The method adopted to guard against this new agency of attack also possesses an interest to the electrical fraternity, inasmuch as an electrical alarm has been selected as the most effective means of protection from electrical attack. *Similia similibus curantur.*"

HAVE FISH A MEMORY?

THIS question is being studied by Prof. Ludwig Edinger, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who has sent to scientific journals a request couched in the following language:

"Have fish a memory? A request for information. There is a general opinion that fish have some sort of memory, that they can recognize people, know how to find or to avoid places where they have made formerly some experiences, that fish which have once escaped the rod know the bait, etc. It is highly desirable that all experience of this kind should be collected in the interest of comparative psychology. The reason is that till now we believed the function of memory to depend on the action of the brain cortex. All experience in man and in the higher animals has led to that conclusion. During the last years it has been proved that fish have no brain cortex at all. They are the only existing vertebrates without a brain cortex. Now if we could prove beyond the possibility of doubt that fish really have a memory, that they gain experience and can make use of it, then we shall have to give up the till now general opinion that memory has its seat in the brain cortex. Therefore it is extremely important to have an entirely new set of experiences."

Professor Edinger is anxious to hear what anglers and naturalists may have to say on the subject, and requests all who have anything to say about it to communicate with him at 20 Gartnerweg, Frankfurt-am-Main, remembering that the most trivial circumstance may be of value in his investigation. The following comment is made on the Professor's request by *The Lancet* (London, January 23):

"Here is a splendid chance for anglers to tell their pet tales and to throw light on this interesting question. Many incidents which commonly occur to anglers would decidedly go against the theory that fish have memories. Thus, a fish which has had a fly broken in his mouth will often immediately take another, and on being captured the broken one may be found still sticking in his mouth, and then it is well known to fishermen that a pike which escapes while it is being played will often again ferociously seize the bait if it be at once temptingly offered him. Such well-known facts as these do not at first sight point to any highly developed powers of reasoning in the fish, but before drawing any conclusions from them, another factor—that of sensibility—must also be taken into consideration. It is highly probable that a fish hooked with a small fly-hook in a gristly part of the jaw feels little or no pain, and therefore if the hook immediately breaks, the fish possibly looks upon it as a very slight inconvenience which in no wise need hinder him from continuing his meal. A fish's brain is a very small mass compared with the weight of the body, and is also small in comparison to the spinal cord. We have no doubt that Professor Edinger will receive many interesting communications from people who are in the habit of studying the habits of fish carefully, and it is to be hoped that some reliable conclusions will be drawn from them."

THE EFFORT OF A LEAP.

ONE would conclude, to look at the face of the accompanying figure, that it was the picture of an old man. We are assured, however, by Dr. A. Fournier (*La Nature*, December 26) that it is that of a fifteen-year-old boy, and that the same expression is assumed by every one who makes the effort that is necessary in a leap. Says Dr. Fournier:

"The effort provokes a contraction of the whole frame; the trunk and the limbs, at the moment of the leap, form a rigid and curved body.

"The photograph represents a very high leap at the moment when the impulse is given; it shows the body in full effort and in entire contraction. We may imagine the violence of the effort by observing the countenance of the young lad (fifteen years); the nose, the lips, the eyebrows, the pupils, the forehead, the neck, all are violently contracted. The effect is the more accentuated in that the energy of the effort has congested the face.

"One would say, to see this figure, that the leaper had suddenly felt great pain and that he was about to burst into tears.

"This photograph . . . is interesting, as giving the contracted appearance of a leaper at the precise moment of the effort of his leap.

"It is certain that in this manner a series of effects that would be at once surprising and instructive might be obtained with the aid of photography."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



CONTRACTION OF THE FACE DURING A LEAP.

THE ALLEGED NEW ELEMENT.

THE reported discovery of a new chemical element, to which the discoverer had given the name of "lucium," has already been briefly mentioned in these columns. The news that the element had been patented by the discoverer and that its salts were to be used for a purpose whose commercial value depended entirely on the fact that the substance was a new element, was not calculated to inspire confidence in the discovery. The elementary character of the substance has not been confirmed. On the contrary, Crookes, the English chemist, believes it to be a compound of yttrium, a previously known element. We quote from *The National Druggist* (February):

"[Mr. Crookes] having obtained solution of 'lucium nitrate' besides a quantity of precipitated lucium oxalate from the patentee, subjected them to a preliminary examination with a hand spectroscope, with the result that the presence, in small quantities, of both didymium and erbium was indicated. Moreover, both the oxalate and the solution, on ignition, yielded a cream-colored earth.

"The phosphorescent spectrum of yttrium was also exhibited, when tests for radiant matter of this and the original earth were instituted; in addition, photographs of 'lucium's' ultra-violet spectrum showed a close resemblance to that of the former element; six lines only were not accounted for.

"Four of these, which were very faint, were due to platinum or air, the fifth to a trace of zirconium, and the sixth was coincident to a strong line in the ytterbium spectrum.

"These two spectrum analyses having afforded strong indication that 'lucium' was merely yttrium in combination with other substances, Mr. Crookes resorted to chemical examination, and was confirmed in this view.

"The discrepancy between the atomic weight of yttrium, 89, and that of the alleged element lucium, 104, is accounted for by the presence of erbium and didymium."

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD IN INDIA.

THE transmutation of metals, long sought by medieval alchemists, and now asserted, in these later days, to have been accomplished by an American chemist, is a matter of daily practise among the fakirs of India, if we may trust their own claims; and, indeed, M. Hector L  veill   assures us in *Cosmos* (October 24) that he has witnessed the process with his own eyes; that is, he has seen the fakirs make an alloy that looks like gold and answers some of the simpler tests, altho, he prudently remarks, it has not the same chemical qualities. He gives us some of the receipts used, and by following them any of the amateur chemists among our readers may verify his words with reasonable ease, for it is to be presumed that the herbs and vegetable juices enumerated are not necessary ingredients, and the lack of them need not deter the American experimenter. Says M. L  veill  :

"For a long time, in India, the apparent transmutation of tin, zinc, copper, and mercury into precious metals has been practised. We have seen there with our own eyes a metal like gold issuing from the crucible of the Indian alchemists—a metal that could not be told from real gold by means of the touchstone. We may say, however, that in old India, as well as in young America, they have not yet succeeded in giving to the metal thus obtained the chemical properties of gold. On this point they are not more advanced in the one country than in the other, and the problem seems to us not to be near solution. The metal obtained can, in fact, be decomposed into its constituent elements. Nevertheless it may be interesting to present to public notice the Indian alchemists and to describe their methods."

These alchemists, M. L  veill   goes on to tell us, are always either fakirs or sannyassis (penitents). The latter are remarkable people, accustomed from youth to eat poisons, drink mercury, and resist heat and cold. They live in the mountains and the woods, and are regarded as sacred. Says the writer:

"Around these personages many legends have sprung up. The people assert that they never come into a city except by divine inspiration, in order to cure illness and to enrich certain persons. There is a belief among the Hindus, very widespread, but purely fabulous, that they disappear at certain hours to rejoin the *cittars*, divine naturalists of the early ages of India, who, according to Hindu tradition, meet with their divinity, Hari Ishari, on the summits of the Himalayas, to learn the secrets of nature.

"The following is the method employed by these Indian alchemists to make their gold. We give literally, conforming to the weights and measures in use in India, the list of substances necessary for this delicate operation.

"These are, according to our documents:

"Sulfur of Nelli-Ka   (*Phyllanthus lemblica*), 24 rupees' weight [7 ounces].

"White seeds of *Abra precatorius*, 9 rupees' weight [2½ ounces].

"One whole garlic.

"Cinnabar, 6 rupees' weight [2 ounces].

"English orpiment, 6 rupees' weight.

"Sal ammoniac, 6 rupees' weight.

"These are powdered separately, and then a paste is made of the whole, with three quarts of 'paddy' made of the milky juice of *Asclepias gigantea*. The whole is ground up with this milk.

"Then little hard balls are made of the mixture, and finally two *sattis* are taken, of fine, hard earthenware, of such size that the material to be distilled occupies only one third or one fourth of the vessel. On the lower vessel another *satti* is soldered with potter's earth, after an opening has been made in the end of this second vase.

"Over this hole is fitted a bottle whose end is pierced, and it is carefully sealed to the vase.

"Into the lower vase are put the little balls described above, and the whole is then sealed up.

"The powder, when vaporized, rises along the sides of the bottle and condenses around the hole. It is collected with a feather. Then zinc is taken; for each rupee's weight of zinc is allowed a quantity of the powder as large as two or three rice grains. The zinc and the powder are wrapped up together in a bit of paper or linen or a leaf. The whole is put into a crucible, which is then sealed with a paste composed of one part of cow-dung, one of charcoal, and one of potter's earth. This is placed on a fire of wood-charcoal and heated white hot, after which it is allowed to cool.

"Open the crucible—you are a rich man!"

A similar formula, we are told, suffices for the manufacture of silver. The Hindu alchemists, it will be seen, do not preserve the same secrecy as those in more civilized lands, and freely give us all the opportunity of becoming wealthy.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CAN WE GET RID OF FOG?

PROF. ALEXANDER McADIE gives strong reasons in *The North American Review* for a belief that this question may be answered in the affirmative. After reminding us that the persistent fogs that occur in cities are apt to be due to the presence of dust or smoke particles, which serve as nuclei of condensation for the water-drops, he quotes the following methods proposed by Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool, for removing dust from air:

"1. Filtration through cotton wool and glycerin.

"2. Allowing the air to settle.

"3. Condensing the vapor in the air several times.

"4. By keeping a hot body in the air for some time. This is what Tyndall calls 'calcining' the air.

"5. Discharging electricity into the air from a point."

He remarks regarding these propositions:

"The last-named process is the one most effective and in our judgment one containing great possibilities when applied to fog dissipation. If we discharge electricity into dusty air we can remove the dust from the air, and removing the dust means control of fog. The writer has shown in public how wonderfully rapid and effective electrical discharges of very high potential are in scattering smoke and clarifying dust-laden atmospheres. Much might be said of certain experiments, but for the present we will use Lodge's words to describe some of the curious effects of a brush discharge in dusty air, inasmuch as the experiments were original with him.

"A bell-jar of illuminated magnesium smoke was connected with one pole of a Vose machine. A potential able to give quarter-inch or even tenth-inch spark is ample and better than a higher one. The smoke particles very quickly aggregate into long filaments, which point along the lines of force, and which drop by their own weight when the electrification is removed. A higher potential tears them asunder and drives them against the sides of the jar. A knob polarizes the particles as well as a point, but does not clear the air of them so soon. If the bell-jar be filled with steam, electrification rapidly aggregates the particles or globules into Scotch mist and fine rain."

"Dr. Lodge goes on to show how a small cellar may be cleared of thick turpentine smoke by a point discharge. There can be no doubt that air is speedily cleansed of its solid particles by a continued electrical discharge. Many practical applications of the principle suggest themselves, such as purifying the air of smoking-rooms, theater galleries, and disinfecting the air of hospital wards. In fog dissipation the problem is simply an increase in the size of the dust nuclei of condensation, under gentle electrification until these settle, or, under powerful electrification, to cause a rapid scattering and deposition of the electrified drops."

At the time of Dr. Lodge's Montreal lecture, in which he made the propositions quoted above, that is, about ten years ago, they were regarded as scarcely practical, but Professor McAdie now

points out that conditions have greatly altered since that time, and in a direction that promises well for the success of a trial of the method on a large scale. He says:

"Less than ten years have passed since the suggestion was thus casually made of the possibility of fog dissipation, and in that time great changes have been made in electrical apparatus. All ships and steamboats of any size are now provided with dynamos, and the generation of a high potential current is a very easy matter. The insulation properties of various materials, such as mica and quartz, which were not in use ten years ago, make them available for use with high potentials. It is a comparatively easy and inexpensive matter by means of proper transformers in series to run up to a potential of forty or fifty thousand volts. Then with a suitable arrangement of terminals a network of fiery discharges might be made to stream out into the fog either from the mastheads or from suitable poles, and the electrification of the air be thus widely effected. Within a reasonable distance such discharges would certainly dissipate the fog and clarify the air."

In view of these facts, asks Professor McAdie, are we not criminally negligent in failing to give Lodge's method a trial, and so endeavoring to abate the fog nuisance—one of the most serious of our climate in its effects on commerce and on the comforts of daily life?

HOW TO AVOID MEDICAL MISTAKES.

IN a leading editorial on "The Doctor's Mistakes," *The Medical Record*, January 2, counsels the physician to avoid them in somewhat the same way that the ancient oracles used to avoid being wrong—namely, by extreme caution in prediction. While no one can blame a medical mentor for deprecating rash prophecy, still there are some expressions in this particular article that a harsh critic might interpret as advice to the ignorant practitioner to take refuge in ambiguous and misleading phrases. Says *The Record*:

"In all our relations with our patients, it is the safer and better rule to be more than cautious in our temptations to think aloud in their presence. A discreet general guards his line of possible retreat with as much care as that of attack, concluding that while it is quite bad enough to be defeated, it is still worse to be hopelessly bagged by the enemy. The older practitioner need not be told that the practise of his art is constantly beset by startling surprises. Patients not only get well who should die, but many die without ostensible scientific reasons. To reconcile these constantly recurring experiences makes him an ever-ready trimmer to circumstances and an adept diplomatist with shifting fortune. While apparently knowing everything, he finds it eminently fitting his actual position to know little and say less. The loophole of expediency is as essential to him as are his advice and prescription to his patient. He learns to be astonished at nothing and always on the lookout for the unexpected. A sudden death is always explained with greater plausibility by the man who never declares his positive prognosis than by the one who has previously committed himself to its impossibility. So also with a doubtful diagnosis. It is always wiser to wait and see the eruption than on general reasoning to promise its appearance, to be sure that pus is present before risking a dry tap. The qualifying 'if' comes in everywhere and every time. If the patient does not die, he may live; if pus is not present, the signs are simply misleading; if the case is not one of measles, the clinical history is wrong and the patient has not been exposed; if it is not diphtheria, the bacteriological examination is at fault; if the wound does not heal, the sutures were not thoroughly aseptic. When nothing is promised, nothing is expected. We must balance one condition by the other, and the more evenly we do this the less often will the physician be charged with what he can not reasonably help. A guarded mouth never needs to explain why the foot dropped in."

"Every Man His Own Physician."—A recent humorous paragraph represents a physician as making great haste to the house of a patient, whither he has just been summoned because of an accident. "I know there is a book in the house on

'First Aid to the Injured,'" he explains, "and I want to get there before they can use it." The same distrust of the medical and surgical powers of the ordinary layman, without medical training, is expressed in more serious terms by *Merck's Report* (New York, January 15), which, in a leading editorial, gives some striking instances of the inability of some people to deal with drugs. One of the pharmacist's most serious duties, it declares, is to guard the public against the consequences of its own ignorance in this respect. It says:

"Experience has shown that it is never safe to sell a potent remedy to any person until some evidence has been given going to show that he knows what the article is he is calling for and how to use it. Men who in the ordinary walks of life seem quite intelligent will order from the druggist, on the recommendation of newspapers, personal friends, or even casual acquaintances, dangerous remedies, and either guess at the dose or accept the statements of the parties who have advised them.

"It is no uncommon thing for one friend to tell another to use carbolic acid on an ulcer or sore, and for the advised party to come to the druggist for ten cents' worth of pure carbolic acid, emphasizing the word 'pure.' On inquiry it is discovered that he intends using the pure carbolic acid as a direct application, wholly unaware of its powerful caustic character. Learning that arsenic improved the complexion, a young woman in Brooklyn not long ago got some of it and took a dose that proved fatal. It is an almost every-day occurrence for people to ask the druggist for five or ten cents' worth of 'potash.' So common, indeed has it become that druggists generally assume that chlorate of potassium is the article wanted. Sometimes this assumption proves an error, and those wanting to soften hard water, clean out a sewer-pipe, or make soap, blame the druggist if he, without asking what they intend to use it for, gives them the chlorate. Many of the blunders that the public are kept from making by the vigilant care of pharmacists would be amusing if they did not border so closely on the tragic as to be alarming."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A MANCHESTER photographer," says *The American Journal of Photography*, "relates that he recently took a photograph of a child who was apparently in good health and had a clear skin. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye. It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox."

"CONSUL MATTHEWS," says *The Electrical Age*, "writes to the Department of State from Para that the Brazilian Government is having a hard time in trying to operate the new cable to Manaus. The cable, costing about \$1,000,000, was guaranteed by the company for thirty days. On the thirty-first day it failed, and no message has been sent over it since last February. It is hoped to have it in working order by the end of the year. Engineers now assert that a cable up the Amazon can not be made a success on account of the current and many obstructions in the river bed. The cable is of Siemens make, and one of the best ever laid, but the conditions are said to be worse than those encountered even by cables in the busy Hudson River."

"PROFESSOR SCHMIEDEBERG of Strasburg lately made a very interesting experiment," says *The National Druggist*, "which not only conclusively demonstrates the existence of an iron-hunger in animals, but also indicates disastrous results in the event of the craving remaining unsatisfied. A strong, frolicsome dog, that had suffered the loss of a small quantity of blood only, was fed for a period on pure milk, and little by little became so weak that all evidence of spirit vanished, and, refusing further nourishment, became so thin and weak that his limbs refused to support his body. Just as he seemed on the point of death, a gram of ferratin was added to his daily allowance of milk; when, instead of refusing as heretofore, he devoured it ravenously, and in the space of two weeks recovered his normal health and strength."

MUCH has appeared in some of the daily papers about a rotary steam-engine invented by Grant Brambel, of Sleepy Eye, Minn. It has been asserted that it is to revolutionize manufacturing, and that it has been bought by a British syndicate for a fabulous sum. *The Railway Review*, summarizing an authoritative opinion from *The American Machinist*, says of this engine that, according to the specifications of the patent, it is "far from the best and not far from the worst of existing rotary engines. It is demonstrable from the patent drawing that the steam will not turn the engine over except when started from one or two special points of the revolution, and if it could not be got to run, it would do little more than that; and whatever the volume or pressure of steam used, little power could be developed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN THE CHURCH OF GERMANY.

THE signs of a reaction against radicalism in the German church have been detected by close observers in recent times and noted in these columns. The extent of this new movement is described in the *Evangelische Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* of Leipsic, the ablest representative of the conservative and confessional standpoint among the church papers of Germany. In No. 2 this influential journal contains a significant article entitled "*Vexilla regis prodeunt!*" (The standards of the King are advancing!), of which we here reproduce the substance:

At the opening of the present year we have reasons to look hopefully into the future. In more than one place we see the beginnings of new and better times. The liberal theologians no longer present a solid, closed phalanx, as was formerly the case. The "*Protestantenverein*," once such a powerful organization of liberal theologians and churches, has been hurled to the ground, and its phalanx has become an object of ridicule. In reality even "Ritschlianism," the newer school of neological theology, exists only in name as yet. The masses that formerly crowded around the great teacher Ritschl, and swore by his words, no longer exist. Some have turned to the right and have become more positive and evangelical in their teachings, and in fact are beginning to be ashamed of being called pupils of Ritschl; while others have gone to the left and already consider "the last of the church fathers," as Harnack calls Ritschl, as too old-fogyish and are searching for a more thorough radicalism. Even their influential organ, the *Christliche Welt*, is no longer the power that it was. The recent convention of its friends at Erfurt showed that there exists a deep chasm between the representatives of various types and kinds of liberal theology, and that these people are united only in their opposition to conservative teachings. How a rupture can be avoided in the ranks of the liberal hosts who differ so decidedly in principle is hard to see. Nor is the new "National Social" party attracting any great number of adherents. Its two journals, the *Hiele* and the *Zeit*, are both financially embarrassed. In other words, the liberal and liberalizing forces within the German church have in recent months lost considerable ground, and the beginning of the end seems to be at hand. On the other hand, the defense of the old faith has grown internally and externally. Altho among the University men there have been very few who have undertaken to defend the olden views of the church with reference to the divine character of the Scriptures, the rank and file of the pastors have boldly come to the front in this good work, and the anti-critical biblical literature is now greater than it has been for many years. To counteract the influence of neological teachings by the University professors of theology, courses of lectures and special schools in the interests of the old truth have been successfully carried on in a number of places, and will as long as needs demand be continued. One thing at least has been achieved in this way, namely, to rob the so-called infallible "scientific" theology of its halo, and to show that a theology can be "scientific" and at the same time evangelical. Then in another direction, too, positive thought has made itself felt to a noteworthy degree. In nearly all the provincial synods of Prussia the so-called "Professor question," *i.e.*, the teachings of the University professors contrary to the confessions of the church, was up for discussion, and in each case the representatives of the church decided more or less sharply against the liberalizing tendencies current at the universities. The Bavarian consistory went so far as to declare that this was not a struggle between two schools of theology, both of which were equally entitled to recognition, but between faith and unfaith.

It was high time that something should be done. Christ was being again crucified by those who should be His defenders. But recent events have shown that in Germany the Protestant church is at heart thoroughly evangelical and loves its Bible above everything else. Indeed, all signs indicate that the church is preparing for a new triumphal march. *Vexilla regis prodeunt!*

These statements receive a singular corroboration from an unexpected source, namely, the *Chronik* of Leipsic, itself an ex-

ponent of liberal theology. In No. 2 it furnishes statistics of the theological faculties at the nine Prussian universities, from which it appears that the conservatives are much stronger numerically than the liberals. In the old Prussian provinces there are 16 liberal and 26 conservative theologians in the University faculty, and in the newer provinces 8 liberals and 9 conservatives. In the last two years fully twice as many conservatives as liberals were appointed, showing where the sympathies of the Government are.

THE BABYLONIAN STORY OF THE FLOOD.

PROF. PAUL HAUPT, of Johns Hopkins University, has been for some time engaged in translating the tablets found many years ago amid the ruins of Nineveh, which tell about the Flood. The *New York Journal* (February 7) gives the result of his efforts, and accompanies this with a brief but inaccurate story of the discovery of the tablets. Inquiry made by us of Professor Haupt brings the information that the translation as published is correct, and the following facts concerning the inscriptions are given us by Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward. The first portion of the narrative was discovered twenty-five years ago by George Smith, of the British Museum, among the fragments of tablets of Assurbanipal, King of Nineveh, which had been brought to the Museum from the ruins of the king's palace. When the inscriptions were translated they created great excitement, and Mr. Smith was despatched to Koyunjik (Nineveh) by the *London Telegraph* to recover other fragments, in which attempt he was successful. This was twenty years ago. The inscriptions have been published often, but never before with such completeness of collaboration as in the present form by Professor Haupt. These tablets are copies made for King Assurbanipal six hundred years before Christ, but it is generally believed by scholars, from internal evidence, that the story goes back beyond the time of Moses and probably much beyond it.

Here is the translation made by Professor Haupt:

1. Gilgames spoke to him, to Par-Napistim, the translated.
2. I see thee (with wonder), O Par-Napistim.
3. Thine appearance is unchanged, like me art thou;
4. Yes, thou art indeed unchanged, like me art thou.
5. Altho thou art cut off from life while I must (still) fight the battle
6. Against that which no longer rests upon thy shoulders.
7. Tell me, how camest thou (here), in the council of the gods to find (everlasting) life.
8. Then said Par-Napistim to Gilgames,
9. To thee, Gilgames, shall I disclose the secret.
10. Of my translation to the gods, also shall I tell thee.
11. Thou knowest the city Suripak,
12. Which lieth on the banks of the Euphrates.
13. This city was old (sinful). Hence, to the gods,
14. Came the thought to bring a flood, the great gods
15. Were assembled: their father, the god Anu,
16. Their adviser, the grim god Bel.
17. Their Destroying-Angel, the god Adav;
18. Their leader, the god Ennugi.
19. The Lord of inscrutable wisdom sat by them but (on the watch)
20. And he made known the plan to the reed-huts.
21. Reed-huts! Reed-huts! Stone-houses, stone-houses!
22. Reed-huts, hear! Stone-houses, hearken!
23. Suripakit, son of Ubaratutu!
24. Make a house, build a ship!
25. Leave your possessions, try (to save) your life.
26. Leave your belongings, save your life!
27. Take up into the ship seed of life of every kind.
28. The ship which you are to build,
29. Let its lines be long,
30. And its breadth and depth equal.
31. On the sea let it float.
32. When I heard this I said to the god Ea: My Lord!
33. Thy command, O Lord, which thou hast just given

34. Shall I obey and follow,
 35. [But] what shall I say to the city, to the people and the chiefs.
 36. The god Ea opened his mouth and said—
 37. Spoke to me, his servant:
 38. Thus shalt thou speak to them:
 39. Bel has banished me and hates me,
 40. Therefore I can not stay in your city
 41. On Bel's earth can I not remain.
 42. To the sea shall I go, to remain with my Lord Ea.
 43. Upon you however a flood will pour down;
 44. Man, birds, beast will die; the fish
 45. common.
 46. When the sun brings about the time, then will the ruler of the hurricane
 47. Rain destruction down upon you at evening.
 48. When [the first appearance of sunrise] is seen—
 49. . . . 50. . . . 51. . . . 52. . . . 53.
 54. fruits of the earth
 55. walls
 56. Powerful (?) The needed plane at hand.
 57. On the 5th day I began to join the hulk together.
 58. Its sides were 120 cubits high on the outside.
 59. And likewise 120 cubits was the breadth of its decks.
 60. I joined its bow and fastened it tight (the whole ship).
 61. Then I built 6 decks in it.
 62. Thus I divided it into 7 stories.
 63. The interior (of each of the 7 stories) I divided into 9 apartments.
 64. Water-pegs (in all the joints) did I drive in all over,
 65. I sought out a mast and provided the needed fittings
 66. 6 sar of pitch I used to caulk it.
 67. 3 sar of naphtha (I took) on board.
 68. While the people, who bore the ship's sussul, brought 3 sar of oil.
 69. I kept one sar of oil which was needed for the offering.
 70. 2 sars of oil did the pilot set aside.
 71. For I slaughtered oxen.
 72. I killed daily.
 73. Jars with sesame, oil, and wine.
 74. Large casks like the water of a river.
 75. A feast as on New Year's day.
 76. consecrated oil my hand laid.
 77. the ship was completed.
 78. The of the ship was brought up and in,
 79. The weather sides of the ship sank $\frac{2}{3}$ in the water.
 80. With all that I possessed I loaded it,
 81. With all the silver that I had I loaded it,
 82. With all the gold that I had I loaded it.
 83. Also every living thing of every kind, that I had,
 84. I took on board my whole family and my servants,
 85. Cattle of the meadows, beasts of the field and artisans, all these I took aboard.
 86. When the sun brings the appointed time,
 87. That the ruler of the whirlwind should send the destructive rain,
 88. Then go aboard and close the door after you.
 89. When this time came,
 90. That the ruler of the whirlwind should send a heavy rain at evening,
 91. Then I looked upon the earth,
 92. But I was afraid to look at the earth.
 93. I went aboard the ship and closed the door after me,
 94. To the captain of the ship, Puzur-Sadurabu, the pilot,
 95. I turned over the great house with all its cargo.
 96. When the first rays of sunrise appeared,
 97. The dark clouds rose on the horizon.
 98. In which Ramman lets his thunder crash,
 99. While Nebo and the "King" go before.
 100. And the Destroying-Angel strode over mountain and valley.
 101. Uragal let loose the elements,
 102. Adar passed scattering wo.
 103. The Annunak bear torches,
 104. By whose sheen they light the earth.
 105. Altho Ramman's whirling dust-cloud rises to heaven
 106. And all light is changed to darkness.
 107. of the land [crash] like an earthen vessel.

108. The first day of the storm
 109. Raging stormed the hand
 110. As in battle they descend upon man
 111. Brother regards not brother,
 112. Men trouble not about one another; (even) in heaven
 113. The gods fear the flood,
 114. They escape to the (highest) heaven of Anu.
 115. The gods crouch like dogs, cower behind heaven's lattices.
 116. Istar cries like a woman in travail.
 117. The sublime goddess cries with a loud voice.
 118. Thus is then the old world (again) made mire,
 119. Because I, in the council of the gods, have sworn evil to it,
 120. Because I, in the council of the gods, have sworn evil to it.
 121. The exterminating war against mankind have I sworn.
 122. But I will reestablish my mankind.
 123. Even if now they fill the sea like chaff,
 124. Then the gods wept with her on account of the Spirits of the Deep.
 125. The gods were prostrated, sat there wailing with wo.
 126. Their lips were pressed tight together, all were paralyzed.
 127. Six days and nights
 128. Wind, wave, and storm raged over the earth.
 129. At the coming of the seventh day, however, the storm was laid (and) the flood, which at battle
 130. Had waged like a war-lord,
 131. The sea became still, hurricane and flood ceased
 133. As I looked at the world, I wept aloud.
 134. For all men were again become mire.
 135. The damned-up fields and marshes were become as one.
 136. I opened a window, and, as the light of day fell on my face,
 137. My knees bent under me, I had to sit down and weep.
 138. Over my face flowed the tears.
 139. I looked in every direction, except at the sea;
 140. But after twice twelve hours, an island arose,
 141. The ship was held by Mount Nizir.
 142. The mount, Mount Nizir, held the ship fast, and let it not move.
 143. The first and the second day Mount Nizir held, etc.
 144. Also the third and fourth day Mount Nizir held, etc.
 145. Likewise the fifth and sixth day, Mount Nizir held, etc.
 146. When the seventh day broke,
 147. I took a dove out and let it loose.
 148. The dove flew hither and thither.
 149. But as no resting-place was there, it returned.
 150. Then I took a swallow, and let it loose.
 151. The swallow flew hither and thither,
 152. But as there was no resting-place, it returned.
 153. Then I took a raven, and let it loose.
 154. The raven flew away and saw the decrease of the waters.
 155. Ate, while he croaked, wading in the mire, but returned no more.
 156. Then I loosed all to the four winds. There I brought an offering.
 157. I prepared an oblation on the summit of the mountain.
 158. Full seven jars for libation I ranged in order;
 159. In their bowls I placed calamus, cedarwood, and incense.
 160. The gods smelled the savor,
 161. The gods smelled the sweet savor.
 162. The gods gathered like flies about the offering.
 163. When then the sublime goddess came down
 164. She seized the precious jewel which Anu had made according to her desire.
 165. Ye gods here, by the beauty of my neck, never will I forget!
 166. Of this day shall I be mindful, never shall I forget it.
 167. The gods may come to the oblation.
 168. But Bel must not come to the oblation.
 169. Because he rashly caused the flood,
 170. And delivered up my human beings to annihilation.
 171. When the God Bel came thither,
 172. And saw the ship, then Bel grew furious,
 173. Full of anger was he against the gods and the Igigh
 174. By whom the living beings had escaped,
 175. No man shall remain alive at the destruction!
 176. Then the God Adar opened his mouth and spoke.
 177. Spoke to grim Bel.
 178. No one save Ea could do such a thing,

179. Ea knows all the arts.
 180. Then Ea opened his mouth and said.
 181. He spoke to grim Bel:
 182. Thou art the grim leader of the gods.
 183. How could'st thou be so rash as to cause a flood?
 184. Let the sinner bear (the consequences) of his own sins,
 185. The evil-doer bear (the consequences) of his misdeeds,
 186. But have some foresight, that not (all) be destroyed, be gracious that not (all) be annihilated.

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN HAWAII.

THE Hawaiian Islands have more than once been used as an illustration of the fact that Protestant missionaries are as well able to organize a government as the priests of Rome. The work of the American missionary who devoted his life to the well-being of the Sandwich Islanders compares well with that of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay. Some visitors of Honolulu are nevertheless inclined to think that the Hawaiian hierarchy follows in the footsteps of its South American prototype in drawing the reins too tight. The correspondent of *The Free Press*, Singapore, writes on this subject to his paper as follows:

"Sneers at missionary enterprise are frequent and they are cheap. They usually fail in their intentions, owing to their being shot out either in malice or in ignorance, and in the case of the Sandwich Islands there is no doubt whatever that Hawaii owes her present position in the world, her civilization, and her prosperity to the labors of the early missionaries. Nobody denies this, not even those in the islands who are the most bitter and hostile critics of the present missionary policy there. When one remembers that fifty years ago the islands were inhabited by wild and naked savages, slaves to a most degrading superstition and to most revolting habits, and when one looks at them now, clothed and in their right mind, taking their place among progressive nations, one is moved to congratulate the missionaries on their undeniable success.

"The danger, however, is now that they make too much of their success, and endeavor to drive where they should lead. That is the complaint of the lay element in Honolulu against the present missionaries, who still have predominating influence in the affairs of the Republic. They are drawing the strings too tight, they are emulating the puritanical tyranny of the Commonwealth in England and of Calvin in Geneva. The result is bound to be disastrous, and disastrous most of all to the cause they are anxious to serve. As an illustration, let me repeat part of a conversation with a Honolulu citizen. He asked me for information on some local point. I confessed myself a stranger. 'And how do you like being in heaven?' he asked. 'We call this place heaven, because it's chockful of missionaries—yes, sir, it's a happy place. The man with the longest face gets on best. It's church in the morning, church at noon, and church at night,' he continued. 'Always church, and no amusements. Only church and the saloon. But if you go to the saloon, they won't have you in the church, and if you go to the church, they won't have you—well, I guess they'll take you in the saloon, wherever you come from. The saloon is freer than the church in this place, for all we have so much of it. The holy terror prevails in this land.'

"Hearing so much about the missionaries, I went to service on Sunday. The preacher gave his hearers a bright, if somewhat old-fashioned, sermon. But his prayers struck me as closely resembling the language of an office-seeker addressing a president with prize positions in his gift."

ARE UNITARIANS CHRISTIANS?

IT is the opinion of *The Living Church*, expressed in a recent editorial, that the Unitarian Church is not properly speaking a Christian body and ought not to be called such. It is more correct to speak of the Unitarians of the present day as theists or deists. To do otherwise, it says, is to cast a broad mantle of charity over a religious body "which repudiates the fundamentals of New-Testament teaching." *The Christian Register*, the

Unitarian paper of Boston, quotes these utterances from its Episcopalian contemporary, and proceeds to argue that the Unitarian Church ought not to be read out of the Christian denomination. Among other things it says:

"If Christianity is to be defined on the basis of dogma, then the right of Unitarians to the Christian name will depend upon what dogmas we regard as essential to Christianity. This view has changed from age to age. If the question is to be decided by the doctrines held by Jesus Himself, as reported in the gospels, then no Christians would have a better right to call themselves Christians than those who 'accept the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man—the declaration of the last National Unitarian Conference of 1894. If the matter is to be decided by the doctrines of the Apostolic church and the church fathers when Trinitarianism began to be developed and the deification of Jesus took place, Unitarians would have little right to the name Christian except as it stood for an earlier purity of faith, which later controversy displaced.

"If we come down to the Calvinism of the Reformation, to the Westminster Confession, or to the Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, and use them as the test of Christianity, it is manifest that Unitarians would have very little chance, as well as very little desire, to be included under the reproach of accepting that form of Christianity. . . . Against such doctrines as these Unitarians could only set the simpler faith of the early Christians, the purer theism of Jesus, their belief in the two great commandments, the humanity of Jesus and their larger conception of the incarnation. But, when it comes to deciding who are Christians on the basis of dogma, the church itself has never been able to come to any agreement. Catholics are doubtful about Protestants, and Protestants about Catholics; and Episcopalians do not recognize the ordination of ministers of Protestant denominations. In this age of the world there is no pope, council, or church of any kind with any authority to decide what Christianity is. If it is simply a question of majority, then we must all surrender to the superior numbers of the Roman Catholic Church, and *The Living Church* must give up its heresies and fall in line."

METHODS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING.

PERSONS who have any "definite suggestions to make" in regard to changes or improvements in the International series of Sunday-school lessons are invited to meet with the Lesson Committee in Philadelphia on March 17, when an opportunity will be given them to be heard. Suggestions which can not be sent in person may be submitted in writing. This invitation will doubtless meet with a large, generous, and varied response. This much may be conjectured at least from the criticisms which have been passed upon the International Lessons in recent days, and the large number of suggestions for improvement which have been made in the columns of the magazines and religious papers. An article severely condemning some features of the International system was contributed to the January *Review of Reviews* by Dr. Walter C. Hervey, president of the Teachers' College, New York, and such religious papers as *The Watchman* of Boston and *The Christian Work* of New York have been pointing out what they consider to be very serious defects in the prevailing system. More recently *The Independent* has published a symposium on the subject of Sabbath-school instruction, in which opinions of various kinds are presented. A leading contributor to this symposium is Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D., a well-known Sunday-school teacher and writer, and a member of the International Lesson committee. Dr. Schauffler defends the International system, as a whole, while he points out some ways in which it may be greatly improved. He dwells first upon the many advantages gained by the new system over the old, which it superseded twenty-five years ago. As to one criticism often urged against it, Dr. Schauffler says:

"It is asserted that the International system adopts the 'hop,

skip, and jump' method. Granted. What else could it do if it is to cover the books of the Old and New Testaments in six years? This is an evil; but to some of us it is not as great an evil as that from which we were delivered in 1872, which resulted in the study of parts of the Bible to the utter exclusion of many other parts. Practically, under the old system many scholars knew absolutely nothing of the major part of the Old Testament; they had confined their study to the gospels and the Acts. It was to counteract this real evil that the principle was adopted of trying to cover the whole Bible as well as possible, the promoters of the principle knowing as well as any of their critics that they could not do it perfectly. But they thought—and that, too, rightly—that 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' and that of the two evils the newer was the less."

Among the suggestions for improvement which Dr. Schauffler makes, one relates to temperance lessons, now obligatory once a quarter. He thinks the number of these lessons ought to be left to the discretion of the lesson committee. He would also have a separate course for the primary scholars, confined to the Gospels and the Acts; he would have the selections from the Prophets and the Epistles "come in chronological sequence with the historical parts of the Word, and he would have more care exercised in the choice of golden texts." As a final suggestion Dr. Schauffler says:

"For the best results in our schools there must be regular teachers' meetings for the weekly study of the lesson. Until this is reached there will always be much poor teaching. To this end the ministers must take charge of this meeting in most communities, for they are the natural leaders in work of this kind. Laymen are few who are competent for this work, and unless the ministers do it, it will be left undone, to the great injury of the most important part of the work of any church. For what more important work is there than that which pertains to the conversion and the upbuilding of the rising generation? Absolutely none."

Following Dr. Schauffler's article is one by Prof. D. K. Kiehle, LL.D., of the University of Minnesota, on "How shall Christian Education be Conducted?" in which a strong plea is presented for a more thorough and systematic study of the Bible and of subjects relating to Christian history and doctrine. In answering the question as to what is to be the end of religious instruction, and what the test by which the success of efforts in this direction may be measured, Professor Kiehle says:

"First. It should establish in the heart and thought of the child the most vivid and perfect idea of the life and spirit of Jesus, as expressed in His words and acts.

"Second. It should acquaint him with the orderly and rational development of religious life as seen in the history, biographies, and institutions of the church."

Professor Kiehle also outlines a plan of religious instruction for persons of various ages, from the primary grades up, the plan including instruction for older scholars in the history of the church, the growth of missions and the history of particular denominations in ecclesiastical, doctrinal, and spiritual life.

The next contributor to the symposium is Erastus Blakeslee, D.D., the author of what is now known as the Bible Union course of study. Dr. Blakeslee proceeds to outline some of the principles which he thinks ought to be embodied in Bible study. Some of these points may be thus briefly stated:

The material selected for the lessons should be adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils. This obvious principle is universally applied except in Sunday-school work.

Sunday-school lessons should be so constructed as to require and reward study. They should not minister to sloth and indolence. Biblical knowledge must be acquired in the same way as other knowledge.

The Bible must be restored to the Sunday-school. It should be in the hands of every pupil, not because of the importunity of superintendents and teachers to bring Bibles to the school, but because the lessons are constructed in such a way as to require

its constant use. This is the simple and straightforward way to accomplish this much-desired end.

Following all these, *The Independent* gives editorial expression to its own views of the matter, which are, in part, as follows:

"Under the prevailing system of International Lessons the first object held in view seems to be to have every infant and every adult, all over the world, study the same dozen verses the same Sabbath. There is a fine spectacular magnificence about the idea. It is like assigned topics for a week of prayer to be observed all around the globe, and it does express the unity of the churches which adopt it. But for a school, considered pedagogically, it contradicts all the results of experience. Who would think of having all our public schools required to teach all their pupils, of all ages, addition at ten o'clock every day for six months, the geography of France at eleven o'clock, and the physiology of intoxicants at two? But this is what is done in our Sunday-schools. All study at the same hour the same passage in Genesis, Micah, or Matthew.

"It is certainly time that the best methods now employed in secular instruction should be used in the religious instruction of the young. It is of essential importance because, practically, there is but about half an hour a week given to this teaching. There ought to be in it a progression from the simplest stories, which children can understand and delight in, to the historical and theological instruction of the Bible class. It is perfectly impossible to get this by the method now in vogue. It may do in a measure, tho poorly, for intermediate grades, but it is not adapted to primary classes, and it necessarily drives the older people out of the Sunday-school. They must have progressive teaching. The best that can be said for it is said in the article by Dr. Schauffler. It does supply a physical unity, but it makes no provision for advancement."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ADVANCE sheets of the British Congregational Year-Book for 1897 show that there are now 2,867 ministers in England and Wales, 2,188 of whom are pastors actively engaged, and the number of churches and mission-stations is 4,607. Scotland has 187 churches and 201 clergymen; Ireland 27 churches and 28 clergymen.

ACCORDING to the New York *Observer* the Evangelical Church of Italy has now twenty-nine leading congregations, forty-seven smaller groups of believers, and one hundred and thirty-two preaching-stations, where evangelistic work is carried on. In its theological hall at Florence ex-priests as well as young civilians are offering themselves for training, and whole villages are desirous of being formed into new congregations.

THE Monmouth (Ill.) Presbytery recently deposed from the ministry and membership of the United Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. G. Stewart. He was "a successful evangelist, but persuaded himself into the belief that he could heal disease through faith and by prayer." He has now organized a new church, which he calls the Full Bible Church, and purposes to send out missionaries to establish the new sect throughout the country.

THE Boston *Herald* thinks Rev. Samuel A. Eliot is entitled to the prize for a short prayer. At the dinner of the Ohio Society, New York, he simply said, "As God was with the fathers, so may he be with the sons." To this *The Christian Register* adds: "But Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol made a shorter prayer some years ago, at a meeting of the Boston Association, when he reverently raised his hands to Heaven, and said, 'Lord, we are here! Amen!'"

IN reply to the request of the editor of a new English penny magazine, that he might send something for the first number, Mr. Gladstone replied that he does not feel himself qualified to take part in the effort, and that he is also hampered with engagements to which he must not add. "But," he goes on to say, "my heart and desire are wholly with you, if your undertaking is bent specially toward promoting the observance of the Lord's day. That observance is no article of the Christian faith, but for our country, at least, it lies at the very root of practical religious life."

DOCTOR JESSUP writes to *The Missionary Herald* that a French syndicate is building a large gambling hotel at Ain Soofar, one of the stations of the Damascus railway. This is intended to form a refuge for the gamblers at Monte Carlo when the Monaco license terminates. Several hundred men are engaged on the work, which is to cost £25,000. He also states that according to Mohammedan law gambling is illegal, and that it will lie with the Christian governor of Mt. Lebanon, who is appointed by six European powers, to say "whether this new gambling hell will be permitted to transfer its ravages to Syria."

The American Hebrew says that the colony Mishmar Hajarden, near Safet in Palestine, which was for many years struggling for life, will at last, through the appropriation of 90,000 francs through the Baron Hirsch fund, be started into a new existence. "The same will be the case with the colony Wad il Chanin, near Jaffa, for which the sum of 65,000 francs has been designated. The trustees of the Hirsch fund seem convinced that the sympathy of the intending colonists is more with Palestine than with Argentina, and that the difficulties and obstacles to overcome are not less in Argentina than in Palestine."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

SINCE the death of Lobanow, Russia has not had a regularly appointed Gerant of the Foreign Office. The news that Nicholas II. has appointed Count Murajew, the Russian Ambassador at Copenhagen, to this important post is therefore received with much interest. Murajew was *persona grata* at the court of Copenhagen, and as the Queen of Denmark is known to hate everything German—a dislike which she has transmitted to her daughter, the mother of Emperor Nicholas—it is only natural that special political significance should be attached to the appointment of a man known to be her favorite. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives some interesting data regarding the family of the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which we take the following:

"The earl is the scion of one of the most distinguished and withal most liberal-minded families in Russia. His grandfather, Michael Nicolajevitch Murajew, was one of six Murajews among the Dekabrists who sought to overthrow absolutism in 1825. Sergius Murajew Apostol was hanged, the others were sent to Siberia. For ages the family has numbered many men of learning and science among its members. Michael Murajew, however, became a renegade. He renounced his liberal ideas, and rose to high rank. As governor of Poland he earned the *sobriquet* 'executioner of the Poles.' 'I do not number among the Murajews who are hanged,' he was wont to say, 'I prefer to hang other people.' How the present Minister of Foreign Affairs will stand with regard to the traditions of his family remains to be seen."

The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, warns against the rumors about Murajew's policy. It says:

"Murajew is at present fifty years old, a man of the world, and a typical diplomat. Perhaps he may wish to follow the maxim *fortiter in re*; in Copenhagen he acted according to the device *suaviter in modo*. We hear a great deal of his friendship for France and his dislike against Germany, but he is not the man to carry his heart on his tongue. As a professional diplomat he is much more likely to regard language as a means to hide thought. The count is a good whist-player, but his favorite game is chess, and in Copenhagen he has often met the English ambassador in this Indian game."

In France the appointment is regarded as another "circumstantial evidence" of Russia's friendship for the Gallic republic. The *Matin*, Paris, says:

"During his three years' sojourn at the patriarchal court of Denmark Count Murajew has had the good fortune of frequent intercourse with the imperial family of his country, whose members had sufficient opportunity to acquaint themselves with his many talents and the energy of his character. He has gained the good-will of the Empress-Dowager, especially as his views are in perfect harmony with her own, and he deserves her confidence specially for this reason. Count Murajew is an openly declared and resolute Francophile. Nicholas II. could not have made a choice more agreeable to France. The Franco-Russian alliance receives new significance from this appointment."

The *Journal des Débats*, *Gaulois*, and *Liberté* express themselves in a similar manner. The *Figaro* claims to have discovered a most peculiar reason for the appointment. It says:

"Count Murajew's name has historical significance. His grandfather subdued Poland. A Pole, Goluchowski, is at present Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria. But Goluchowski has become a henchman to the Emperor of Germany, and is therefore an enemy of Russia. Emperor Nicholas has now appointed the grandson of the man who pacified Poland to neutralize the appointment of a Pole in Austria."

That Count Murajew will confer with his colleagues in Berlin and Vienna as well as the cabinet of France, is ignored by the French press. The German papers do not share the views of

their French contemporaries. The *Vossische Zeitung* alone describes him as violently anti-German. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"Graf Murajew is a statesman with whom it is easy enough to get along. He is a gentleman, not only by birth, but also in character. He has often conducted the affairs of the Russian embassy in Berlin, but, altho he is loyal to his country, he has not shown principled antagonism to Germany. If he acts in accordance with the needs of Russia's foreign policy we have no reason to be dissatisfied, for at present Russia's interests are not opposed to those of Germany. Russia's policy *may* become anti-German, but that will be our own fault."

It should, however, be remembered that Bismarck's mouth-piece has never ceased to advocate a pro-Russian policy. In England there is a tendency to build great hopes upon this appointment, but the Conservative papers warn against such hopes. Thus *The St. James's Gazette* remarks:

"In the dearth of other information about Count Murajew, the new Russian Foreign Minister, the newspapers fall back with satisfaction on the thought that he is what is called a *persona grata* at the court of Copenhagen. On the whole the court of Copenhagen is naturally friendly to England, and the Danish royal house, which is so intimately allied by marriage alike to the Brunswicks and the Romanoffs, is a pleasant link between the reigning dynasties of the two great empires. But it is arguing rather far from small premises to maintain that because Count Murajew has been in Denmark, and because Denmark is friendly to England, therefore the new appointment is to be taken as a sign of Anglicizing policy in Russia."

The Spectator, London, says:

"Count Murajew is evidently regarded with a certain suspicion at Berlin, probably because the Court of Copenhagen is known to regard William II. with a fixed distrust; but a Russian minister, like a Russian sovereign, generally slides at last into the usual groove. The grand interest of Russia—viz., to get to the water on all sides—is so clear and so permanent that her policy only varies in non-essentials. If doubtful friends held Greenock, the Isle of Man, and Southampton, the policy of London would not be very fluctuating."—*Translations made for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

Are All European Monarchs Usurpers?—Everybody knows or has heard of the Almanach de Gotha, which contains, besides a wealth of other information usually ignored, a complete list of all the rulers of the world, and all the scions of noble families said to be in such demand in America. Few people, however, are aware that a tiny section of the British public dispute the correctness of the statements regarding reigning monarchs as contained in the Gotha publication. The *Gesellige*, Grandenz, says:

"The Jacobites are not altogether extinct in Great Britain. They have a paper of their own, *The Jacobite Herald*, in whose office also an almanac is prepared annually, which contains matter that seems passing strange to modern readers. To begin with Germany, the war of 1866 is altogether ignored. Princes who were deposed then are still recorded as rulers. The same course is followed with regard to Italy. King Humbert is recognized as 'King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont,' etc., but the compilers of the almanac are totally ignorant of the unification of Italy. In Portugal Don Miguel II. of Braganza is supposed to be king. Charles I., tho very much alive, is ignored. Spain is supposed to be ruled by Charles VII. The reigns of Queen Isabella, of Alfonso XII., and of Alfonso XIII. are passed over as non-existent. France, according to this almanac, has never been an empire or a republic. The book speaks of France and Spain as united under the rule of Charles VII. of Spain. The Queen of England is not the lady which is about to celebrate a reign of sixty years' duration, but Mary IV. And who is she? Why, Mary, wife of Prince Louis, heir to the throne of Bavaria, the nearest relative of the Stuarts, being a descendant of a daughter of Charles I."

The paper does not mention whether the Jacobite almanac is

aware of the existence of a country called the United States, or whether it speaks of the American colonies only, with due respect to the Dutch possession of New Amsterdam and the rights of the Swedish crown in Delaware.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN AUSTRIAN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

THE *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, in an article on Britain's commercial and industrial monopoly, denies that Germany alone is a dangerous competitor to the island empire. This is well known in England. English aversion to Germany is due much more to German efforts for the preservation of peace than to her commercial rivalry. If a war could be started in Europe by which the attention of the European nations is entirely engaged, England could preserve her monopoly. It is the duty of all nations to defeat England's object. The article has received general attention. We quote from its contents as follows:

"A few years ago, when the Prince of Wales was in Budapest, the conversation of the gentlemen who accompanied him during his stay turned to Bismarck's comfortable, broad-brimmed felt hat. The Prince intimated that he would like to try such a hat. He was told that it could be purchased in Budapest, but he declared that he could not well make use of an article made in Austria, his custom being to purchase apparel of English manufacture only. This anecdote—an authentic one—illustrates better than anything else why the English people can afford to be free-traders. The people of Great Britain are more than any other trained to take care of national interests, and their discipline is very strict among all classes, from the highest to the lowest, where commercial interests are at stake. In England moral persuasion takes the place of protective tariffs. To this England owes her wealth, to this the fact that her increasing industries provided high wages for her workingmen during the early years of her free-trade policy. But her prosperity, being unnatural, can not last forever. An engineer may construct a reservoir in which the water stands higher than in others near it. But as soon as a channel connects the higher reservoir with the lower ones, the water will seek its natural level. This illustrates the decline of Britain's prosperity. The connecting channel is international competition. English commercial discipline may keep foreign manufactures out of the British Isles. In neutral markets the British workingman, to whom short hours, high wages, comfortable living, and plenty of sport seemed national advantages, was forced to compete with men willing to work harder than himself, especially as increased means of communication made it impossible to preserve the export trade as a British monopoly. Belgium, the United States, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries redoubled their efforts. They sold with a small margin, and found customers in neutral markets. The English middleman became a good customer in those markets. To this the English manufacturer objected, and the Foreign Merchandise Marks act of 1887 was the result. It acted like a boomerang. Foreign customers suddenly became aware of the origin of some of the best goods sold to them, and refused to put money into the English middleman's pockets. Then the Continental countries began to export direct, and their exports rose rapidly.

"It is an erroneous idea that England has really suffered. She still furnishes more than half of the industrial produce exported to neutral markets. But the Briton believes himself robbed if a slight stream of industrial and commercial enterprise is diverted into non-British channels. The people of England understand thoroughly the connection between trade and international politics. It does not serve their purpose to aggravate the United States. America has almost driven English iron and steel from the Australian markets, yet there is no outcry against American competition. To what extent England hopes to profit by a Continental war is illustrated by the struggle between France and Germany. French and German competition ceased in 1870, and the English cotton-spinners increased their plant 15 to 20 per cent. Many Englishmen believe that it is the duty of the Continental nations to ruin themselves in wars at least once in ten

years. If we refuse to do so, we interfere with that industrial monopoly which fate has presented to Great Britain.

"At the present moment competition is exceptionally keen, and some of the profits come to us. It is to our interest that the struggle between the nations should remain an industrial one. It is no more than just that prosperity should be equally divided. Austria has no reason to join hands with England against Germany. Germany is our best customer, she holds our bonds and we profit by her export trade. How much England is to be trusted to assist us may be gathered from the fact that only recently she sought to create a blaze in Armenia, before our very gates."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FAMINE AND THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

THE English Government continues to be the target of criticism because of its treatment of the Indian famine. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, censures the authorities for leaving the supply of grain to private enterprise at such a juncture, and demands not only that the export of grain from India should be prohibited, but also that the Government import what is necessary. It adds:

"Especially in India, where the state is the great landlord of the soil, the responsibility of saving the people from dying of hunger is one of which it can not divest itself. Yet what is the Government doing to provide against the famine that is looming like a shroud over the people? Instead of arranging for importing food on an adequate scale, the limit of its statesmanship is reached when it has ordered a ship-load of horse-carrot seed for the starving people. . . . The estimate officially put forward by the famine commissioners of the mortality in the last great famine, in Southern and Western India, in 1876-77, was 5,250,000 deaths. It was an underestimate. The present famine threatens greatly to surpass any other similar calamity of modern times, both in intensity and in the area over which the distress is spread. . . . Does Lord Elgin need reminding that money is merely a means to an end? That there will be public subscriptions before many weeks have passed, and on a vast scale, we have not the remotest doubt. But of what use will *money* be in keeping the people alive, when the food stocks of the country are exhausted and there is *no grain to be had*, except by importation from abroad?"

"It will be a hard year all over India," says *The Speaker*, "a year of famine, or something little removed from famine, among about one fourth of the enormous population of our Indian Empire." That the authorities are doing everything in their power to mitigate the sufferings of those starving millions is acknowledged by all moderate papers on the Continent. But there, as well as in England itself, the British Government is accused of having caused the present and preceding famines by a system of spoliation before which the worst military tyranny of Rome, Turkey, or Spain pale into insignificance. Among Englishmen it is chiefly the nonconformist conscience which protests against the manner in which India is exploited. *The Bombay Guardian* has an article by the Rev. W. Shoolbred, D.D., whose remarks on the connection between famine and opium-growing we condense as follows:

The cultivation of the poppy does not ruin the Chinese alone. The war by which China was forced to admit the pernicious drug when the Chinese Government prohibited it is in a great measure the cause of famine in India. The southern states in Rajputana, including the country of Molwa, rejoice in a deep, rich black soil, and a good average rainfall which rarely fails. They are therefore extremely fertile, and before the development of the opium traffic were the granary of less fertile northern Rajputana, greatly cheapening food in ordinary years and mitigating scarcity in bad years. Now the southern region imports grain from the north to feed the poppy-growing population. Hence the price of grain is kept unnaturally high, and during droughts both regions are plunged into famine. When I passed through Molwa I found nine out of every ten fields waving with the poppy, altho thou-

sands of people were dying for want of the food which these fields should have produced. The people who cultivate the poppy are all addicted to the use of opium. "There is not a man, woman, or child among us that has not taken to the use of the drug," I was told. And all this that the Government may be able to reap the benefits of the export tax of £60 (\$300) on every chest of opium leaving the country. In Molwa, as in Bengal, the Government is directly responsible for this state of affairs, and with the Government the British Parliament and the British people share the responsibility.

The continued export of grain from famine-stricken India, the enormous taxes paid by the poorest people, and the high duty collected on the bare necessities of life—salt is taxed 700 per cent—are described as contributory to the continual distress of the masses in India. *Justice*, the Socialist paper of London, says:

"India is inhabited by 250,000,000. Their average income is 15 shillings [\$3.75] per year per head. Over £70,000,000 [\$350,000,000] have been spent during the last eighteen years on frontier expeditions for which the people of India have been made to pay. The Famine Relief Fund of £15,000,000 [\$75,000,000], raised by crushing additional taxation, has been spent in the same way. Europeans have been employed more and more to the exclusion of natives as officials, their salaries, saved largely to be spent in England, amount to £20,000,000 [\$100,000,000] annually; £25,000,000 [\$125,000,000] are drawn from India annually to pay interest and the pensions of English officials. All this has to be paid in gold, altho the Government has stopped the coinage of silver, thus reducing one half the exchange value of the small savings set aside by the people in the shape of silver earrings, bangles, etc., to meet the pinch of scarcity. If we ceased to extort so outrageous a tribute there would be no serious famine. England herself has directly caused and is now daily aggravating the famine in India."

The same paper declares that, in the face of these facts, "the attempt of wealthy Englishmen to cover up their iniquity by spurious charity is an outrage." The charge that the Famine Relief Fund has been appropriated for other expenses, and the discouragement of Russian collections for the relief of the sufferers, seems to cause much dissatisfaction in India. Altho the British Government in India as in Egypt forces native rulers to suppress anti-British papers, there are signs of dissatisfaction even in the native press. Commenting on the death of a coolie killed by the English soldiers, the Bengal *Hitavadi* says:

"Go then, Ganes, to that blessed abode where the wicked do not oppress and where injustice is not tolerated. And every sigh, every tear of your relatives and your countrymen will fall on the soil of this country like a spark of fire, until the English Government will, perhaps, see one day a grand conflagration brought about by millions of these sparks."

In Germany some interest has been created by the manner in which the English Socialists seek to propagate their agitation during a time when the Government is in difficulties, precisely as the German Socialists do in Germany. During a meeting at the Mansion House, at which the Lord Mayor of London presided, the Duke of Connaught asked the British people to assist the Government with funds. The Socialist leader, Hyndman, proposed an amendment, asking the Government to spend part of the money drawn from India for interest and high salaries to relieve the famine. A terrible uproar was the answer to this amendment. Hyndman's words nevertheless created an echo. He received telegrams from Indian students, from which we select the following:

"Heartily sympathize with your amendment.—SUKUMAR, Sen., Cambridge.

"Heartily sympathize with your amendment.—C. DUTT."

"Heartily support your amendment.—J. ROY."

"Heartily sympathize with your amendment.—S. GUPTA."

"Heartiest support to amendment. Indians grateful for your advocacy.—PARBATT CHURN ROY."

"Heartily sympathize with your amendment.—BASU, St. Peter's College, Cambridge."

"Most Indians here heartily sympathize with your amendment and feel grateful to you.—J. BAFIETA, Cambridge."

The comments of the Continental press are in the main unfavorable to England, and may be summed up in the remark of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which hopes that the people and Government of Great Britain will serve the cause of humanity by becoming as much excited over the woes of India as if they were busying themselves with affairs which do not concern them.

The St. James's Gazette, London, admits that the demonetization of silver has hurt the ryots, and advises increased charity to make up the difference. It adds:

"It is satisfactory to see that the subscription is being taken up in the Colonies. This is as reasonable and just as it is creditable. Both Canada and Australia have direct relations with India. At home the subscription has already reached a figure which is large, but not exactly creditable to the munificence of our millionaires. We trust it will soon surpass the figure of the last famine fund. England is richer now than it was then, and the need may well be even greater. . . . Those very ill-bred persons, the anti-English journalists of all nations, who appear to think that there is something heroic in scolding at England, have resumed all their old platitudes. Of course, we are told that Englishmen care for nothing except to get their merchandise."

WAR ON STOCK-GAMBLING IN GERMANY.

GERMANY is the scene of a unique "strike." The German grain-dealers in many cities stay away from the produce exchanges. Among the laws recently enacted in Germany are strict regulations for the prevention of gambling in stocks at the stock exchange. These have been followed by laws prohibiting the dealing in futures at the produce exchange. The majority of the Germans are still connected with agricultural pursuits, and they believe that the farmer is robbed of his just reward, the fluctuations of the grain market being exploited by speculators for their own benefit, to the detriment of the producer. The grain-dealers accepted the law prohibiting time bargains, tho with much grumbling. When, however, a law was passed that a few farmers or millers must be made members of the governing board of every produce exchange, they revolted. They lay the blame for this obnoxious piece of legislation chiefly upon the landed gentry, who, as leaders of the Agrarian movement, are the spokesmen of the agricultural population. Throughout Europe the Liberal papers deny that it is necessary to supervise the work of business men.

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, says:

"Trade under a kind of police supervision exercised, in the first place, by the Agrarians—that is an insult to the merchant class. It is therefore not to be wondered at that some exchanges have made up their mind to dissolve and to form free unions. Others are sure to follow the example. To what extent this can be done is not quite certain, as the produce exchange is too closely connected with the stock exchange to permit a radical change of the system everywhere. Thus much is certain: the business of the exchange in general and the trade in breadstuffs in particular are about to enter upon a period of much depression. A new organization will be necessary, and it is doubtful that even the most narrow-minded Agrarians can regard this as advantageous to the agricultural section of the people."

The Berliner Tageblatt commends the members of the produce exchanges for their exhibition of manhood in dealing with the arrogant Agrarians. *The Boersen Zeitung* talks of "weak governments" and "idiotic legislation." *The Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"We live in times in which a large part of our population would cease to exist if there was a stoppage of the trade in breadstuffs. Enormous masses of grain must be supplied, and the least interference would cause a catastrophe. But the powerful mechanism which provides us with bread has been developed by private in-

dividuals only. It owes nothing to the wisdom of the legislator. This mechanism works well. Famines, in former ages not unknown among us, have passed beyond our conception. With the help of the telegraph, the railroad, and the steamship, and assisted by an admirable correspondence, the modern speculator has removed the danger of starvation from the masses. It would appear that its successful work ought to preserve the produce exchange from unjust attacks. But, unfortunately, the ancient superstition of 'usury in grain' still exists, in spite of the fact that usury is almost impossible in these days of international exchange."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks that "German business men have allowed themselves to be ruled by the nobility too long. The assistance of the business man is necessary in all national transactions, but the landed gentry always take the lead." The *Saale Zeitung*, Halle, declares that "business men are as honorable as other people, and they need no one to teach them their business, or to supervise it." The *Nation*, Berlin, whose editor never swerves from the doctrine of journalistic infallibility, and which has become one of the most important pillars of the German Manchestermen, declares outright that the intelligence of the Agrarians is too limited to understand important business transactions. "The Agrarians," says the paper, "have shown that they lack the energy and brain power which modern civilization demands of legislators, yet they seek to retain the social advantage which is still theirs." The paper believes that the battle is not one between grain-producers and grain-dealers, but a revival of the old struggle between the commoner and the noble. It continues:

"The fight against the produce exchange is a struggle for higher prices for grain, but higher prices can not be obtained in a lasting manner unless we have a protective tariff. Protection means the destruction of all existing commercial treaties, and a heavy blow to our export trade and industries. Even this would not satisfy the Agrarians. They do not only seek to increase their incomes, they want to rid themselves of their debts by the abolition of the gold standard. The fight of the exchange is the prelude to a struggle which will be forced upon the entire commerce and industry of Germany. Let the commoners remember this: it is their duty to assist the exchange."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, regards the threats of the speculators as idle, but admits that a certain amount of depression in business circles may be the direct result of the "strikes." It says:

"The most important produce exchange in Germany is that of Berlin. The closing of the exchanges at Halle, Braunschweig, etc., is not likely to exercise much influence. Stettin, however, which deals chiefly in Russian produce, is more important. It will, however, be wise to wait and see whether the dealers will be as good as their word. Their attitude seems to us neither just nor prudent. It is quite true that the exchanges have been called into existence by the necessity of combined action on the part of the merchants, but they retain somewhat of the character of public markets, and as such they must remain under the supervision of the state. The legislature has not interfered with private business, it has solely taken care of the interests of the entire nation. There is nothing dishonoring in the new regulations, which have already been accepted by the stock exchange. The very fact that the regulations have not been opposed by all the produce exchanges proves this. The supply of grain for the entire nation is so important a matter that it seems to us very reasonable that the farmer and the miller should have a say in the matter. These men will, of course, be in the minority; they can not influence the exchange, they can only see that fair play is given. That the producers wish to raise the price of grain on the whole is a childish accusation on the part of the speculators. Everybody knows that the German producer can not do this with an article in which London, New York, Chicago, in fact the whole world are dealing. That the dealers can evade the law is not likely, even if they combine in 'free unions.' The Government is strong enough in Germany to give the laws due force. It is much more likely that the places of the 'strikers' will be filled by other men. The only

result of prolonged resistance on the part of the speculators will be that the enmity which already exists against them among wide circles of the nation will be much increased. The members of the exchanges can not wish this."

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks that an honorable member of the produce exchange is no more insulted by this supervision than an officer who, however conscientious in the discharge of his duties, is always watched by his superiors. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, which favors bimetalism, thinks such Americans as Peffer, Allen, and Bryan will be pleased to hear that German dukes, princes, and barons are as vile as themselves, while the German nobles can not help thinking that the Populists, who have so lately been held up as the "horrible example," are right good fellows. The *Volk* is grateful for what it calls "an exhibition of the loyalty of the speculators," and adds: "These people are never tired of preaching that the law must be upheld. But when a law does not suit them, they declare their solidarity with the swindlers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Defective Schools in Canada.—The editor of *The Canadian Magazine* thinks that Manitoba is not the only province of Canada that has a school question. "The cancer of Ontario," he says, "is not the liquor traffic, not the protective tariff, not party politics, not lack of resources, people, or opportunities, but her system of education. It is spreading out its gnawing arms and sapping her strength and destroying her vitality. Year by year it grows more deadly, and soon—but perhaps the language is too strong.

"Our high-schools are robbing Ontario of her brightest and best. Go through the towns and cities of the United States and you find bright young Canadians everywhere. What sent them there? My answer is: Our high-school system. Go through Canadian towns and cities, and you find them filled with starving doctors, lawyers, pedagogs, and civil engineers. Who took all these from the plow, the bench, the machine, and the counter, and sent them out to be consumers of wealth instead of producers? I am fain to return the same answer."

The trouble with the schools, the editor thinks, is that they turn out pupils for the learned professions alone and teach them to despise all other careers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE income-tax furnishes the Government of Prussia with an appreciable percentage of its income, altho wealthy men are not as numerous there as in England, France, or the United States. There are 8,445 Prussians whose fortunes are valued above \$250,000. Between them they pay over \$7,000,000 income-tax.

DR. GRENIER, a French convert to Islam, and now a member of the French Parliament, has his little say with regard to the decline of the population of France. He advocates polygamy to mitigate the evil. If men who are able and willing to support more than one spouse were allowed to do so, he thinks, there would be less old maids, more happy mothers, and a large number of children in France.

"DON'T read a newspaper if you wish to know what's going on in the world," writes a German contemporary. "If the news is interesting, it is generally without foundation; if true, the facts are generally distorted; if a plain statement, it is generally uninteresting." This seems to be borne out by the story of the elopement of the Princess of Coburg. She had been ill-treated by her husband, so the tale ran; an Austrian officer ran away with her, her husband fought a duel with the gay lieutenant, and so on. Every newspaper in the land knew something about it, and most of them commented editorially upon the affair. And now the world is informed officially that the Field-Marshal Prince Coburg has been living quietly with his wife in Vienna all this time, that he is still there, and that neither he nor his wife know anything of the matter!

COMMENTING upon a recent book entitled "The Jews as Soldiers," *The Saturday Review* thinks the writer "should have told the story of the German Israelite's capture of a French eagle in the Franco-Prussian War. One of the Rothschilds, anxious to wipe out the stigma of cautious peacefulness under which his race labors, gave notice that he would present a handsome sum of money to any Hebrew soldier in the German army who might capture a French flag. Such a capture was made, and in due course the Jewish warrior came up for the promised reward. After he had received it the delighted donor invited the recipient into his private room, and begged him to recount the glorious episode. 'Well, my lord, it was in this way,' said the hero: 'the French soldier who carried the eagle was also one of the race, so we did it on joint account.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

IT was not a pleasing rôle that Mrs. Lincoln had thrust upon her when she was called upon in 1861 to preside over the White House. Washington society at that time was strongly Southern in its sympathies, and the term "Black Republican" was still one of opprobrium. Mr. Leslie J. Perry, who writes of "Lincoln's Home Life in Washington" (*Harper's Magazine*, February), reminds us of this condition of affairs, and goes on to describe the difficulties of Mrs. Lincoln's position:

"Every ingenuity of malice was resorted to to discredit the new régime. Both the President and his wife were mercilessly lampooned; and yet Mrs. Lincoln was the peer of any woman in Washington in education and character, as well as the 'barren ideality' of birth. W. O. Stoddard—one of the private secretaries, and a keen observer—in his little book, 'Inside the White House in War-Time,' says that Mrs. Lincoln was prepared to assume a leading part. As her lieutenant in the official household, he noted that she was an authoritative mistress, but listened patiently to sensible representations, and oftentimes yielded her judgment; that her instructions were given in a kindly and vivacious manner; that she was a pleasant-looking woman—'bright, cheerful, almost merry' sometimes. The servants always spoke of her as 'the madam.' Says Stoddard, 'As you look at her and talk with her, the fact that she has so many enemies strikes you as one of the moral curiosities of this venomous time.'

"She dressed well, even extravagantly. In her little book, 'Behind the Scenes,' Mrs. Keckley, who was Mrs. Lincoln's dressmaker, speaks of having made fifteen dresses for her in three or four months. This authority says no queen could have comported herself with more dignity than Mrs. Lincoln at all public functions.

"Yet this woman was stigmatized by a certain class of Washington society as low, vulgar, and even ignorant—without any qualifications for the high station to which she had been called.

"The calumny which wounded her most deeply was her alleged sympathy with the rebellion, which had its sole foundation in the fact that her Kentucky half-brothers were Confederates, altho she had held no intercourse with them since their childhood. It was said and believed that she hampered her husband in every possible way in the prosecution of the war. In self-protection she wished Mr. Stoddard to examine all her correspondence. It is certain that she loyally desired the success of her husband and the great cause he so ably directed. In a printed letter to Mrs. Keckley Mrs. Lincoln asserts positively that her sympathies were strongly with the North during the war, and always. 'I have never failed to urge my husband to be an *extreme* Republican.' As Lincoln always consulted and relied upon her judgment, it is hardly probable he would have taken the advanced Republican ground against slavery in his house-divided-against-itself speech in 1858 without her approval, which strongly corroborates her claim. There is plenty of evidence of her loyalty. Nobody around the White House seems to have questioned it."

Mr. Perry publishes a number of telegrams that passed between Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln during the course of his first Administration. These telegrams, many of them at least, are still preserved in the archives of the War Department. None of them is of special importance, but taken altogether they display the domestic side of Lincoln's character, and evince, even in the most trying times during the war, a remarkable solicitude regarding even the petty affairs of home, such as Tad's desire to have his pistol back, the health of the goats, and the new tires on the carriage-wheels. One telegram indicates the President's regard for premonitions. It runs:

MRS. LINCOLN, Philadelphia, Pa.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 9, 1863.

Think you better put Tad's pistol away. I had an ugly dream about him.

A. LINCOLN.

The pistol was taken away, which reminds Mr. Perry of Carpenter's statement that Lincoln, on the evening of his renomina-

tion, told John Hay and himself, in all seriousness, of having seen a double image of himself that day in a mirror, the two parts being exactly alike, except that one image was paler than the other. Mrs. Lincoln feared that this betokened that he would not live through his second term.

A STUDY OF OSTRICHES.

ONE impression that comes uppermost on reading what W. M. Gray has to say about the habits of ostriches is, that articles on this subject in our books of reference can compete with the sensational newspapers in the matter of misinformation. The ostrich Mr. Gray writes about (*Cosmopolitan*, February) and the ostrich the public has been taught to believe in are very different kinds of birds. The real ostriches, as they manifest themselves on an American farm, do not leave the eggs to be hatched by the sun, do not stick their head in the grass or sand and think they are hidden, and the chicks do not live upon an extra supply of eggs left near the nest. But, to save our feelings to some degree, we are assured that the ostrich will swallow almost anything it can get, including corkscrews and lighted pipes!

We quote from Mr. Gray's article as follows:

"There are at present only three ostrich-raising farms in the United States. To get at the truth of the matter the writer spent a day with Mr. Edwin Cawston, proprietor of the largest of these farms. He is the only ostrich-raiser who imported his birds from Africa and has remained in the business since. Mr. Cawston reached California with forty-two birds, which were brought over in a chartered ship in 1886, before the present prohibitory duty of five hundred dollars a bird covered all South African territory. His farm, forty acres in extent, is situated at Norwalk, eighteen miles from Los Angeles, and contains nearly two hundred native ostriches, all but one of the African birds having died off, unable to survive the long journey and change of climate. It has only been within a few years that the native birds have been old enough to lay, which accounts for the apparently small result of a ten years' trial. But over three hundred birds have been raised on this farm during that time, and the chicks from now on will increase at the rate of at least a hundred a year. . . . A number of the best-feathered birds were penned off in pairs for breeding purposes in separate corrals, of which there were five to an acre, with a six-foot passage way between each to keep the male birds from fighting. In South Africa, where there are two or three thousand acres to a farm, such small corrals would be laughed at; and even here it was thought necessary at first for each enclosure to contain an acre. But the experiment at Norwalk has proved very successful, and the birds are spending their lives in their present narrow quarters in a very healthy and happy condition. By being well fed they are kept even in better condition than the birds running in 'troops.' These breeding-birds are very vicious during the laying season. The attendants never dare go in the corrals with them, for fear of their lives. Ostriches can strike a terrific forward and downward blow with their feet, and with incredible quickness. They have been known to injure a horse so severely that it had to be shot.

"After the rainy season is over the male bird scoops out a round hole in the sand about three feet across and a foot deep, in which the hen does her laying, after she is three or four years old. One egg is laid every other day, until there are twelve to fifteen in the nest, lying there naturally, not placed carefully on end, as frequently stated. During this period, before sitting begins, a little sand is placed on the top of each egg by the hen to protect it from the heat of the sun. This may have given rise to the burying-in-the-sand theory. As soon as the full number of eggs are laid, both birds do their share of the hatching, incubation lasting forty-two days. The male bird does most of the work, sitting from four or five in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the morning, when the hen takes her turn for the day, with an hour off at noon, during which time she is relieved by her mate. A good pair will keep this up with great regularity till it is time for the chicks to arrive, when the mother will often help them out by pressing the eggs with her breast-bone, sometimes even seizing a chick by

its head in her broad beak and literally shaking it out of its shell.

"It is interesting to watch the birds carefully settle down upon the nest and dispose of their long legs among the eggs. And yet a standard book of reference describes the hatching as follows: 'As the ostrich is extremely large and heavy, she would break her eggs if she were to sit upon them like other birds; she therefore hides them in the sand, watches them, and hatches them, as it were, with her eye.'

"Occasionally an ostrich, as also a man, becomes possessed of a desire to relieve his wife of all her duties, and quietly insists upon sitting all the time on the eggs while she walks abroad in search of food and recreation.

"The chicks are taken away from the old birds as soon as hatched, and raised near the house, being kept warm at night in well-covered boxes. This is done so that another sitting may be obtained the same season. Raising two batches of chicks in this manner by the natural method has proven more satisfactory at Norwalk than by artificial incubator, tho the incubator is sometimes used. Whenever the chicks are raised by their parents the latter are very proud of them, letting them run about during the day and brooding them only at night.

"It was stated a few years ago that a pair of birds in their prime would raise from forty to seventy chicks a year for five successive years, but in point of fact an average of ten chicks a year for that length of time is all that can be expected, altho as many as thirty-two chicks have been taken from one pair of birds in a single year. If the eggs are taken away from the nest a good many more will be laid, but a much smaller proportion of chicks are hatched when the incubator is used.

"All the ostriches over four or five months old, except the breeding birds, run in 'troops' in large pastures during the day; at night they are placed in a picket-fence enclosure to protect them from the dogs and coyotes. Altho an ostrich will charge a man on horseback, it is afraid of a dog or any other small animal. The reason for this is that an ostrich can not strike a heavy blow with its foot at less than three feet above the ground. When a man is attacked by an ostrich he can gain some safety by lying down, otherwise he is apt to be killed, unless he has a rake or long, forked stick to place against the bird's neck and so keep it out of kicking distance, the big toe or claw being very sharp and powerful.

"The ostrich measures over seven feet in height, weighs two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, and lives on an average about seventy years. It eats two and one half or three pounds of alfalfa hay and seven pounds of sugar-beets per day—not 'forty pounds of alfalfa, besides its other food,' as has been stated. The feed for one cow will support ten ostriches. The ostrich also eats some corn, and picks up pebbles, ground bones, etc., these hard substances being used to grind the food in the stomach. The little chicks when a few days old will eat the fresh alfalfa and pick up little pieces of gravel. But, according to an encyclopedia, they can not digest the hard food their parents eat, so thirty eggs are left lying about the nest before the sitting begins, for the new-born chicks to feed upon. Imagine their poor little stomach struggling with those thirty great, six weeks' old, baked-in-the-sun eggs, when one fresh egg alone has provided an omelet for twenty-eight human beings!

"The forty acres at Norwalk not only furnish running-room and pastures for the birds, but all their food is raised on the farm except the bulk of the hay, which has to be bought. However, not less than twenty acres of land should be provided for every hundred birds.

"An ostrich will swallow almost anything it can get, such as oranges, nails, nuts, leather, beets, and pieces of wood and iron. Among other things, they have been seen to swallow a gimlet, a watch, a lighted pipe, a sock, and a rolled-up newspaper.

"The eggs weigh three to three and a half pounds each, and are equal to more than two dozen hen's eggs. The shells, which are very hard and strong, are frequently used for souvenirs, after being fancifully decorated.

"The feathers of the ostrich are, of course, what it is raised for. There are about a thousand on each bird. All of them are put to some use, including those picked up on the ground, which the birds shed. Only about three hundred of the largest and best feathers are plucked, from the wings and tail. The most valuable of these are the twenty-five long white plumes that grow on

each wing of the male. The rest of the feathers are black on the male, and drab or grayish on the female.

"Plucking takes place every eight or nine months from the time the birds are eight months old, and is quite an interesting sight. The birds are driven into a small corral, and from there, one at a time, into a narrow V-shaped boarded place with a door at the end, which is opened to let the ostrich out after it is plucked. During the operation a long, narrow bag, shaped like a stocking, is placed over the head of the bird to blindfold him, so he will remain quiet; there is a hole left in the end of the bag through which he sticks his beak to breathe. But still care must be taken to keep back of the bird to avoid being kicked.

"Great care must be taken in the plucking, as carelessness or mistakes may interfere with the future growth of the feathers, and the harm done can never be repaired. . . .

"London is the mart of the world for ostrich feathers, twenty to thirty tons of them being sold there at auction every two months. Over seven million dollars' worth of raw feathers are shipped from South Africa annually, while less than ten thousand dollars' worth are raised in this country.

"There are thousands of acres of land in California fitted for ostrich-raising, and there is no reason why it should not become an important industry there before many years, the experiment having already become an assured success.

"The feathers from each bird are worth thirty dollars a year to the producer, and the cost of keeping the birds, including labor, is not much in proportion. There was a time when birds sold in Africa as high as five thousand dollars a pair, but now any one wishing to start a farm in California can buy three-months-old chicks for fifty dollars a pair or less, and raise them himself."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of the 12th ult. you quote part of an article by Dr. Amigo Bignani in which he endeavors to sustain the hypothesis that mosquitoes inoculate humans with malaria.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that malarial disease does not originate on the Florida Keys, altho mosquitoes are there in plenty.

ASTOR, FLA.

E. E. ROPES.

A Phonograph as a Vocal Dictionary.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Has the use of a phonograph as a *vocal dictionary* ever been suggested? If not, I should like to have others consider what seems to me desirable, viz., that public libraries be furnished with means of giving an authoritative *utterance* of any words in any living language. The word might be given alone, or with the context in which it is used. This, in some cases, I think would be preferable, as single words uttered for correct pronunciation are often over-emphasized. Perhaps what I say has been already thought of; in which case, of course, I have nothing to ask.

JOHN B. TABB.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

High Speed in Railway Trains.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your excellent publication is usually so discriminating as to the scientific items it publishes that perhaps you may not object to having your attention called to some fundamental inaccuracies in an article quoted by you, in your issue of January 16, from the *Boston Journal of Commerce*. "What a Fast Locomotive Does" is the title of the paragraph, and its writer, after an entirely nonsensical use of words, states: ". . . so that the amount of power exerted and steam generated in a given period of time must be eight times as great at . . . (60 miles an hour as at 30)." This is mere nonsense. In broad terms we may say that the force opposing the movement of a train may be divided into two parts: mechanical (sliding and rolling) friction, and fluid resistance. The latter consists simply of the opposition of the air, and, so far as it is concerned, the energy necessary to overcome it has to be exercised at a rate proportional to the cube of the speed. While this resistance is sometimes surprisingly large, it is obviously a very minor consideration, and, so far as the main item of what I have termed "mechanical friction" goes, the rate of supply of energy required as the speed rises will usually be *slightly less* than in proportion to the speed.

A corollary of this is that, since the resistance to the motion of vessels through water is solely fluid resistance, we have this startling fact: That *any* vessel, however huge, may be moved, at a sufficiently low speed, with an expenditure of energy less than that required to move a single passenger car at the same speed; but, as the rate of energy supply in the former case must rise proportionately to the cube of the speed, we reach a point (about 35 miles an hour) where all the engines and boilers a well-designed vessel can carry will not serve to accelerate its velocity. On the other hand, so far as mere speed goes and omitting consideration of safety, there would be no difficulty in driving a machine designed for the purpose over a smooth track at 150 miles per hour.

The paragraph in question goes on to mention that a piston of 18 inches in diameter has an area of 54½ square inches, and upon this notable discovery builds calculations to the effect that the astonishing force of 38,175 pounds is applied to the said piston by steam under 150 pounds. What would the writer of the article think of the not unusual pressure of a quarter of a million pounds on the low-pressure piston of many marine engines!

RUMFORD FALLS, ME.

ERNEST A. LE SUEUR.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The dissolution of the steel rail pool and an enormous purchase of print cloths are the features of the week. There is an advance in leather goods, decrease in railroad earnings, and downward tendency of prices and products. Wheat rose a cent on Tuesday and later declined 2.37 cents. *Dun's Review* reports 267 failures in the United States against 321 last year and 61 in Canada against 67 last year.

Disruption of the Steel Rail Pool.—"No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days after it, a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production last year, reported as 800,000 tons, and instead of \$28 in December, and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which works East and West are seeking orders, the Carnegie Company even selling at \$17 Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track-laying or renewals to railroads. Even more important is the result that reconstruction of the billet pool will be impossible, as long as the contest over rails continues, and the manufacture of structural forms, bars, rods, wire, nails, tin plates, and many other products, has a chance to secure cheap material. In the near future, also, is the struggle between the two great companies producing Mesabie iron ore, one allied with the Illinois Steel and the other with the Carnegie Company, which is expected to bring about lower prices for ore, and to push many mines to their utmost capacity. But in the war of rival interests, wages are already reduced by some large concerns."—*Dun's Review*, February 13.

Purchase of Print Cloths.—"Another event of influence is the purchase of 750,000 pieces of print cloths by M. C. D. Borden at 2.56 cents, which has already caused an advance to 2.69 cents, with a stronger tone for prints and other cotton goods. The moral influence of such a purchase, manifesting confidence in the future, is apt to be great. As the contract to shut down part time many mills producing print cloths is going into effect, the productive capacity and wages of operatives will be for a time reduced, but if a demand of traders to replenish stocks is started, the effect may be altogether beneficial. The woolen industry also meets an increased demand for low and medium goods, and a dozen more mills have started against three stopping for various reasons. Clay mixtures are reduced to 75 cents, with other prices maintained."—*Dun's Review*, February 13.

Reduced Railway Earnings.—"January gross railway earnings reflect the quieter trade in that month than in January, 1896, while showing the effect of reduced grain tonnage and severe storms in the Northwest. Every group of American roads shows a falling-off from January a year ago. Increases in January are few and small, the largest being only slightly in excess of \$50,000, while seventeen systems show decreases in excess of that amount. Heaviest decreases from January a year ago are reported by the Pacific and granger groups, while smallest losses are by the Southwestern and Southern roads. Total earnings of 114 railroad companies for January aggregate \$34,560,827, a falling-off of 6.8 per cent. from a year ago, compared with a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in December from December, 1895, and 10 per cent.

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IT is a significant fact that responsible dealers sell and responsible painters use Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Pure Linseed Oil. They know their business. Those who don't know, try to sell and use the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," &c., &c.

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National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

in November from the total in that month a year before. January earnings 1896 increased 11.3 per cent. over January, 1895. Mexican roads gained 18.3 per cent. in January over a year ago.

"Gross and net returns of leading railroads for the calendar year 1896 show a striking similarity as to volume to those of 1895. Total gross receipts of seventy companies give a total of \$726,950,409 for 1896, a falling-off of only about \$2,000,000, or two tenths of 1 per cent., from 1895, while net earnings aggregate \$220,026,742, a decrease of nine tenths of 1 per cent. from the total in the preceding year. For December gross earnings fell off 2 per cent., while net earnings decreased 1.3 per cent. from those for 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, February 13.

Standstill in Canada.—"While there is no particular improvement in trade at Toronto, there is a better inquiry for goods for spring delivery. A fair number of orders are being received by Montreal jobbers, but for limited amounts. Trade at the interior is fairly active, as country roads are in good condition. At Halifax business remains dull, and the outlook for improvement in the near future is not bright."—*Bradstreet's*, February 13.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The International Match.

The International Chess-Match between Great Britain and America came to a close Saturday afternoon, February 13, and the Englishmen won. The result of the match follows:

AMERICA.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
Table.	Result.		Result.
1. Pillsbury.....	½ ag't	Blackburne.....	½
2. Showalter.....	1	Locock.....	0
3. Burille.....	0	Atkins.....	1
4. Barry.....	1	Lawrence.....	0
5. Hymes.....	½	Mills.....	½
6. Hodges.....	½	Bellingham.....	½
7. Delmar.....	1	Blake.....	0
8. Helms.....	0	Jackson.....	1
9. Teed.....	0	Cole.....	1
10. McCutcheon.....	0	Jacobs.....	1
Total.....	4½	Total.....	5½

The Chess trophy was won last year by the American team, and after their defeat Saturday they were unanimous in saying that a determined effort would be made to bring the prize back to this country.

Pillsbury says, in the *New York Journal*:

"The match seemed to demonstrate the superiority of our veterans. On the first seven boards, which were all occupied by last year's players, we won 3, lost 1, drew 3. But the new men, lacking experience, pulled us down."

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plications, and, if his position does not become badly compromised, in the ending he is pretty sure to hold his own. The move adopted in the present position, namely, Kt-Q 2, seems an improvement. White cannot well reply B-K B 4, on account of P-K 4.

(b) B x B followed by K R-Q sq would probably have been better. The text move leads to an exchange of Queens.

(c) Kt-Q 4 was more promising, notwithstanding Black's possible reply, B-Kt 2.

(d) Black was evidently satisfied with a draw. To secure it it was important to have White play R-R 4. Black will thus be enabled to gain an important move, by continuing Kt-B 4, which attacks the Rook. He will then have time to guard the Q Kt P.

(e) This move causes the loss of a Pawn, yet in all probability it was the only way to escape defeat. Black otherwise would have been unable to bring his K R into play, and White, by continuing B-Kt 5, Q R-Q sq and Kt-B 6, might have established a winning attack.

(f) Had Black played R-R sq, then White would have continued Kt-K 7 ch, followed by R x Kt P. In fact, he could not save the Pawn.

(g) The position now arrived at is pretty nearly a safe draw. White will be unable to hold the Q R P. By doubling his Rooks on the seventh row and continuing with R-R 7, Black easily forces a draw.

(h) White, of course, must play R-K B sq. Black then answers R-R 7. Should White capture Rook, then, of course, he loses the Q R P. Should he advance the Q R P, then R x K B P, and if K R x R, then R x R ch, followed by R x P, a win for Black would result. A draw was agreed upon in this position.

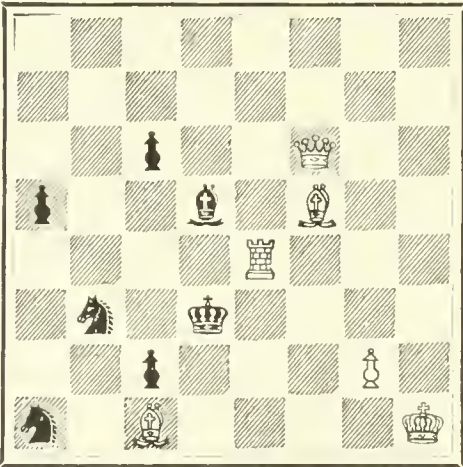
Problem 188.

BY LAWS.

This is only a two-mover; and two-ers are supposed to be easy.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on Q 6; B on Q 4; Kts on Q Kt 6, Q R 8; Ps on Q R 4, Q B 3, Q B 7.



White—Six Pieces.

K on K R sq; Q on K B 6; R on K 4; Bs on Q B sq, K B 5; P on K Kt 2.

White mates in two moves.

Several of our solvers wrote us: "Give us something difficult." How about 186?

Solution of Problems.

No. 184.

1. Kt-K B 8 Q-B 2! 3. Q-Q B 5, mate
K-K 4 must K x Kt or-Q 4

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill. Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; J. T. C., Manhattan, Kan.; V. Brent, New Orleans; the Rev. Gil-

How to Choose Paint.

It is probable that people are cheated in the quality of paints they buy more often than in other things, because people in general know so little about them. It costs just as much time and labor to put on a paint that last six months, as it does one that will last five years, so every person should get the information that will enable them to choose a good quality made of pure white lead instead of a cheap adulteration in which barytes is the chief ingredient. There are about twenty-seven brands of honest white lead, and there are numberless cheats. Every one who buys or uses paints can learn all about these, free of any cost whatever, if they will mention this paper and send their address on a postal card to the National Lead Company, 1 Broadway, New York city, for a free book on the subject. They will receive some beautiful cards showing samples of colors, and pictures of twelve houses painted in different tints and combinations, which will be very valuable in choosing colors to use on buildings, etc.—Farm & Fireside.

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While many of our solvers did not find this much of a puzzle, yet they speak very enthusiastically of it, as the following quotations will show: "The second move very intricate"; "it is a good one"; "a beautiful composition"; "a good companion for 183"; "beautiful and desperately hard to find"; "an enjoyable problem."

No. 185.

Dr. Pick won the game by R (B sq) x P. This was found by M. W. H., G. Hampert, F. H. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Streed.

M. W. H., however, questions the possibility of a win for White if Black plays 1... Q-Q Kt 3. His contention is that the best White can do is to win the Q for both Rs, leaving him with Q and two Ps, against two Rs and one P. What do you all think of this?

No. 183.

The following names are to be added to those who solved this problem; T. Harry Jones and W. C. Livingston, Brantford, Ont.; Dr. Collard, V. Brent, and Victor Abraham.

Current Events.

Monday, February 8.

The Senate discusses the arbitration treaty in secret session; the bill creating a new judicial district in Texas is passed over the President's veto. . . . The House considers District of Columbia business. . . . Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts accepts tender of the appointment of Secretary of the Navy by McKinley. . . . A contest of the count of electoral votes will

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New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

By J. K. HOYT

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison says (Dec. 24, 1896):

"I can see that 'The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' would have great value and usefulness to many persons."

Gen. Horace Porter says (Dec. 15, 1896):

"'The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' is a work which will commend itself to all scholars. No library will be complete without it."

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"'The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' is evidently a greatly improved and enlarged edition of the old encyclopedia of the same name, which I have always found the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford says (Dec. 13, 1896):

"The former edition of 'The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' was useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help and I am surprised and gratified that it has been so much improved and enlarged."

Judge Albert Haight (Court of Appeals, State of New York) says (Jan. 12, 1897):

"As an aid to the scholar and as a book of reference it is of rare value."

Pres. Francis L. Patton (Princeton University) says (Jan. 6, 1897):

"I am sure that I shall find 'The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' of great value, and even such cursory examination of it as I have been able to give is sufficient to show me that it has been prepared with very great care and that it is very complete."

William Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D. (University of Chicago), says (Dec. 24, 1896):

"The revised edition of 'The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' constitutes a volume in every respect deserving to be pronounced a noble one. It is an extraordinarily rich thesaurus of carefully classified, choice quotations, selected from a vast range of literature, and, so far as I have been able upon experiment to ascertain, printed with great accuracy of text and of reference. It is a monument of conscientious, intelligent industry. The indexes make it very convenient for use."

W. J. Rolfe, M.A., D.L. (the Shakespearian Critic, Harvard University), says (Jan. 4, 1897):

"Having submitted 'The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations' to a number of critical tests, I am happy to say that it seems to me by far the most complete and satisfactory work of its class in the market. It is encyclopedic and exhaustive so far as any book of the kind can be called exhaustive. The list of Proverbs, Quotations from the Latin, and Modern Languages, Mottoes, etc., add much to its value for purposes of reference. I shall take pleasure in commending it to teachers, students, and others."

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt (ex-Mayor of New York City) says (Dec. 15, 1896):

"I did not suppose that it would be possible to make any decided improvement upon the old cyclopedia published by you, and which I have used for many years for reference with entire satisfaction. I find, however, that the new work is a very great advance upon the former edition, good as it was. The indexes especially are a marvel of completeness, and the department of quotation from foreign languages is admirable in all respects. The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

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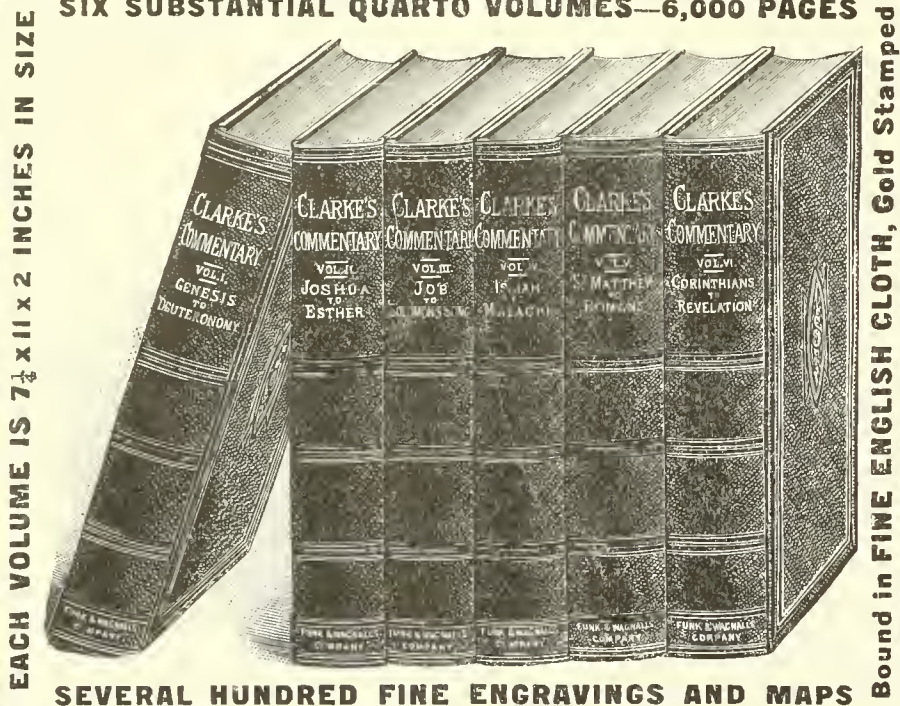
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 17

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 358

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

REVOLT against Turkish rule in the island of Crete is treated as the chief topic of the day by the press of the world. Greece promptly took up the cause of the Christian insurrectionists against the Sultan, and Prince George, who landed Grecian troops on the island (February 12), is a popular hero in the estimation of newspapers in many quarters. American journals, in general, while expecting that the great powers of Europe, interested in maintaining the *status quo* of Turkey, are likely to succeed in securing a bloodless settlement of the difficulty, express the hope that Crete may throw off the Turkish yoke, whether war ensues or not.

Briefly reviewing the situation [see foreign department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 27, July 11, August 1, September 5, September 19, 1896] *Harper's Weekly* says:

"Crete, 160 miles long, and lying 150 miles southeast of Athens and much nearer to the southern part of Greece, has about 300,000 inhabitants, three fourths of whom are Christians and the rest Mohammedans. The Cretans are of Grecian descent and affiliation, and the island geographically belongs to Greece. The Turks have held it since 1669. When Greece won independence in 1821 an insurrection in Crete followed, but was put down. The Cretans have ever since been uneasy, and prone to make trouble for the Turks whenever opportunity offered. The cause of the present revolt is practically the same as that of the rising last April, when the Christian governor was replaced by Turkhan Pasha, a Mussulman.

"In July the Porte agreed to appoint a Christian governor, whom it has since nominated, but still delays to inaugurate. It delays also to put into effect reforms agreed upon twenty years ago. The Cretan revolutionists demand that these reforms shall be at once enforced, and propose to secure their rights by force of arms if they can not get them otherwise. They are the aggressors, and have had help from Greece, where there is an enthusiastic popular desire for the annexation of Crete. . . . If Greece and Turkey should be suffered to come to blows, Turkish troops, already being collected for the purpose, would sweep over the northern boundary of Greece into Thessaly, and war once started on European soil might lead no one knows where."

At this writing the allied powers are said to have assumed control in Crete with an Italian admiral in command of troops.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

Greece has been warned against further aggression, but already a Turkish vessel has been fired upon, a number of Mussulmans have been taken prisoners in engagements, and Grecian reinforcements are increasing. Press despatches further affirm that the Porte has promised to hold back Turkish troops and to allow the powers to handle the affair, that Russia is mobilizing the Black Sea fleet to be in readiness for developments, and that the European powers are considering Germany's suggestion of a blockade of Piræus, the port of Athens.

Greek Policy.—"The policy of the Greek Government is to force a fight, if such a thing is possible, in order that the powers may be dragged into it, and in the inevitable rectification of boundaries Greece hopes to acquire Crete. She may be disappointed this time, as she often has been before, for there are other nations that have long had their eyes on that fair island, which is a strategic position of the first importance. It commands the Greek archipelago and the Ægean Sea, thus governing the long chain of water communications that lead into the Black Sea. Russia might like to see Greece in possession of Crete, for Greece might readily be controlled from St. Petersburg. Still better would Russia like to have the island for herself, but an overt

move on her part to seize it would call into action all the jealousy of the other great powers. Therefore Russia may readily prefer secretly to employ an agent to acting openly. England would be very glad to get hold of Crete if the time were opportune, for it would be a most important addition to her chain of control of the Mediterranean by its command of the Ægean. England may not regard the present juncture as opportune for carrying her ambition into effect, and we shall not be surprised if the powers, in their dread of 'the Eastern question' taking on a militant aspect, huddle up a peace between the Turks and the Cretans under guaranties that will stave off the coming of another crisis."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Diplomatic Resources are Many.—"The resources of diplomacy are many, and the powers will be astute in discovering some solution of the problem before it becomes more complicated and portentous. The order of the Turkish Government for the mobilization of the fleet as soon as possible may put a new phase upon the case. The impression grows stronger and stronger that Greece has been encouraged in her attitude by some strong power, presumably Russia. No light has been thrown on this matter. European diplomacy as applied to Turkey is a tangled skein at best, and few shreds of information have come from the many conferences held respecting the Armenian question and the numerous other controversies which trouble the Sultan's tottering dominion. It would doubtless be advantageous in the long run for Turkey to give up Crete. It would be a small price to pay for the postponement of the calamities, the deserved retribution, which must sooner or later overtake the Sultan's misrule. This is the philosophy which that fatuous ruler ought to apply to the Cretan dilemma, and the persuasive arts of the powers may have convinced him that this is his best course."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

The Chances in Conflict.—"As between Greece and Turkey, there is, of course, a big apparent disparity of power. Turkey had in 1896 a population of about 15,430,000 in Asia and 5,750,000 in Europe, and of this aggregate of over 21,000,000, nearly 15,000,000 are Mohammedans. The population of Greece is a little less than 2,200,000, about one tenth that of Turkey, and not nearly one half that of Turkey in Europe. She is taking heroic chances, therefore, and we can only hope that her magnificent beginning will not result in a disastrous ending. She has, otherwise, some advantages. Her navy is better than Turkey's, so it is said, and her finances are in better shape. Moreover, Turkey's possessions in Europe are fully as liable, when the hostilities are once fairly begun, to help Greece as to help Turkey, and the Albanians, Slavs, and Greeks who constitute the larger portion of Turkish subjects in Europe (of the 5,750,000 subjects only 2,360,000 are Mohammedans) are not likely to hesitate long about instituting revolts on their own account. In addition, the royal family of Greece is closely connected with the royal families of England, Russia, and Denmark, and the public sentiment throughout Europe will be a strong factor in her behalf. This sentiment is well expressed by Gladstone's ringing despatch last Sunday to the London *Chronicle*, in which he said: 'I do not dare to stimulate Greece when I can not help her, but I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the powers will recollect that they have their own character to redeem.'"—*The Voice, New York.*

Greeks Scarcely Fitted for Self-Government.—"The heroic Greek Prince George, so worthy of Hellenic traditions, has not a drop of Hellenic blood in his veins—his father being a Dane and his mother a Slav—but he is quite as much of a Greek as his father's subjects, who have been crossed so often with Tartars, Huns, Turks, Arabs, and the negroids of North Africa that all but the most insignificant drop of Hellenic blood has disappeared. They shrink, on analysis, not quite to the same level as the Cuban insurgent, but vastly below the ideal that Mr. Gladstone and other sentimentalists have imposed on the world. Europe

knows them well and is not to be carried away by enthusiasm for them.

"The confession of the Danish King of Greece that he countenanced this outburst of jingoism among his unruly and ungovernable subjects as an alternative of deposition is the best commentary on the whole proceeding. The United States has no reason to distend its diaphragm with enthusiastic emotion in behalf of such a cause or people. The Greek is a born pirate, with small conception of the rights of property, and he is at present engaged in an act of piracy against a power that is weakened by unpopularity. Our sympathies, rightly placed, are all in accord with European sentiment in favor of a strict maintenance of peace and principle. It is doubtful whether the Greeks are yet fitted for self-government.

"The intelligent public will place a 99.99 per cent.

discount on all 'news' from Greek sources."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Growth of Greece Limited.—"The acquisition of Crete will be a source of prodigious self-gratulation to the little nation, one of the 'cockiest' in the world; but it will not bring Greece one atom nearer its fond dream of supremacy in the Ægean. Crete will share the fate of the Ionian islands or of the tract ceded by Turkey to Greece sixteen years ago. In the Ionian islands the roads built by the English have gone to ruin, harbors have filled up and the islands have sunk to the Greek level. After its last territorial acquisition Greece borrowed money to improve the new territory by a railroad through it, spent the money, never built the railroad, and is now running behind on the interest on the bonds. Greece may round out its boundary with part of Macedonia and gain some islands, but this is likely to be the limit of its growth."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

Popular Prince George.—"There is no other young member of the royalty in Europe who has enlisted such admiration for natural traits of manliness and courage. It was Prince George, as every one remembers, who, by striking down a fanatical assassin, saved the life of his cousin, the present Czar, when traveling in Japan. It was George who made himself so signally popular at the late Olympian games at Athens. It is he, also, who has at various times won a strong hold upon his fellow countrymen by taking up the cause of the poor and downtrodden against even the powers of the Grecian state itself.

"That he should be the leader in this new movement to protect the unfortunate Cretans is characteristic of his nature, and adds another to the many performances which have made this active young man popular throughout the world. George is the 'happy prince' of Europe. He has the charm of his twenty-seven years, his heroic stature, his audacity, and his unaffected gallantry.



MAP OF THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

The world will watch him with interest now that he has taken a brave, if reckless, hold of the ugliest crisis threatening the civilized nations."—*The Record, Chicago*.

"The Greeks are endeavoring to liberate their brethren in Crete from tyranny and persecution, and the European powers, with England easily first in activity and earnestness, are scheming for a perpetuation of the horrors of bloodshed and pillage, lest, in the dawn of peace and Christianity upon that now distracted island, some prestige, some caprice, some sordid plan of theirs be menaced. They are all enlightened, Christian, high-minded nations, of course. Far be it from us to challenge them on such a score. But just as they looked on complacently at the horrors in Armenia—fomented by their hypocritical professions of sympathy for the agitators—so now they are willing to contemplate like horrors in Crete rather than have disturbed the 'equilibrium' which they have ordered."—*The Post, Washington*.

"A general European war would give a great impulse to industry and trade in the United States. It would create booming prices for grain of all kinds and for provisions. United States manufacturers could furnish also much war material, including cloth for uniforms. There is rather an inhuman popular wish in the United States that a general European war may be the result of the present complications."—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

"The United States can have no share in active intervention in behalf of Greece at present, but we know of nothing that would do more to dispel the last cloud on the friendship of the two nations than the assurance that England had cast aside selfish ambition and commercial fears to strike, and strike hard, for humanity."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

A CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

A CONGRESS of mothers held in Washington last week was a novelty in this land of national conventions. It is said to have been the outgrowth of mothers' meetings held at Chautauqua, N. Y., during the summer assemblies for numerous seasons past. The subject before the convention, as set forth in the opening address of the president, Mrs. T. W. Birney, was child-culture, comprehending an important range of allied topics. The program, therefore, included discussion of the "Mother and Child of the Primitive World," "Heredity," "Day-Nurseries," "Mothers and Schools," "The Value of Music in the Development of Character," "Physical Culture," "Reading Courses for Mothers," etc. The speakers included men and women of national and international reputation. Mrs. Grover Cleveland gave a reception to the delegates at the White House, and the attendance upon meetings proved so unexpectedly large that several meeting-places had to be provided. The organization of Mothers' clubs in all sections of the country will probably be the outgrowth of this first congress of mothers.

Philosophy and Maternal Instinct.—"A noteworthy feature of the congress is the fact that the delegates are not all mothers. Indeed, a large percentage is composed of unmarried women. These women are well known among the authoritative educators, lecturers, and writers on subjects pertaining to the training and development of children. Philosophy recognizes the obvious truth that there are mothers who are absolutely destitute of the maternal instinct, and spinsters who have an instinctive love of children and the capacity to minister to and care for them as their mothers could never have done. Nature has left the maternal instinct out in some individuals.

"Mothers acknowledge the wonderful influence of kindergartners endowed with the loftiest and most gracious attribute. The instinct of the female for its young is manifested in most women who bear children, but that is a purely animal instinct, and not comparable to that other and higher emotion which is divine in its unselfishness and tenderness. It is the love which passeth understanding, and makes it possible for its possessor to feel the compassion and the devotion which are born not merely of pity, but affection, for all children. It knows no prepossessions in favor of picturesque misery and sorrow, no prejudices against dirty and vicious childhood, but in its splendid capacity of love for humanity, young and weak, or old and weak—for what is the

human being but a kind of overgrown baby?—and in its potential force makes the race of Sisters of Charity, the Florence Nightingales, and the Clara Bartons inexhaustible."—*The Times, Brooklyn*.

Bachelor Girls Instructing Mothers.—"The paragraph writers who thoughtlessly jumped to the conclusion that the Mothers' Congress would be in the hands of mothers, and who chuckled at the idea of a woman's gathering with such prominent women left out as Miss Frances Willard, Miss [Mrs.] Anna Shaw, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, jumped heedlessly and chuckled prematurely.

"The mere fact that these and other single ladies have not entered the married state and therefore are not mothers is not a trocha of sufficient height and strength to keep them from breaking into a mothers' congress. If they are not mothers themselves they can give advice to mothers, for every parent is well aware that an unmarried aunt knows better how to bring up children than the children's own mother.

"A glance at the program of the congress of mothers reveals the names of no fewer than ten unmarried ladies, who are booked to impart wisdom to the mothers assembled at Washington. It is perfectly clear that the American bachelor girl has progressed several laps ahead of the American bachelor man. The latter can not claim equality until he organizes a fathers' congress, and delivers lectures to the American male parent on the care and education of his offspring."—*The Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh*.

Scientific Motherhood.—"Mrs. Helen Gardener, of Boston, read a paper yesterday [February 18] before the mothers' convention in Washington which assumes a great deal that is not proven, and, we believe, can not be proven. She protested against the 'subserviency' of women to men as dangerous to the children born of such a union, because the children would inherit this shrinking tendency. She claimed that woman must assert her equality with men and thus endow her children with independent spirit. No subject in the whole range of scientific research is of more interest than that of heredity, but it can not be said that we have learned a great deal on the subject. . . .

"An all-wise Providence has directed that the affairs of this world should be committed to the joint direction of the two sexes. The conditions as they exist are the result of the best human experience. Perfection is not expected this side of the millennium, but that the average home is happy is beyond dispute, and that it is so is due largely to the fact that it is ruled by woman. The idea of women being tyrannized over by men in this day is a little humorous. There is nothing attainable in this world that woman can not have if she wants it. She is the mother of the race, the controlling influence in all men's lives. If she wants the ballot she can have it. If she wants anything else she has only to say so. The spirit of chivalry is not dead. We do not believe in scientific motherhood or any other kind of motherhood than that which now exists. It is to the good women all over the world that we owe what of happiness and joy there is in our lives. Women are by no means perfect. They are responsible for a great deal of the misery there is in the world, but that the great majority of them are powers for good in the world is absolutely indisputable. . . . What is wanted is not new principles or theories, but that men and women everywhere shall become better as individuals."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia*.

"It is in this stimulation of interest among the mothers of this country that the Congress will find its justification. A neighborhood congress of mothers, or a number of such congresses, would give more direct promise of usefulness than a national congress. Many States have recognized the expertness of women upon questions of primary education by making women eligible both to vote in elections for school officers and to become such officers. The statutory recognition of their claims in this respect is simply the recognition of a fact. The very best result that can be hoped from the National Congress of Mothers is that it shall stimulate the formation of local congresses of mothers."—*The Times, New York*.

"It would be easy to treat this women's conference flippantly, and to underestimate its possible value and importance, but the women themselves seem to be in earnest, and there can be no question that their plans and purposes, as outlined in the subjects selected for discussion, are excellent ones."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

THE COURSE OF THE TRUSTS.

THE trusts give the newspapers more to talk about than any other institution existing in the country. Every development in favor of the trusts or against them furnishes fresh material for discussion of the principles and interests involved. Public attention has been recently directed from the anti-trust legislation proposed in various States and the probable outcome of decisions expected from the courts, to the dissolution of the gigantic combination known as the "Steel-Rail Pool," and to an investigation of the sugar trust and similar organizations at the hands of a committee from the New York legislature of which Senator Lexow is chairman. It does not appear to be expected that the Lexow investigation will have permanent effect beyond further publicity of trust methods of carrying on business. The facts so far brought forward have substantially reached the public eye through previous investigations. The dissolution of the steel-rail pool is considered by many journals as another evidence of the innate weakness of so-called trusts. Different accounts of the reasons for its downfall have been given, including the novel explanation made by the New York *Evening Post*. That paper traces the disintegration of the pool indirectly to the death of President James B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had inaugurated the policy of securing an agreement between the great railroad systems, the carriers for mills on their lines as well as the consumers of steel rails, to keep the price within certain limits. The probable economic effects of the breakdown of an organization which controlled such an enormous industry form a subject of interesting speculation.

Attempts to Obscure the Issue.—"It is the practise of all of the trusts to crush competition not by the ordinary methods of commercial rivalry, but by first acquiring control of a sufficient majority of the agencies of production and then compelling the dealers engaged in the work of distribution either to trade with them on their own terms or be cut off from the possibility of trading with them at all. It is a preposterous abuse of language to find any analogy between a trust and a great department-store. The latter is a product of the keenest competition, and exists only in virtue of its ability to meet all competitors on even terms. It sells to whom it can and buys from whom it may, and conducts both operations under conditions of absolute commercial freedom. The department store is the *bête noire* of the trust, because it finds a way to break any fixed price, and is in its whole organization and method so diametrically opposed to all the principles of monopoly as to make any fancied likeness between the two supremely ridiculous. Obvious as all this is to the most ordinary intelligence, the trusts are evidently determined to try to create the impression that the freedom of corporate association is menaced in attacking them. This is a somewhat familiar trick. It has been attempted in court every time that a monopoly, actual or potential, was on trial, and the courts have uniformly made very short work of it. . . .

"It is, on the whole, an encouraging fact that the agents and advocates of the trusts should begin to show signs of alarm about the present agitation, and should be moved to call it very hard names. The struggle must inevitably be a long one, and the end in view may be as seriously retarded by the exaggerations of those who are working for it without discretion or sufficient knowledge as by those who are frankly opposed to it. That it will be attained sooner or later is as certain as that in a free re-

public the supremacy of law must be vindicated or free institutions suffer shipwreck. The battle will be more than half won when the people see that the dangers of the trust system are social and political as much as they are commercial, and when the issue is clearly defined as one between the state and a power that arrogates superiority to the state. The economic argument against the trust system of placing fetters on trade is not more convincing than the political argument against the toleration of organizations powerful enough to defy courts and legislatures. As the court of appeals said of the sugar trust:

"It is not a sufficient answer to say that similar results may be lawfully accomplished; that an individual having the necessary wealth might have bought all these refineries, manned them with his own chosen agents, and managed them as a group at his sovereign will; for it is one thing for the State to respect the rights of ownership and protect them out of regard to the business freedom of the citizen, and quite another thing to add to that possibility a further extension of these consequences by creating artificial persons to aid in procuring such aggregations."

—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Trusts Playing into Social Reformers' Hands.—"Whether the public is wise or otherwise, it is stirred up profoundly by the spectacle of the shares of a corporation producing one of the prime necessities of life kited up and down on the exchanges, and it is suspicious that the production and price to consumers of the commodity stand as but a 'side issue' and that speculation is the real object of the insiders. It is more than passing strange that men as shrewd as the framers of these big trusts should not have seen that stock-exchange manipulation is a sure way to challenge the public and to make it forget that it is not paying any more for the commodity than it did before the combine was arranged.

"If the great trusts were taken out of the stock market we should hear much less Populistic talk against capital in this country. So long as the use of 'mystery' for stock-jobbing ends is kept up, so long will public curiosity be active. The public will refuse to understand why railroad companies with hundreds of millions of capital and obligations should be compelled to spread their books open to the public and their shareholders, while wide-reaching and monopolizing trusts can keep their accounts closed to all save a privileged few. Here is where the greed of human nature plays into the hands of the social reformers who are pointing to the trusts as showing the possibilities of great combinations of industries, and the difference between the running of such combinations as it is now done primarily for the benefit of a few insiders and the administration of the same combinations as it might be if run publicly and for the real benefit of all."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

The Economic Advantage of Limited Liability.—"The trouble is that those who seek remedies, even if they are sincere, deal only in superficial expedients. No legislature can pass an effective law to curtail industrial combinations when at the same time there is nothing to prevent the formation of such combinations or to make them less profitable. So long as the law makes it more profitable to form such combinations than to conduct industries in other ways more beneficial to the people, they will be formed probably in spite of all attempts.

"A recent writer makes a point which at least shows how there is an advantage in stock combinations which no private individuals can secure. The difference is an economic one and lies deeper than is generally supposed. The business of the country in the past few years has practically settled on a basis of limited liability. When two men of means go into partnership they become liable for all they have in the world; but if, on the other hand, they form a company they become liable only to the amount of the stock they pay in, really, and they can reserve the re-



TURNING THE LE(X)OW RAYS ON THE CHIEF SUBJECT IN THE SUGAR TRUST.

THE RESULT.

—*The Journal, New York.*

remainder for any purpose they wish. If their business is profitable they can use the profits for stock in other lines. The tendency is always toward expansion.

"There was a time when the industry of the country needed the stimulation of this advantage of limited liability. But now it works as a basis principle in the formation of trusts and all industrial combinations. The small individual trader has no chance. He is subject to an economic obstacle which no law can reach when he is made liable for all he has got, while his competitors are liable for only what money they have in their business. Having found the advantages of such small companies, it was natural for different companies in the same line of business to lump their stock together for the purpose of controlling the market of a great country, or even of a greater part of the world, able to curtail production and keep prices higher than other economic conditions would warrant. Trusts must be studied from such a point of view as this and not from the shallow depth of a legislative committee."—*The Post, Hartford, Conn.*

"**Conspiracy against Capital and Character.**"—"The so-called sugar trust, a typical example of the modern idea of scientific principle applied to the prosecution of business, is made the subject of legislative inquisition. This inquisition is fashioned upon the style and procedure adopted by the leading enemies of the public welfare in the ranks of the contemporary press. It is coarse, mean, and vulgar. It appeals to the sympathies of the depraved and to the passions of the ignorant and brutal.

"It succeeds in disclosing that the so-called trust is not in any sense a trust within the letter or the spirit of the law; that it manufactures sugars cheaper than anywhere else; that it sells sugar at a lower price than it was ever sold at before; that it employs more men and pays them higher wages than ever before in the history of the sugar industry; and that it makes a great deal of money. In fact, it is an industry which is capitalized in a plain mathematical ratio to its earning capacity, and which is conducted with the strictest reference to the fundamental law of supply and demand.

"The combination of intelligence and capital which succeeds in making a commodity of universal use more cheaply and of a higher quality than any one else can make it, and which in so doing seeks and attains the ordinary and legitimate reward of all business enterprise, is denounced as a malignant and a criminal conspiracy against the public welfare.

"If allowed to proceed uninterrupted to its natural end, this assault upon character and upon property would ruin New York. All business initiative would shrivel up and disappear, and we should presently have nothing left but our position and our climate. Fortunately it can not go very far, because the forces behind it are impotent for permanent evil."—*The Sun, New York.*

Trust against Trust.—"The great steel pool, formed to keep up prices, is practically smashed. This gigantic combination of capital and power, made to control the output of one of the greatest industries of America, to run prices up or down by its simple mandate, to tax consumers at its pleasure and to the limit of expediency, is to be devoured by a combination still more gigantic, still more powerful, still more wealthy. Rockefeller and Carnegie have seized the steel industry of America. The event is epochal. The cut in the price of steel rails from \$25 to \$17 a ton, the lowest figure at which they have ever been sold, marks an era in the country's economy.

"So far it is a case of trust eat trust, and the railroads, the consumers, are the gainers. . . . It is safe to say neither Mr. Rockefeller nor Mr. Carnegie has been led into their great enterprise by any considerations of sentiment for the public. They saw a chance to crush competitors and they took advantage of it. They now own the most remarkable source of supply in the world, an iron field, not a mine. The Mesaba range, above Duluth, is described as a region where it is not necessary to delve at vast expense, but merely to scoop the ore off the surface. Rockefeller has strengthened his advantage in securing this source of supply by building a fleet of barges of immense capacity to carry his raw material to the docks of Lake Erie. When he completed his cycle by the alliance with Carnegie, with his furnaces and mills, he had the Railmakers' Association at his mercy. The whole affair has been carried out by a masterly combining of existing facilities. The present result, at least, is a benefit to great numbers of people. Whether Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie, hav-

ing gotten this vast power into their hands, will be content to reap reasonable profits and let the public benefit, or will, once having crushed their opponents, use this power for ruthless extortion, is a grave problem. The fact that they have the power is a menace in itself."—*The Commercial Journal, Chicago.*

Hard Winter for Trusts and Workingmen.—"It has been a particularly hard winter upon the trusts in the metal trades. The nail combination was the first to go, after it had taken millions of dollars from the pockets of consumers by more than doubling the price of an article of daily use. The billet pool next succumbed, and was closely followed by the combination of makers of structural material, altho the members of the latter organization managed to patch up their differences after the market had remained an open one for a few weeks. The pool of the ore-producers of the Lake Superior region is tottering, and must go down as a result of the strong alliance of the Rockefeller-Carnegie interests. While the consumer is benefited by the return to normal trade conditions which follow the collapse of these trusts, there is the sad feature to be considered that the workingmen in these various industries will be compelled to assume a large part of the lowered prices in reduced wages in order that these manufacturers may continue to make big profits on their products."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

"Indeed, a reduction of iron-miners' wages has already been announced. The cheapening of the price of steel rails for the benefit of railway corporations and of structural steel for the benefit of the projectors of big building enterprises at the cost of the labor employed in the iron and steel industries can not be regarded in the light of a public benefit. But the smashing of the trust can not be lamented on that ground, for if the pooling arrangement had been maintained it probably would eventually have resulted in the loss of employment by thousands of steelworkers and acut in wages besides, for the promoters of the trust were in no sense inclined to share with the iron and steel workers the benefits of the trust agreement. The trust was formed for the purpose of making the business of manufacturing steel more profitable. That was all."—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.*

A Lesson in Trusts.—"Steel rails have dropped in price from \$26 to \$17 a ton within five days. The unholy combination which made the former price has gone to smash, and contracts large enough to lay 3,000 miles of track have been made with the Eastern iron companies since Monday morning. The money to be expended in this new work is no less than \$3,750,000, and it means employment for more than three thousand additional millworkers for at least a year. This is a true picture of the disaster which must inevitably come to every trust which attempts to set at naught the irresistible laws of supply and demand and to raise prices above the level which invites competition. No Lexow committee, no socialistic ranting, no blatant tirades against the stifling of enterprise conduced to this result. It is just the natural working of the law of trade, as inexorable as any other natural law, with penalties of violation as inevitable as death. It would be as sensible to attempt to annul the law of gravitation as to attempt to set aside the certainty that any power can destroy competition in any line of business and maintain excessive profits."—*The Journal, Jersey City.*

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed a bill providing for an educational test of immigrants. If President Cleveland approves it, the new law will take effect July 1, 1897.

As adopted the bill, in brief, adds to the classes of excluded aliens all persons over sixteen years of age who can not read and write the English language or some other language—except that admissible immigrants may bring with them or send for illiterate parents or grandparents (over fifty years old), wives and minor children. It also prohibits from employment on public works aliens who come regularly or habitually into the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, and who have not made declaration of intention to become American citizens. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, may permit the entrance of aliens for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries. The act is not to apply to persons coming here from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there.

Immigrants who will be Shut Out.—"Taking first the countries that send us the most immigrants, statistics show that out of 57,515, over 14 years of age, coming from Italy during the last

fiscal year, 31,374 could neither read nor write; out of 57,053 from Austria-Hungary, 23,773; out of 35,198 from Russia proper, 12,816. These three countries, then, will be greatly affected by the new law. On the other hand, out of 25,334 from Germany, over 14 years of age, all but 750 could both read and write; out of 7,818 from Norway, all but 93; out of 18,824 from Sweden, all but 219; out of 37,496 from Ireland, all but 2,626; out of 15,622 from England, all but 850. Thus all those countries would not be materially affected. The contrast, however, between these two sets of countries is greater than we have just presented, for the reason that there must be added to Austria-Hungary's list 1,730 persons who can not write; to Russia's, 1,667; to Italy's, 25. Since the new law requires both reading and writing, these figures will swell the numbers of those who under it, last year, would have been excluded as illiterate.

"If we pass to the countries that send us fewer immigrants, we find that out of 2,067, over 14 years of age, from Portugal, no fewer than 1,589 could neither read nor write; out of 517 from Poland, 230; out of 140 from European Turkey, 44. In contrast with these figures we have out of 2,022 from Switzerland, over 14 years of age, only 16 unable both to read and write, and out of 2,729 from Denmark, only 26.

"Looking at the percentages of those who can not both read and write, we find that last year the new bill would have excluded from Switzerland and from Denmark not one person in a hundred, over 14 years old, these countries leading the education record among immigrants with percentages of only .79 and .95 of illiteracy. Sweden and Norway follow close upon them with only 1.16 and 1.18.

"The next group is headed by Germany, with 2.96, a good showing for an immigration so great, altho, as has been seen, decidedly beaten by Scandinavia, on a still larger immigration. The figures of the Netherlands are 4.16; of France, 4.88; of England, 5.44; of Scotland, 5.70. Above 10 per cent. we find Finland, 11.82; Wales, 12.54; Belgium, 14.46; Spain, 15.81. Roumania raises the rate to 21.03, and Greece to 26.21, while Turkey in Europe follows the latter with 31.43.

"Continuing among nations of the greatest illiteracy, we have Russia proper, with 41.14, and Poland, with 47.78. Austria must be subdivided, Bohemia and Moravia having only 11.45, whereas Galicia and Bukowina reach the enormous percentage of 60.37, the remainder of Austria being credited with 36.38 and Hungary with 46.51. Italy puts in a solid 54.59 per cent. of illiteracy, while Portugal surpasses all rivals with 77.69 of immigrants last year unable both to read and write."—*The Sun, New York.*

Doors Might be Wholly Closed.—"Under conditions which confront this country now; when there are standing idle men by the hundreds of thousands, in numbers more than sufficient to fill every position which may be offered when every now idle factory in the country once more starts up its fires; when the reports from all of our great cities are of thousands of families suffering from want of food and of shelter; it would seem that the sentiment of 'universal brotherhood' could be profitably, and at no great loss to the finer sensibilities, toned down to a more acute, if narrower, feeling for our own suffering countrymen. It might, indeed, be the part of true patriotism and true humanity to close the doors of this country entirely to every immigrant until such time as every man within the borders of the country who was honestly willing to work could have work at his hand to do."—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.*

Not Wholly Satisfactory.—"This test of literacy is unsatisfactory and is admitted to be so by the advocates of the bill. It does not touch necessarily the really dangerous classes. It will exclude many worthy and industrious persons whose presence would be a help rather than a hurt to the country. But it seemed to be the only test possible to apply, and will in fact hit most hardly the less desirable classes—those now coming from southern and eastern Europe.

"A most important section of the bill is this:

Section 4. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

This is aimed of course at the Canadians living along the border who daily or yearly cross the line, as at Detroit and along the New England boundary, to work in the mills of the United States. It will also compel thousands of Canadians in southern New England to declare intentions of citizenship or hereafter stay at home. Holyoke, Chicopee, Fall River, Manchester, Lowell, and other manufacturing cities have great numbers of this class who are not citizens, and who go and come to and from Canada periodically. That this section will invite retaliatory legislation from Canada is probable, and in the case of the far Northwest, where Americans cross the line to work in the mines of British Columbia, such legislation would hurt."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

DIVORCE REFORM.

ATTEMPTS to reach the alleged evils of divorce proceedings in this country have revived press discussion of the subject. May improvement be expected through uniform state legislation, through moral crusades, or through decisions of the courts? are questions receiving attention.

Uniform state legislation is being sought by the National Divorce Reform League by means of commissions on uniform legislation, which now exist in twenty-nine States and one Territory. The secretary of the league, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Auburndale, Mass., reports that the last annual conference was so busy with consideration of uniform commercial legislation that full consideration of marriage and divorce was postponed until the next meeting. Nevertheless, the commissions make the following recommendations:

"That some ceremony, formality, written evidence, signed by the parties and attested by one or more witnesses, be required in all marriages; that in so-called common-law marriages this evidence be filed in an appropriate office within ninety days, and a failure to do so be made a misdemeanor, and if this be not done, or the marriage be not subsequently ratified, then neither party shall have any right or interest in the property of the other; that stringent provision be made for the immediate record of all marriages; and that the age of consent to marriage should be raised to eighteen for the male and fifteen for the female.

"They also renew their former recommendation of a strict law providing that no divorce be granted unless the defendant be domiciled, at the time the cause of the action arose, in the State where the divorce is to be granted, or have been served with process within that State, or shall have voluntarily appeared in such action. They further recommend the liberty of remarriage to both parties to the action after a divorce."

The secretary adds that "many will regret the last recommendation, tho it may have seemed necessary to concede the point for the sake of uniformity in other things." So far as the Territories are concerned the law of May 25, 1896, enacts that:

"No divorce shall be granted in any Territory for any cause unless the party applying for divorce shall have resided continuously in the Territory for one year next preceding the application."

"If one or two States which are still below this moderate standard of the commissioners would adopt this statute," comments the secretary, "one great occasion of scandal would be removed. Migrations for divorce, now probably growing less each year, would be removed. Of course, other lax statutes, and especially administration under them, and even under laws fairly good in themselves, need attention."

National Convention Suggested.—"A national divorce law can not be secured, and if uniformity is secured it must be secured by concerted action on the part of the States. This may be accomplished by a commission made up from representatives of each State agreeing upon a bill and having that bill enacted into law by the different state legislatures. This plan is practical. *The World-Herald* urges that Nebraska appoint three commissioners, who will serve without pay, to correspond with the governors of other States and secure a national convention for the purpose of drafting a uniform divorce bill. This convention should be held in Nebraska, because Nebraska made the first move, and it should be held in Omaha during the trans-Mississippi exposition.

"The varying divorce laws in the different States are rapidly bringing about a social degeneracy. The marriage and divorce laws are too loosely drawn in a great many States, and the result is a social condition foreign to the civilization of the nineteenth century. Senator Graham's resolution is aimed at a growing evil, but the senator ought to amend it, and we believe he would do well to amend it on the lines herein suggested."—*The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr.*

Bishop Shanley's Crusade.—"The iniquity seems to have reached its greatest growth of abomination in North Dakota, which State during these later years has been the Mecca of loose moralists the world over. The reason why protest has not been more effective in the cure of this widespread abuse—this crime against society and civilization—is because the attack had too much of generalization in it; too little specific application in the

methods pursued. Bishop Shanley, however, goes at the work of reform in the most practical shape. He has gathered his evidence, his convincing array of incontestable facts and proofs, right in the home of the divorce industry, and spread them before the people of his State in such manner that his speech is a mirror in which his hearers may see the likeness of themselves truly pictured to their abundant shame and disgrace. He has shown them that the money drawn to the State by the attraction of its divorce facilities is nothing less than the wages of sin, befouling the hands of all who touch its filthiness, and a blight and a curse upon the progress and prosperity of the people. If they have never before awakened to a realizing sense of the need of reform for the salvation of their homes and the preservation of Christian civilization, the citizens of North Dakota, and of other States as well, have no such excuse for inaction after hearing the stern indictment which Bishop Shanley has brought in against the modern immorality which masquerades among us under the guise of divorce law."—*The Northwestern Chronicle, St Paul, Minn.*

The Validity of Divorces.—"We hope that the Supreme Court of the United States, when the question comes before it for decision, may hold that divorces obtained in 'foreign' States are not valid. The matter grows out of the New York decision in what is known as the MacGowan case. In that case it was held that neither the wife nor the husband can acquire residence in another State for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. If that decision is sustained it will mean quite a revolution in divorce methods. We hope it is good law, for it is certainly good morals. During the past few years the pilgrimages of those seeking divorces to the Dakotas, to Oklahoma, and other sparsely settled States and Territories where laws are lax and inducements are actually held out to those desiring legal separations, have amounted to a public scandal which has spread even beyond this country. It has seemed hopeless to appeal to the pride of a people like those in Oklahoma. We hope that an appeal to the Supreme Court will end the matter along the lines laid down in the MacGowan case. The husbands who have raised a fund to prosecute this matter may be simply acting from motives of revenge, but their contributions may result in great public good as well as in the discomfiture of wives who have journeyed to Dakota in order to contract another marriage. Such a decision from the Supreme Court would be much more effective than any mere uniform divorce laws."—*The State Register, Des Moines, Iowa.*

"Mormonism" in New York Society.—"Bishop Doane, of the Albany diocese of the Episcopal Church, . . . according to *The Herald*, advocated the passage of the bill [to punish adultery as a crime] on the ground that in 'the present condition of New York society it is an easy matter for a man to get a divorce from his wife by collusion with her, and be left free to marry again.' Referring to the proselyting mission of a Mormon elder, he said that 'it is quite unnecessary for the elder to go to New York city to advocate Mormonism, for it exists there to an alarming extent.'

"The New York society to which Bishop Doane refers, we assume, is the society of fashion, in which unquestionably divorces and the remarriage of the divorced have been frequent during recent years and have been justified, or at least tolerated by its sentiment. This 'condition of New York society' exists, too, in face of the fact that the law of this State allows full divorce for the one cause of adultery alone, tho usually the divorced and remarried men and women to whom he refers secure their divorces for other and minor causes, simply going to other States to get them. Moreover, the canon of the Episcopal Church forbids divorce for any cause except adultery, and allows remarriage to the innocent party only; yet this society is made up almost wholly of Episcopalians.

"The Episcopal Church itself, however, practically nullifies this canonical prohibition in a supplementary law giving the bishop power to go behind the record in a divorce case to determine for himself whether the cause alleged in the civil court be the true cause or be some other collusively urged for the sake of avoiding the scandal which would result from pleading the true cause. For instance, even in a divorce obtained on the ground of simple desertion, the bishop, as we understand it, is now empowered by the canon to determine for himself if the actual offense was not the prime breach of the matrimonial relations required by the Episcopal Church. . . . At any rate, this canonical power allowing bishops to go behind the civil record practically clothes them with the authority to grant indulgences in such cases according to

their own judgment merely. The movement for a change in the Episcopal canons relating to marriage and divorce, which is now going on, gets its impetus largely, we believe, from a well-founded objection to such an unwarranted extension of Episcopal authority.

"How the proposed law advocated by Bishop Doane could correct the practical 'Mormonism' he denounces we do not see. It makes adultery punishable by a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year to five years; but generally the divorces of which he complains are not obtained for adultery under the laws of this State. . . . Men and women go to other States to get divorces for desertion, incompatibility, or what not, and when they come back to that society with new wives and husbands, it receives them without disapproval. How will the severe punishment of adultery as a crime tend to prevent that 'condition of New York society'?"—*The Sun, New York.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

THE United States Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, has completed an investigation which throws light upon the employment of women in the industries of the country. A comparison is made between the "present period," 1895-96, and a "former period" at least ten years previous. Returns were obtained from a little over one thousand establishments in thirty different States, altho but 931 establishments made full reports. The figures show a very considerable increase of the number of women employed, and there are instructive comparisons of the wages of men, women, and children.

Important parts of a summary of the report and some editorial comments upon the employment of women are appended:

"These 931 establishments employed 64,560 persons in the former and 108,648 in the present period. Of this number, in the first period, 26,479 were males of eighteen years of age or over, as against 43,195 in the second; and 4,175 males under eighteen years of age, as against 7,540 in the second. In the first period 27,163 were females eighteen years of age or over, and 6,743 females under eighteen years of age, as against 45,162 and 12,751, respectively, in the present period. From these figures it is seen that male employees eighteen years of age or over increased in the present period over the former period 63.1 per cent., while female employees of the same age period increased 66.3 per cent. Male employees under eighteen years of age increased 80.6 per cent., while female employees under eighteen years of age increased 98.1 per cent.

"As collateral information, an interesting showing is made of the figures of the censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890 concerning the employment of women. From tables given in the report, it is seen that the proportion of females ten years of age and over employed in all occupations in the United States rose in its relation to the whole number employed from 14.68 per cent. in 1870 to 17.22 per cent. in 1890, while males decreased in proportion from 85.32 per cent. in 1870 to 82.78 per cent. in 1890, corroborating fully the facts obtained in the investigation of the department. . . .

"For the present period, out of an aggregate of 79,921 women, 70,921, or 88.7 per cent., were single, 6,775, or 8.5 per cent. married, 2,011, or 2.9 per cent. divorced, and 244, or three-tenths of 1 per cent., unknown.

"In 436 of the establishments canvassed, the agents were able to secure data as to the relative efficiency of women and children and of men working at the same occupations. These data are confined wholly to the present period and represent the best judgment of the best-informed officials of each establishment. From this information a table is compiled showing the number of instances in which men, women, or children working at the same occupation and declared to be of the same grade of efficiency obtain different wages. Of 782 instances in which men and women work at the same occupation and perform their work with the same degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in 595, or 76.1 per cent., of the instances, and women receive greater pay in 129, or 16.5 per cent., while in 58 instances, or 7.4 per cent., they receive the same pay for the same work. The men receive 50.1 per cent. greater pay than the women in the 595 instances in which they are given greater pay, while the women receive but 10.3 per cent. greater pay in the 129 instances in which they are paid higher wages. Out of the 228 instances in which men and children (persons under eighteen years of age) work at the same occupation with a like degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in 182, or 79.8 per cent., of the instances, and children receive greater pay in 24, or 10.5 per cent., while in 22 instances, or 9.7 per cent., they receive the same pay for the same work, performed with the same degree of efficiency. The men receive 57.7 per cent. greater pay than the children in the 182 instances

in which they are paid more, while the children receive but 8.6 per cent. greater pay in the 24 instances in which they are paid higher wages."

Reasons for Employing Women.—"The main reason given [in the report] for the employment of women and girls is usually that they are better adapted for the work at which they are employed. Other reasons are that they are 'more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procurable, neater, more rapid, more industrious, less liable to strike, learn more rapidly,' etc. On the other hand, the reasons for the opinion given by those who did not believe that there was any tendency for the employment of women to increase in their industries, were that very often women who are better adapted and cheaper are unreliable, that their physical strength is inadequate for heavy work, and that machinery is gradually displacing them.

"This is undoubtedly true in the industries in this State where women and men are employed, especially on machinery. The labor of women is profitable while it lasts. They often, however, do work calculated for men and do it better, but they do not generally possess the endurance of men and eventually break down under the severe strain of factory employment. It is not encouraging that they are gaining on the men, for their employment at occupations in factories does not enhance their health nor train them for a domestic life which nature destined them to fill."—*The News, New Haven, Conn.*

Woman's Advance.—"Women are to-day engaged in almost every professional employment [table given shows for 1870, 92,257 women in professions against 311,687 in 1890]. As lawyers, physicians, civil engineers, musicians, actors, and authors, they have not only shown their ability to cope with men, but, in numerous instances, they have risen to the very highest round of the professional ladder. But what progress has the sex achieved in commercial and industrial lines?

"This question is easily answered. In 1870 there were 19,828 women in the United States who earned their living as stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers, telegraph-operators, and so forth; but to-day, through such developments of modern progress as the telephone and the typewriter, there are no less than 250,000 women employed in the various departments of trade and commerce. In mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, the progress of the sex is equally as manifest. Without multiplying figures, there are five times as many women bookbinders to-day as there were in 1870; four times as many boot- and shoemakers; and seven times as many employed in box-making. Between 1870 and 1890 over 400,000 names were added to the list of milliners in this country. In 1870 there was not a single woman engaged in the manufacture of lace, according to the census of that year, while in 1890 there were 4,435. In 1890 there were 2,000 women employed in the pottery business, 16,000 in shirt-making establishments, 25,000 in silk manufacturing, and 28,000 in tobacco industries. Altogether, the progress made by women between the years 1870 and 1890 in mechanical and industrial lines shows a net gain of nearly 800,000 occupations. So far as government positions are concerned, there is not a single department of the service in which women are not found, except in the army and navy.

"From the figures above cited it is evident that the fair sex is yearly becoming more independent and self-sustaining. Nor can it be said that our veneration for the womanhood of the country is less than it was some fifty years ago. On the contrary, it has deepened, if such a thing is possible, with the courageous efforts which the sex has made for its advancement."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

DR. NOBEL'S PRIZE FOR PEACE.

FIFTH among the enormous prizes to be awarded yearly by the bequest of the Swedish chemist, Dr. Alfred Nobel, each of which, it is estimated, will be fully \$50,000, is one to be given to him who during the year shall have done most to promote universal peace. *The Spectator*, London, January 9, indulges in some interesting speculation with regard to this prize. It says:

"We do not suppose the prize will be awarded to the Czar of Russia, to the Swiss President if he happens to arbitrate, or to any diplomatist. Dr. Nobel clearly meant to reward any one who should contribute an invention or an idea which will be a permanent assistance to the cause of peace; but then of whom

can that be most fairly said? Will the prize be awarded to some successful preacher of the doctrine of non-resistance; or to some one who has introduced a conscription of women, thereby developing the horror of war; or to some one who has invented a weapon of destruction so terrible that soldiers will not face it, and armies, becoming useless, will cease gradually to exist? The last was probably the thought in the mind of the testator. His immense experience in explosives may have produced in his mind an idea that his branch of physical science would ultimately extinguish war, and altho that notion has as yet no warrant from experience, we are not clear that it is wise to reject it lightly. It is quite certain that conscription, by forcing whole nations into the field, has made Europe dread war, as involving incalculable risks; and experience proves that the majority even of the best trained and bravest men will not face a certainty of destruction which will involve the whole of them. Our own sailors in the last days of wooden ships are said to have jumped overboard rather than face the new shells, and thus to have rendered the construction of ironclads a matter of pressing official concern. No army would defy without balloons foes who from manageable balloons were raining down dynamite shells; and soldiers as determined as the Austrians did not at all feel their courage increased by the fact that their adversaries at Sadowa were armed with rifles before which their own were hardly more useful than bows and arrows. It is quite possible if an asphyxiating shell were discovered which destroyed whole brigades at once, that private soldiers would refuse to fight, and if they did there exists no power on earth which could compel them. We shall be very curious to hear what the Distributing Board does with the prize to be awarded under the fifth clause, and shall rather expect to see that its result is a great increase in the courage or foolhardiness—call it which you like—with which chemists, Anarchists, and makers of projectiles will deal with the fulminates which are known to exist, but have never yet been brought under even partial control."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TOM WATSON sums up Bryan's "first battle" with the words "Fused, fought, and fizzled," and tells the whole story.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

If the Greeks bearing gifts were to be feared, as the old adage said they were, what is to be said when they bear the latest improved repeating-rifles?—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

THE Jonah story is too good to be discredited. The Democratic Party is on the point of getting rid of the biggest Jonah it has had since its foundation.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church will provide the Bible upon which President McKinley will be sworn into office; but disappointed office-seekers a few months hence will need no Bible to swear on.—*The Age (Afro-American), New York.*

THERE is a popular notion that money can save a man from the penalty of his crime. But there was a man hanged in Missouri yesterday for murder and he was a millionaire. His money could not save him. All honor to Missouri.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

KING GEORGE takes a perfectly natural and excusable view of the requirements of his occupation when he says he would rather die in battle at the head of his troops than to be run into exile by enraged subjects whose feelings and aspirations he had failed to represent. His position is not very different from that of a manager who feels that he must satisfy the stockholders to keep his job.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

GEOGRAPHIC.

"WILLIAM," said the teacher, "can you tell me anything about the shape of the earth?"

"Only what my father found out in the newspaper."

"What is that?"

"He says it's in mighty bad shape just at present."—*The Star, Washington.*



MCKIMLEY: "For heaven's sake, Mark, patch up the machine somehow. We can't postpone this thing again."—*The Republican, Denver.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WAGNERISM BEFORE THE DAYS OF WAGNER.

WASHINGTON Q. ADAMS announces a "discovery." It is, in a word, that Wagner was not the originator of Wagnerism; that most of the innovations credited to him were invented long before he was born, and were not "made in Germany," but in England. Mr. Adams, who states that he is a native-born American musician, writes for *The American Art Journal*, and this is what he says:

"The music of the old-fashioned melodramas is filled with Wagnerisms, and personally I have no doubt that it was from these English melodramas that Wagner drew the inspiration for many of his eccentricities, especially his leit-motif and his descriptive music; and I am equally certain that these melodramas paved the way for our acceptance of this master's oddities. This species of play is out of fashion, the lyric drama has taken its place; but I am old enough to have pleasant recollections of Wagnerisms before the era of Wagner worship. If the reader will turn to one of Thomas Holcroft's plays called the 'Tale of Mystery,' he will see Wagnerism in full force in the stage directions. At the very opening of this play there is 'music to express discontent and alarm.' When *Stephano* enters with his fowling-piece there is 'hunting music,' when *Stephano* and *Selina* indulge in noisy conversation there is 'music to express chattering contention.' When *Montano* enters 'music plays alarmingly, but piano'; then, when he says 'I beg your pardon, but——' the 'music loud and discordant' at the moment the eye of *Montano* catches the figure of *Romaldi*; at which *Montano* starts with terror and indignation. He then assumes the eye and attitude of menace, which *Romaldi* returns. The music ceases. When *Montano* exit hurriedly there is 'hurrying music, half piano'; when *Bonamo* exit with looks of suspicion there is 'music of doubt and terror'; when *Romano* shakes his fist there is 'threatening music.'

"And what is the following direction but Wagnerism in full blast? 'The stage dark; soft music, but expressing first pain and alarm; then the successive feelings of the scene.' The music ceases for a moment, but when *Selina* whispers to *Francisco*, 'Your life is in danger,' 'music continues tremendous!' Then it ceases again; but when *Romaldi* asks: 'Fool! why are you here?' 'music of terror, confusion, menace, command.' When *Francisco* and *Romaldi* draw their daggers in their hunger for gore, there is 'appropriate music' just as in Wagner's lyric dramas. When the gardeners are employed in their peaceful occupations, there is 'joyful music.' When *Malvoglio* presents a letter to *Bonamo* with a malignant assurance and turns away gratified by the consternation he has occasioned, the 'music expresses confusion and pain of thought.' Carefully study the following scene and compare it with the latest product of the Wagnerian genius.

"'Thunder heard while the scene changes. Music. Scene, the wild, mountainous country called the Nant of Arpennaz, with pines and mossy rocks. A rude wooden bridge on a small height thrown from rock to rock; a rugged mill-stream in the background. The increasing storm of lightning, thunder, hail, and rain becomes terrible. Suitable music. Enter *Romaldi* from the rocks disguised like a peasant, with terror, pursued as it were by heaven and earth' (just as in the Wagner operas).

"'Romaldi—"Whither fly? My hour has come! The fiends that tempted now tear me. (Dreadful thunder and music.) The heavens shoot their fires at me! Save! Spare! Oh! spare me!" (Falls on bank. Music, hail, etc., continue.) After a pause he raises his head. More fearful claps of thunder heard, and he again falls on his face. The storm gradually abates. Pause in music. A very distant voice is heard (Holla!) Music continues. He half rises, starts and runs from side to side. (Music ceases.) "It is the place of blood! a robbed and wretched brother. 'Tis his blood by which I am covered! Ay! There! There have I been driven for shelter! Under those very rocks! Cover me, earth! Cover my crimes! Cover my shame! Oh!" (Falls motionless again.) (Music of painful remorse; then

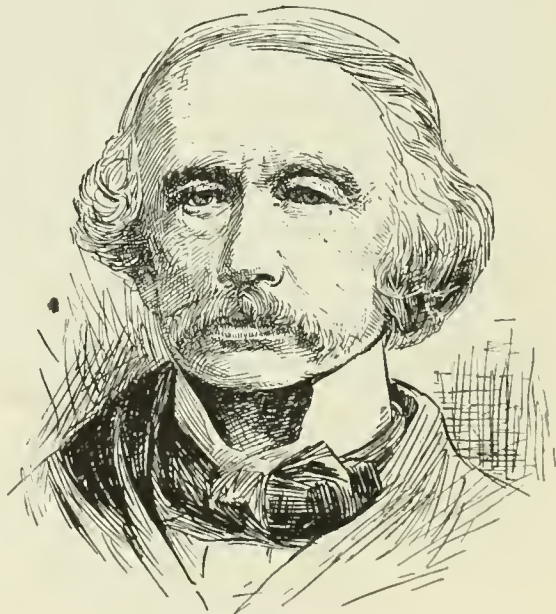
changes to the cheerful pastorale as *Michelli* is seen crossing the bridge.)'

"As *Michelli* leads the wretched, conscience-smitten *Romaldi* to his house—"never shall my door be shut against the houseless wretch!"—the 'music expresses dejection'; but when *Francisco* and *Selina* cross the bridge they do so to 'cheerful music.' When *Selina* sees *Romaldi* and shrieks, there is 'music of hurry and dejection,' and the 'curtain falls to slow and solemn music.'

"I do not wish to push a comparison too far, but even opponents must agree that all this is very Wagnerian. There is the same heroic struggle against irresistible destiny, the same wedding of drama and scene-painting with music, the same sublime struggle with pain, the same grappling with a not-to-be-stifled conscience. As with Wagner each emotion in human life has its corresponding music; warriors appear to the rolling of the drum, peasant ballet-girls trip over the bridge to rustic music; the villain never appears without the ominous warning of the music characteristic of him; when the heroine appears it is always to heavenly music played pianissimo on the fiddles, and even lightning and thunder have their peculiar musical chords. Wagner exalted all this by selecting immoral legendary stories, and he gave more work to bass tubas, trumpets, drums, cymbals, trombones, and flutes; he improved, he did not create. His massive genius swallowed the English melodrama and converted it into 'Lohengrin,' 'The Flying Dutchman,' or the 'Walkyrie'; he took the funny man of English melodrama and ennobled him as a Hans Sachs, but to the philosophic and inquiring mind the English melodrama is there just the same. This is simply another example of the German mind receiving nutriment from England and then forgetting the obligation."

COVENTRY PATMORE, THE POET OF LOVE.

OF the late Coventry Patmore, Mr. Ruskin once said: "You can not read him too often or too carefully; as far as I know, he is the only living poet who always strengthens and purifies; the others sometimes darken, and nearly always depress and discourage, the imagination they deeply seize." Mrs. Alice Meynell, who edited the volume of selections from Patmore called "Poetry of Pathos and Delight," speaks of him still more rapturously as "the divinest voice of our time." *The Saturday Review*, of London, urged Patmore for the laureateship, and *The Dial*, of Chicago, thinks that after it became evident that neither



COVENTRY PATMORE.

William Morris nor Swinburne would be willing to occupy the post "there was probably no other English poet among the living so deserving of the appointment." And yet, beside such poets as Morris and Swinburne and Watson and Edwin Arnold, to say nothing of Tennyson and the Brownings, Patmore's name, at the time of his death last November, was a comparatively unknown one to the present generation on this side of the sea.

There is not much to tell about his life. He was born in 1823, in Woodford, England, the son of a well-known editor. His full baptismal name was Coventry Kearsy Deighton Patmore. He published his first volume of poems at the age of twenty-one, and three years later became assistant librarian in the British Museum, where he remained for twenty years. After leaving the Museum he settled at Hastings, where he purchased a large estate,

built a Catholic church, and remained until his death. His best known work, "The Angel in the House," first appeared in 1854, was revised and enlarged repeatedly, and not until 1878 did it assume its final form. His next best known work, "The Unknown Eros," developed in somewhat the same way, the "Odes" out of which it grew being issued in private form in 1868, and "The Unknown Eros" appearing twenty years later.

The following descriptive touch of Patmore is given by *The Westminster Gazette*:

"Visitors to him sometimes felt as in the presence of a contemporary of Dante, Calderon, or of the Troubadours, not of a nineteenth-century gentleman. Of gigantic statue, attenuated, erect, that singular form, clad in black velvet, and medieval head, seldom passed unnoticed in a crowd. Partly, perhaps, on such account, the good folks of Hastings keenly regretted his departure. From his beautiful Georgian house in the old town, the poet, as we have said, migrated a year or two ago to one equally beautiful over against the Isle of Wight, an ideal residence for one of his turn of mind. There, surrounded by gracious home influences, the poet spent his last days in happiness and peace. He had, it is to be hoped, a Boswell at hand to jot down his brilliant table-talk. You had only to start him with a suggestive question, and his remarks ran on in unbroken stream. He was an inimitable story-teller, and as excellent a listener to the clever things of others. Curiously enough, it was in the modern novel that Coventry Patmore found literary recreation. 'I could name a hundred novels, each perfect in its way,' he said, 'as perfect of its kind as "Paradise Lost."'"

From many reviews of his work, we select the following, one by *The Dial*, one by Edmund Gosse, and one by Mrs. Meynell. First *The Dial's*:

"The enjoyment of Patmore's work, altho very deep when once attained to, is to a certain extent the result of an acquired taste. It takes some effort and some power of penetration to discern the whole subtlety of his thought and the whole beauty of his imagination. He is, too, very uneven, and the reader who at the start chances upon certain pages in which baldness and triviality seem to reign supreme may well be repelled from further examination and too hastily conclude that the poet has no message for his ear. Suppose, for example, that the following lines first arrest the reader's eye:

'While thus I grieved, and kissed her glove,
My man brought in her note to say,
Papa had bid her send his love,
And would I dine with them next day?'

One might, indeed, have a good excuse for thinking the writer of such verse undeserving of any further attention. But let him persevere, and his reward will not be long delayed. He will soon come across such a passage as this:

'And round her happy footsteps blow
The authentic airs of Paradise,'

and the whole question will be settled. No one but a true poet could possibly have written those verses, or these:

'The heartless and intolerable
Indignity of "earth to earth,"'

or these called 'The Spirit's Epochs':

'Not in the crisis of events
Of compass'd hopes, or fears fulfill'd,
Or acts of gravest consequence,
Are life's delight and depth revealed.
The day of days was not the day
That went before, or was postponed;
The night Death took our lamp away
Was not the night on which we groan'd.
I drew my bride, beneath the moon,
Across my threshold; happy hour!
But, ah, the walk that afternoon
We saw the water-flags in flower!'

"The essential purposes of Coventry Patmore find expression in his own verse, in this prayer, for example:

'Thou Primal Love, who grantest wings
And voices to the woodland birds,
Grant me the power of saying things
Too simple and too sweet for words,'

and in the aim thus set forth:

'Elated oft by such free songs
I think with utterance free to raise
That hymn for which the whole world longs
A worthy hymn in woman's praise.
A hymn bright-noted like a bird's,
Arousing these song-sleepy times
With rhapsodies of perfect words
Ruled by returning kiss of rimes.'

That he has done both of these things is beyond dispute. 'The Angel in the House' sings the praise of woman in just such 'hymn bright-noted like a bird's,' and almost every page of his work gives evidence of his gift for expressing 'things too simple and too sweet for words.'

'For even an hour
To hold possession of the height
Of nameless pathos and delight'

is a power granted to but few poets in as marked a degree as to Coventry Patmore, and there are few more exquisite pleasures than to stand in spirit upon this very height of which he holds possession. The air is so tenuous that breath is difficult for one unaccustomed to the medium, but there is a sense of calm and spiritual freedom unattainable upon any lower level, and amply rewarding the effort of the climber."

The review by Mr. Gosse we take from the *The St. James's Gazette*:

"These, then, are the two main divisions of Coventry Patmore's work—'The Angel in the House,' with its concomitant volumes, excessively popular for qualities which were merely accidental; 'The Unknown Eros,' with certain later cognate pieces, absolutely repudiated for years, on account of qualities, also mainly accidental, which were those of excessive austerity and dignity. But what criticism has since discovered, and will be obliged to dwell upon more minutely, is that these two kinds of poetry, apparently so unlike, were really one; that 'The Unknown Eros' was no less the pattern of earthly love than 'The Angel in the House' of heavenly love; that each section was interpenetrated with the same extraordinary and elevated passion. The Patmore who walked with Honoria on the sands, and he who from gulfs of cloud, fuming with starlight, proclaimed 'the fount perpetual of virginity,' were one and the same, transfigured by the identical and unique vision of Love with blue and fiery wings, terrene and yet celestial. That is Patmore's gift to the world. He was a man of astonishing unirradiation. In an age which delights in having all its facets flashing at once, he lived in a single beam of intellectual emotion. He made the psychology of love the study of his life; he wrote slowly, very carefully, very seldom, and always in order that he might note down the phenomena of his solitary theme. The love of Man for God, the love of Woman for Man—this is the interwoven texture of all his writings. He treated it with audacities worthy of St. John of the Cross, with subtle tenderness, with fire, with a prophet's turmoil, with a child's simplicity. But the theme was always the same, and Patmore will live in English verse forever, as the poet *par excellence* of love, and of nothing but love, yet of love equally human and divine."

Mrs. Meynell, writing in *The Athenæum*, speaks of the fire of life as made sensible to us by warmth, not by flame, and proceeds as follows:

"That life, which is the further flower of art, is in almost all the poetry of the poet who has now left us. There are intervals in 'The Angel in the House,' but these are only such as the narrative form renders necessary, when that narrative is perilously ordinary and familiar. . . . And how does it befall that any reader should pause upon the mere intervals of poetry so profound and penetrating as, in a hundred passages, shakes the trivial meter with a hand of control? Such a passage is the rehearsal of a wife's death which the self-chastising fancy of the happy lover makes in May:

'The innocent sweet face that owes
None of its innocence to death;
The lips that used to laugh; the knell
That bade the world beware of mirth;
The heartless and intolerable
Indignity of "earth to earth,"'

Other such passages are these records of beauty :

'Her eyes incredulously bright,
And all her happy beauty blown
Beneath the beams of my delight.'
'So much simplicity of mind
In such a pomp of loveliness !'
'Eyes that softly lodge the light.'

And elsewhere are words that touch the heart so close as these :

'His only love, and she is wed !
His fondness comes about his heart
As milk comes when the babe is dead.'

And again :

'Alone, alone with sky and sea
And her, the third simplicity.'

"None the less, it is needless to say, the lovely art of 'The Angel' is no more than a prelude to the art of the 'Odes.' From the beginning, Coventry Patmore's poetry had been the poetry of living intention, which rebukes all poetry that is in any degree, and whether carelessly or stealthily, the poetry of habit. And in 'The Unknown Eros' his intention, single, separate, strikes unique strokes against which the reader's human heart is all unarmed by custom. It is their mastery, and not violence, that so comes home, dividing soul and spirit. There is not a violence in the world that does not seem a dissipation and an essential weakness when reproached by such a majestic energy, able to hold its hand."

WILLIAM WINTER'S TRIBUTE TO "IAN MACLAREN."

MR. WILLIAM WINTER introduced "Ian Maclaren" to his first American audience, at the Lotos Club dinner, and we find his address published in full in a local paper on Staten Island (*The Staten Islander*), where Mr. Winter resides. He spoke in part as follows :

"There are two principles of art, or canons of criticism, call them what you will, to which my allegiance is irrevocably plighted—that it is always best to show to mankind the things which are to be emulated, rather than the things which are to be shunned, and since the moral element, whether as morality or immorality, is present in all things, perpetually obvious, and always able to take care of itself, that no work of art should have an avowed moral. Those principles are conspicuously illustrated in the writings of Dr. Watson. Without didacticism they teach, and without effort they charm. Their strength is elemental; their stroke is no less swift than sure, like the scimitar of Saladin, which, with one sudden waft of the strong and skilful hand, could shear in twain the scarf of silk or the cushion of down. Dr. Watson has himself told you that 'we can not analyze a spiritual fact.' We all know that the spirit of his art is noble, and that its influence is tender and sweet. We all know that it has, again and again, suddenly, and at the same instant, brought the smile to our lips and the tears into our eyes. I can not designate its secret. I suppose it to be the same inaccessible charm of truth that hallows the simple words of the dying Lear :

'Pray you undo this button: thank you, sir;'

the same ineffable pathos that is in the death speech of Brutus :

'Night hangs upon mine eyes; my bones would rest,
That have but labor'd to attain this hour;'

"I remember that magic touch, in some of the poems of Richard Henry Stoddard, and in many of the stories—the matchless American stories—of Bret Harte. I recognize it in the sad talk of poor old *Bows*, the fiddler, when, in the night upon the bridge at Chatteris, he speaks to the infatuated *Pendennis* about the heartless and brainless actress to whom they both are devoted, and drops the stump of his cigar into the dark water below. I feel it in that solemn moment when, as the tolling-bell of the Charterhouse chapel calls him for the last time to prayer, the finest gentleman in all fiction answers to his name and stands in the presence of the Master; and I say that there is but one step from the death-bed of Colonel Newcombe to the death-bed of William Maclure.

"Through all that is finest and most precious in literature, like 'the King's yarn' through the old cables of the British navy, runs that lovely note of poetry and pathos. So, from age to age,

the never-dying torch of genius is passed from hand to hand. When Robert Burns died, in 1796, it might have been thought that the authentic voice of poetry had been hushed forever; but even then a boy was playing on the banks of the Dee whose song of passion and of grief would one day convulse the world; and the name of him was Byron. In that year of fatality, 1832, when Crabbe and Scott and Goethe died, and when the observer could not but remember that Keats and Shelley and Byron were also gone, it might again have been thought that genius had taken its final flight to heaven; but even then, among the pleasant plains of Lincolnshire, the young Tennyson was ripening for the glory that was to come. And now, when we look around us and see in England such writers as Blackmore, Thomas Hardy, and Rudyard Kipling, and in Scotland such writers as John Watson and Barrie, and William Black and Crockett, I think that we may feel, much as we reverence the genius of Dickens and Thackeray and George Eliot, and much as we deplore their loss, that the time of acute mourning for those great leaders has come to an end."

EMERSON'S PROTEST AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

IN the same article in which he tells of Emerson's attack upon Webster (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 20) John Jay Chapman analyzes Emerson's powers in general, as poet, philosopher, orator, in a way that has rarely been equaled. As the first part of the article (*Atlantic Monthly*, February) pertained to Emerson's relations to the reformers, especially the Abolitionists, of his day, so the latter part pertains to his relation to democracy. Between the two parts are many nuggets of criticism, a few of which, tho they have no direct bearing on our title, we can not forbear from gathering. Here are specimens :

"Everything in the world which must be felt with a glow in the breast, in order to be understood, was to him [Emerson] dead-letter. Art was a name to him; music was a name to him; love was a name to him. His essay on Love is a nice compilation of compliments and elegant phrases ending up with some icy morality. It seems very well fitted for a gift-book or an old-fashioned lady's annual."

"This perpetual splitting up of love into two species, one of which is condemned, but admitted to be useful, is it not degrading? There is in Emerson's theory of the relation between the sexes neither good sense, nor manly feeling, nor sound psychology. It is founded on none of these things. It is a pure piece of dogmatism, and reminds us that he was bred to the priesthood."

"It is the irony of fate that his admirers should be more than usually sensitive about his fame. This prophet who desired not to have followers, lest he too should become a cult and a convention, and whose main thesis throughout life was that piety is a crime, has been calmly canonized and embalmed in amber by the very forces he braved. He is become a tradition and a sacred relic. You must speak of him under your breath, and you may not laugh near his shrine."

"The fault with Emerson is that he stops in the ante-chamber of poetry. He is content if he has brought us to the hypnotic point. His prologue and overture are excellent, but where is the argument? Where is the substantial artistic content that shall feed our souls?"

"It is no mere epigram to say that his poetry is governed by the ordinary laws of prose-writing, and his prose by the laws of poetry."

We come now to that phase of the subject which gives title to this article. After quoting Wendell Phillips on the tendency of equality and freedom in political forms to make the individual lose his identity in the mass and to make of us "a mass of cowards" instead of "a mass of individuals," Mr. Chapman proceeds as follows :

"If we take a bird's-eye view of our history, we shall find that this constant element of democratic pressure has always been so strong a factor in molding the character of our citizens, that there is less difference than we could wish to see between the types of citizenship produced before the war and after the war."

"Much of what Emerson wrote about the United States in 1850 is true of the United States to-day. It would be hard to find a civilized people who are more timid, more cowed in spirit, more illiberal, than we. It is easy to-day for the educated man who has read Bryce and De Tocqueville to account for the mediocrity of American literature. The merit of Emerson was that he felt the atmospheric pressure without knowing its reason. He felt he was a cabined, cribbed, confined creature, altho every man about him was celebrating liberty and democracy, and every day was Fourth of July. He taxes language to its limits in order to express his revolt. He says that no man should write except what he has discovered in the process of satisfying his own curiosity, and that every man will write well in proportion as he has contempt for the public. . . .

"The deep truth shadowed forth by Emerson when he said that 'all the American geniuses lacked nerve and dagger' was illustrated by our best scholar. Lowell had the soul of the Yankee, but in his habits of writing he continued English tradition. His literary essays are full of charm. The Commemoration Ode is the high-water mark of the attempt to do the impossible. It is a fine thing, but it is imitative and secondary. It has paid the inheritance tax. Twice, however, at a crisis of pressure, Lowell assumed his real self under the guise of a *nom de plume*; and with his own hand he rescued a language, a type, a whole era of civilization from oblivion. Here gleams the dagger and here is Lowell revealed. His limitations as a poet, his too much wit, his too much morality, his mixture of shrewdness and religion, are seen to be the very elements of power. The novelty of the 'Biglow Papers' is as wonderful as their world-old naturalness. They take rank with greatness, and they were the strongest political tracts of their time. They imitate nothing; they are real.

"Emerson himself was the only man of his times who consistently and utterly expressed himself, never measuring himself for a moment with the ideals of others, never troubling himself for a moment with what literature was or how literature should be created. The other men of his epoch, and among whom he lived, believed that literature was a very desirable article, a thing you could create if you were only smart enough. But Emerson had no literary ambition. He cared nothing for *belles-lettres*. The consequence is that he stands above his age like a colossus. While he lived his figure could be seen from Europe towering like Atlas over the culture of the United States.

"Great men are not always like wax which their age imprints. They are often the mere negation and opposite of their age. They give it the lie. They become by revolt the very essence of all the age is not, and that part of the spirit which is suppressed in ten thousand breasts gets lodged, isolated, and breaks into utterance in one. Through Emerson spoke the fractional spirits of multitude. He had not time, he had not energy left over to understand himself; he was a mouthpiece.

"If a soul be taken and crushed by democracy till it utter a cry, that cry will be Emerson. The region of thought he lived in, the figures of speech he uses, are of an intellectual plane so high that the circumstances which produced them may be forgotten; they are indifferent. The Constitution, slavery, the war itself, are seen as mere circumstances. They did not confuse him while he lived; they are not necessary to support his work now that it is finished. Hence comes it that Emerson is one of the world's voices. He was heard afar off. His foreign influence might deserve a chapter by itself. Conservatism is not confined to this country. It is the very basis of all government. The bolts Emerson forged, his thought, his wit, his perception, are not provincial. They were found to carry inspiration to England and Germany. Many of the important men of the last half-century owe him a debt. It is not yet possible to give any account of his influence abroad, because the memoirs which will show it are only beginning to be published. We shall have them in due time; for Emerson was an outcome of the world's progress. His appearance marks the turning-point in the history of that enthusiasm for pure democracy which has tinged the political thought of the world for the past one hundred and fifty years. . . . By showing the identity in essence of all tyranny, and by bringing back the attention of political thinkers to its starting-point, the value of human character, he has advanced the political thought of the world by one step. He has pointed out for us in this country to what end our efforts must be bent."

Book Reviews and Book-Reviewers.—The guardians of one of the smaller libraries in England have issued a manifesto against the book-reviewers, accusing them of log-rolling and denying that they help the public in the least to discriminate good books from bad. Thereupon a symposium! Hall Caine says log-rolling never sold a thousand copies of any book. Crockett thinks nine tenths of the reviewing is carefully done. Maclaren says the critics rarely afford the author any help. Max Pemberton thinks there is a good deal of log-rolling, but the ultimate result is of little moment. David Christie Murray expresses himself the most strongly, as follows:

"Criticism in the lump is hopelessly incompetent or incurably dishonest. The fact that there are many most capable and most honorable men and women engaged in criticism is fully present to my mind. But when these are weighed against the venal, the incapable, the hysteric, and the feeble overfriendly, they kick the beam. There are journals whose sole *raison d'être* is that they offer flagrant and shameless advertisement to the wares of their proprietors. They carry weight with the public, and their judgment has made reputations. The shame of criticism used to be in the stupidity of cruelty. It derided Wordsworth and Keats and Tennyson. It declared when the 'Christmas Carol' was printed that Mr. Dickens would not increase his reputation by this flimsy little volume. It did many monumental things in that line. Nowadays the pendulum has taken its swing, and if we are in search of 'men of genius,' why, 'every week—nay, day—brings forth a new one.' Five living gentlemen have 'rivalled or surpassed Sir Walter' and uncounted 'masterpieces' perish miserably (in spite of laudatory howlings) in a year. Perhaps a score of journals offer a real aid to judgment. Hundreds more are quite outside the sphere of sordid influences, but are manned by people who follow the lead of the critical smasher, whose business it is to make false coin pass for true."

Falstaff's Dying Words.—Mr. Locke Richardson's interpretation of Falstaff's words, when "'a babbled of green fields," as a reference to the twenty-third Psalm ("He maketh me to lie down in green pastures," etc.) is scouted by Dr. Furnivall, who thinks "green fields" is a misprint for green grounds, as in heraldry. But Dr. Furnivall, it is said, is the only scholar who scouts the new interpretation. Professor Dowden thinks the change from pastures to fields quite in Mistress Quickly's style; Andrew Lang calls the interpretation "pleasing and ingenious"; George Riddle thinks it supported by internal evidence; Charles Dudley Warner thinks it will be gladly accepted; Hamilton W. Mabie thinks it has transformed the total impression of Falstaff's character; Professor Wendell, of Harvard, and Alexander Melville Bell think it the correct interpretation; and Mr. Gladstone calls it "highly ingenious and fairly probable."

NOTES.

"WHAT a singular calmness seems to reign in Yankee blood!" remarks *The Saturday Review*, in speaking not about the Monroe doctrine but about Mr. Howells's "Idylls in Drab." "In no European literature would it be possible to depict heroes of the class which is presented to us with so plausible an aspect of truth by Mr. Howells and Miss Wilkins. Renunciation is a recognized element in novels all the world over, of course, but in the novels of Europe it is a tragical element. If man or woman resists love, the resistance is a terrible thing; it scores the life, it leaves the traces of volcanic disturbance. . . . But in America, and this is the testimony of almost all the best native novels, the passions are shown to us watered down to something like indifference. A very little thing is sufficient to make Roger Burton, twenty-seven years of age, with Chloe in his arms, in her sweetness and freshness, suddenly determine to throw in his lot with the celibate Shakers."

THE first draft of Poe's poem, "The Bells," given to John Sartain, a friend of the poet, when Poe was in a wild mood and wanted money to buy a dinner, was as follows:

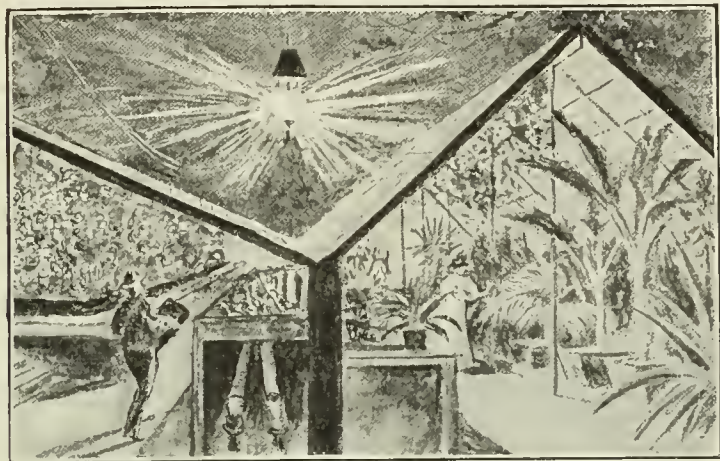
The bells, hear the bells,
The merry wedding bells,
The little silver bells,
How fairy-like a monody there swells
From the silver-tinkling cells of the bells.
The bells, ah, the bells!
The heavy iron bells,
Hear the tolling of the bells;
Hear the knells.
How horrible a monody there floats
From their throats!
From their deep-toned throats;
How I shudder at the notes
From the melancholy throats
Of the bells, of the bells!

Sartain withheld the poem from publication, and Poe elaborated it. A second time it was refused, and Poe then wrote the poem as it is now known.

SCIENCE.

GROWING VEGETABLES BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IN the course of an article on "Electricity in Agriculture," published in *Cassier's Magazine* (February) John McGhie tells us that considerable success has attended recent experiments in the illumination of greenhouses by night with the arc-light, thus



ELECTRIC-LIGHT GREENHOUSES.

making the plants grow by night as well as by day. Says Mr. McGhie:

"Since 1890 a series of interesting experiments have been carried on at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., and the results of the six years' work have been incorporated in an interesting report, recently published by Prof. L. H. Bailey. The earlier experiments were all made with an arc-lamp which hung inside the house, and it was found that better results were obtained when the arc was screened by an opal globe, or even by a window-glass.

"The question arose—if this screen could not be afforded with equal advantage by the glass roof itself if the light were hung above it; and if this were true, how far the beneficial effects of the light would extend, or, in other words, how much glass one light could cover. Two parallel houses were built, each divided in the middle into two compartments. These houses are 60x20 feet.

"In the valley between these houses, six feet above the nearest glass, the lamp was hung, in front of a large, blackened sheet-iron screen, which completely excluded the light from the compartment behind the lamp. By moving the screen to the other side of the lamp and rearranging certain curtains, it was possible to throw all the light into the other compartment. This change was made during the experiment. The lamp was of the ten-ampere, forty-five volt, 2,000 nominal candle-power, run from an ordinary street-lighting system, and it seldom burned after eleven o'clock, while it often ran but an hour or two, and on moonlight nights not at all.

"The lighted house was exposed to sunlight during the day, and in addition received this small and varying amount of electric-light. The other, or so-called dark, house was lighted by sun during the day and received no light at night. The lamp carried a clear glass globe, so that the light passed through two glasses—the globe and the roof—before reaching the plants. The experiments are thus summarized:

"The influence of the electric arc-light upon greenhouse plants is greatly modified by the use of a clear glass globe or the interposition of a glass roof. Plants which are much injured by a naked light may be benefited by a protected light. As a rule, plants are earlier under the electric light than when grown under ordinary conditions. Lettuce is greatly benefited by the electric light. An average of five hours of light per night hastened maturity from a week to ten days, at a distance from ten to twelve feet. Even at forty feet, in only diffused light, the effect was marked. The light appeared to injure young, newly transplanted plants. Radishes were also benefited by the light, but not to a great extent.

"When the light was hung in the house, however, whether naked or protected by a globe, radishes were injured. Beets and spinach appeared to be slightly benefited by the light. Cauli-flowers, under the light, tended to grow taller than in ordinary conditions, and to make fewer and smaller heads. This corroborates results obtained with other flowers in the earlier experiments. The electric light does not appear to determine or modify the hours of growth of lettuce and some other plants which have been studied in this particular. Plants which are benefited simply grow more rapidly during the customary periods.'

"Professor Bailey mentions the fact that W. W. Rawson, at Arlington, near Boston, now uses the electric light in the commercial forcing of lettuce. The house is 33x370 feet, covering nearly one third of an acre. Along the north side of this house are three 2,000 candle-power lamps which are run all night.

"Mr. Rawson calculates that he receives a gain of five days on a crop of lettuce by the use of these lamps, and as he grows three crops during the winter, the total gain is over two weeks of time. The gain from one crop is estimated to pay the cost of running the lights all winter. The effect of the light is said to be marked at the distance of 100 feet. Professor Bailey concludes: 'I am convinced that the electric light can be used to advantage in the forcing of some plants.'"

X RAYS AND THEIR RELATIVES.

NOTHING in connection with Professor Röntgen's discovery is more remarkable than the rapidly succeeding discoveries of rays from other sources that have similar properties. The recent increase of the family of which the Röntgen radiation is only one member is thus noted by *Merck's Report*, New York:

"There are now at least six kinds of new rays before the public, assuming the X rays to be one kind only. First come the cathode rays, existing inside an exhausted bulb placed in the path of an electric discharge, and demonstrated long ago by Crookes, Hit-torf, and others. Then we have Lenard's rays, which are cathode rays that have escaped from a bulb by means of an aluminum window. These rays are sensitive to magnetic action, and can be deflected by a magnet. They will also act on a photographic plate through many opaque substances. Röntgen rays exist in combination with Lenard's rays, but are not deflectable by a magnet, and possess more pronounced powers of 'photographing the invisible.' The *rayons uraniques* or phosphorescent rays discovered by H. Becquerel are given off by uranium and its salts, and are also capable of acting on a photographic plate. These rays were independently discovered by Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, and differ from Röntgen rays, as they can be both refracted and polarized. Then come the glowworm's rays, which have recently been shown by Dawson Turner and by a Japanese investigator to have a faint photographic action through aluminum and through copper. Finally, there are the rays emitted by phosphorus, which will penetrate black paper, but not aluminum. There are still possibilities of other undiscovered rays existing within the compass of the Crookes tube, Professor Thompson having shown that during the course of exhausting a bulb, before the Röntgen rays make their appearance, some other rays appear which differ from the cathode or Lenard rays, inasmuch as they are electrostatically as well as magnetically sensitive."

In this summary no mention is made of the "dark light" of Gustave Le Bon, which he asserts is generated by ordinary light passing through metal plates; but this is now generally believed to be mythical, other experimenters not having been able to repeat his work. The author of the above extract concludes that in future "work on rays is likely to be common," in illustration of which we quote the following from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*:

"Photographs taken without the direct rays of the sun, or without the X rays, or any electric apparatus whatever, are something entirely new. This has been done by Mr. H. M. Redd, city engineer, in some experiments he has been making. He first exposed some common granulated white sugar to the sun for two hours. Then, on an ordinary photographer's plate, in an ordi-

nary frame, he placed several coins. Over this he placed a white oak board an inch thick. On this he spread a layer of the sugar, one eighth of an inch thick. He covered half of the surface with a book, to see if any difference would be made in the sides of the plate. The whole was placed in an ordinary room for forty-eight hours. The plate was then developed and a negative printed. The center coin, an old-fashioned copper, was reproduced perfectly, head, stars, and date, in exact detail and very plainly. The other coins were fainter."

We are told by *The Enquirer* that Mr. Redd is unable to account for these results, but in view of the well-known phosphorescent properties of sugar, and the fact, noted above, that many—perhaps all—phosphorescent substances give off the Becquerel or similar rays, there should be no difficulty in explaining them.

IS STAR-STREWN SPACE INFINITE?

IN an article under this heading in *Popular Astronomy* (February) Agnes M. Clerke, the eminent English writer on astronomical subjects, tells her readers that the consensus of modern scientific opinion answers this question in the negative, in spite of the popular ideas that the stars extend to infinity in all directions. She says:

"The Milky Way is made up of a finite number of star-collections, each of finite dimensions; while the remainder of the sky, instead of being veiled with shining orbs, thick-set in endless backward files, shows a clear background sprinkled with stars, the proportionate numbers of which diminish rapidly with penetration into the ethereal abysses. It may be added that the local peculiarities and differences of stellar distribution, especially when they are regarded in connection with certain corresponding facts of nebular distribution, are utterly inexplicable by any kind of light absorption or light extinction. The star-depths, as Sir John Herschel distinctly perceived, are open, but, beyond a certain point, empty.

"In actual fact, an infinite universe would be a chaos, not a cosmos. Undisciplined by measure, the physical forces would run riot in it. It could have no structure, no parts, no intelligible plan. To our puny investigations, it would present the blank aspect of an eternally insoluble enigma. What is unbounded is inaccessible to research. But what in reality do we see in the heavens? Evidences everywhere in order of the subordination of parts to a whole, of development under controlling law, of marvelous, if sometimes inscrutable design. The stars and nebulae form together a stupendous system, framed on lines dimly significant of an origin, and progressive relations. But a system can not be infinite—not, at any rate, in a sense intelligible to the human intellect. . . .

"Both observation and rational inference indeed, while setting no bounds to the display of creative energy, enforce belief in a terminated sidereal world; only a certain *horror vacui* in the human mind shrinks back from the void beyond, and evokes imaginary stellar populates to inhabit imaginary wildernesses. For empty space is a phantom. Space is a relation, not a thing. It is like a collapsible bag. Because of its contents, it bulks large. Remove them, and it sinks into negligibility."

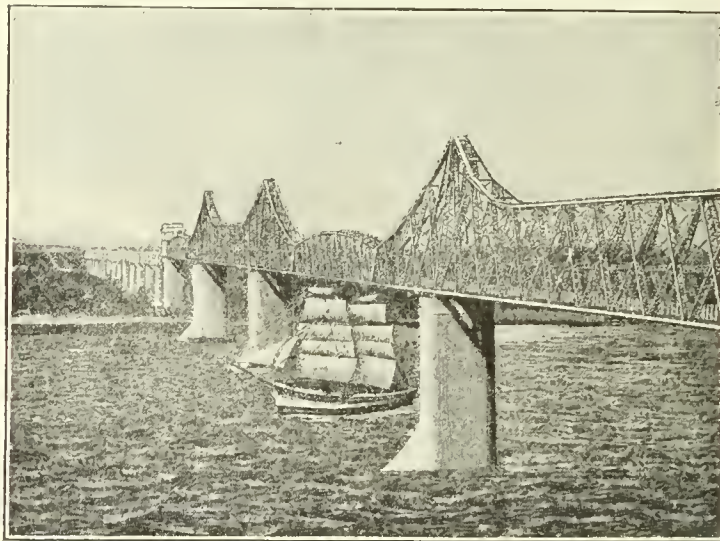
Earth-Currents.—Observations on earth-currents of electricity, made in 1893 in the plain of Sofia, Bulgaria, by Backhmétiéff, are thus described by *Cosmos*, October 24: "Electrodes of amalgamated zinc immersed in a solution of zinc sulfate, contained in a vessel of porous earthenware, were buried in the ground at the depth of a yard. One of these electrodes was placed in the center of a quadrant of 80 meters [262 feet] radius, and seven others were arranged regularly about its circumference. The maximum current was directed at an angle of 35°, counting from the north toward the east. The diurnal maximum occurred at 4:30 A.M. and the minimum at 3 P.M. Several minutes after noon a slight increase of current was always observed, sudden and of short duration. The maximum difference of potential calculated for a distance of electrodes equal to one kilometer [.6 mile] was found to be .088 volt. In the cellars of the high-

school at Sofia the directions of the telluric currents were nearly the same, but the variations had smaller amplitudes. The observations by means of electrodes immersed in the water of a pond were complicated by diffusion currents of sulfate of zinc and also by currents produced by waves and by boats in motion. As to the cause of the earth-currents in the plain of Sofia, the author attributes them to thermo-electric phenomena."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN EUROPE.

WE translate from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, January) the following description of the great bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda, which ranks as the longest in Europe, reproducing also the accompanying view of it:

"The railroad-bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda, opened on September 25, 1895, with great festivities, is among the most



THE NEW RAILROAD-BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE AT CZERNAVODA.

noteworthy engineering works of the kind in the whole world, and must be classed as the largest railroad-bridge in Europe on account of its length. The longest railroad-bridges hitherto are: the Tay bridge (10,800 feet), the Mississippi bridge at Memphis (10,700 feet), the Forth bridge (7,800 feet), the Morody bridge (4,800 feet), the bridge over the Volga at Sysran (4,700 feet). The stretch of road in which the Czernavoda bridge lies passes for 15 kilometers [9½ miles] over the flood-plain of the Danube, and the bridge has over the Borcea branch three spans of 40 feet and 11 flood-openings of 164 feet; over Balta Island there are 34 arches 141 feet wide, and finally over the Danube itself 15 spans of 200 feet, 4 of 460 feet, and the greatest of 623 feet. This makes the whole 13,441 feet, reckoning only the width of the spans and not the separating piers. The height of the roadway above the water surface is 105 feet, so that three-masted ships can pass beneath. The caissons for the foundations of the bridge were sunk 115 feet below the level of the stream. The central truss with its slender piers and the flanking cantilevers present an unusually pleasing appearance and do the builders great credit."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IRON IN VEGETABLE FOOD.

WE recently quoted an article from *Modern Medicine*, in which it was asserted that while iron is of undoubted benefit to the human body, and is even one of its necessary constituents, we must get it, not from chemical compounds that are not assimilated by the system, but from vegetables that have taken it into their tissues from the soil and formed of it organic compounds that are prepared for human consumption. This idea has been followed out, if we may credit a Paris daily, the *Petit Journal*, by a French scientist, who has conceived the plan of feeding vegetables with iron, and so preparing them for use

as a tonic. We quote a translation that appears in *The Medical Times* (New York, February) :

"Among the innumerable ferruginous preparations of the modern pharmacopeia, some are not absorbed and consequently are of no use, while others are only assimilated at the cost of blackening the teeth, or, what is more serious, ruining the stomach. In fact, the remedy is worse than the disease.

"Hence it has occurred to M. Garbiel Viaud to get from certain alimentary vegetables the iron—necessarily assimilable—contained in their tissues. . . .

"Some vegetables contain a relatively large dose of iron. According to Boussingault, the proportion is 0.0074 of iron in 100 parts of French beans, 0.0083 in 100 parts of lentils, and spinach still more.

"The chemist Bünge has proved that spinach and yolk of egg are aliments proportionately richer in digestible and assimilable iron than all the most renowned 'martial' remedies.

"Hence it follows that a person subsisting entirely on yolk of eggs and spinach, with milk (which also contains iron) for his drink, would be internally fortified against all surprises—endowed with iron health, if I may so speak.

"M. Viaud goes still further.

"Imagining that spinach, like other vegetables and like man himself, sometimes requires a tonic, he has proposed to give it a preparatory course of iron.

"That is to say, he waters it with salts of iron, and he soaks the stalks of the freshly cut leaves in rusty water, thoroughly communicating to them in a high degree the dynamogenic and galvanic virtues ordinarily attributed to pharmaceutical preparations.

"Under the twofold forces of vegetative assimilation and of capillarity, iron, of which we may thus regulate the dose, just as we dose sugar mathematically by means of appropriate manures in the growing beet-root, fixes itself in the tissues of the vegetable and we absorb it unnoticed.

"Paradoxical as this may seem, this method is not illogical. It has, moreover, the merit of utilizing as nearly as possible the processes of nature, without changing anything in the habits or regimen of the patients."

ERRORS OF INSTINCT.

THAT instinct is not infallible, we are assured by M. A. Acloque, who gives in *La Nature* (Paris, November 14) some interesting instances of the truth of his assertion. We translate part of his article below :

"It may be stated that instinctive impulses are in some degree determined in advance for each species, and in correlation with the different acts that the individual is called upon to accomplish by reason of its own mode of life. Accordingly it is a legitimate conclusion that animals may sometimes be deceived, when the problem that they are called on to solve does not present itself under normal conditions, or when the circumstances in which they are placed are only apparently true. This is in fact what actually happens, and we believe that it will be interesting to cite several examples where instinct, thus confronted—accidentally or experimentally—with unaccustomed or artificial conditions, finds itself at fault.

"The Spegians are a tribe of wasps that make their nests in the earth and provision these nests, where they deposit their eggs, with the larvæ of other insects, particularly caterpillars, . . . or even with spiders. These wasps do not kill their victims; they are satisfied with paralyzing them. For the young larva that will issue from each of the eggs has delicate tastes, and would not be willing to feed on partially decayed flesh. Thus each victim is pierced with the sting, which finds its way to a nerve-ganglion . . . and inoculates the prey—to use the technical term—with a drop of poison endowed with anesthetic properties. This poison condemns the victim to the most absolute immobility, and it thus falls an easy prey to the newly born larva.

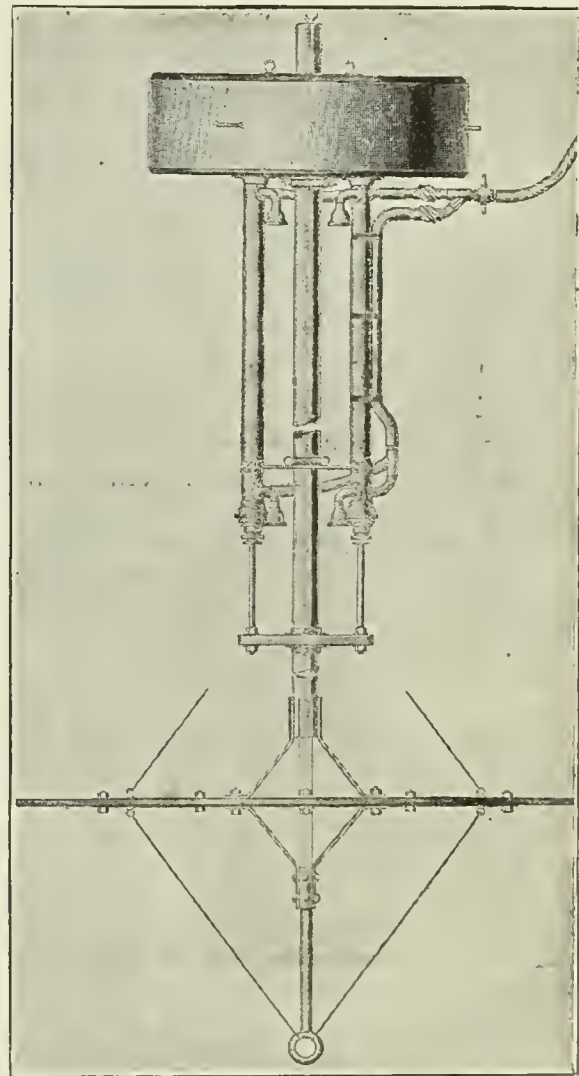
"One southern species, the yellow-winged Sphex, provisions its nests with a large cricket, which it knows how to wound in the exact spot necessary to prevent all resistance, and which it drags, not without difficulty, to its nest. This Sphex is an interesting study. When it has got its cricket to the edge of its nest, it never

fails to go into the gallery, doubtless for fear lest some intruder might profit by its work, and never brings in its prey without going through this prudent domiciliary visitation. If the cricket be removed and placed some distance away, the Sphex, after finding it, brings it anew to the opening, and repeats its inspection of its lodgings. This happens as often as the observer pleases to repeat the experiment. If now the cricket be taken away altogether, the Sphex at first shows great anxiety, turns around, and rushes here and there, not understanding the trick that has been played it. Finally, recognizing that its efforts are futile, it returns to its burrow and sets to work conscientiously to seal up the opening, as if the cricket were within. In doing thus it performs all the acts imposed on it by its instinct to assure, under normal conditions, the nourishment of its larva. Only instinct, since it did not foresee the case of an accidental intervention that should cause the prey to disappear, did not indicate any solution of the problem thus propounded by chance. And the insect, being confused, does a foolish thing."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UTILIZATION OF WAVE-POWER.

THE ceaseless rise and fall of the great ocean waves inspires in most people a feeling of awe; in the engineer, however, it gives rise only to dissatisfaction at the utter waste of such an amount of power. Consequently he has been trying for years to devise some way to utilize it, with not very much success, the old-fashioned tide-mill representing almost the extent of profitable utilization hitherto. We quote from *Industries and Iron* (January 29) portions of an account of an apparatus devised by Morley Fletcher, an English engineer, which seems to promise better things. Says the article referred to :

"For many years past engineers have endeavored to devise a practical plan or apparatus whereby the actual power resulting from the action of waves and tides may be conserved, and the energy either utilized immediately or accumulated and stored for future usage. Granted that an efficient apparatus can be devised whereby even a tithe of the energy can be made available, it is obvious that the purposes to which it may be applied are many. In the designing of power-generators, even those utilizing the energy of falling water, it is necessary, from a commercial point of view, that their efficiency should approximate with some amount of accuracy to the theoretical value of the source of power. In the designing of wave-motors and tide-motors, however, this relative efficiency can in some measure be ignored, for the power available is so vast that the successful utilization of even a small fraction of it would create an almost entirely new set of industrial and manufacturing conditions in those districts in which tide and wave power is available."



MORLEY FLETCHER'S WAVE-MOTOR.

Of Mr. Fletcher's machine, of which we present an illustration herewith, the article says:

"The essence of Mr. Morley Fletcher's invention is the provision of a point of resistance which is fixed in relation to the up-and-down motion of the waves. This is attained by means of a submerged horizontal plane or disk, which is anchored to the sea bottom by powerful and efficient moorings, chains, bridles, etc., due provision being made for the rise and fall of tides. This plate is placed at such a depth below the surface of the water that it is entirely unaffected by the action of the waves. The motor itself consists of two parts; first, a cylindrical tube or hydrometer at right angles to and firmly secured to the upper surface of the plate alluded to, and rising a few feet above the surface of the water. And, second, a cylindrical or other shaped buoy, which floats on the waves around the tube, and which has attached to it a pump-barrel, which in its turn works round the tube immediately below the buoy. The motion of the barrel is, therefore, synchronous with the movement of the waves, both in a vertical, horizontal, or angular position. In other words, the pump-barrel moves up and down in the direction of the waves, and the fixed tube provides a piston-rod, *i.e.*, instead of the piston-rod moving in the barrel, the barrel moves up and down the piston-rod. The water pumped can, of course, be conducted by suitable means to the shore and there used and stored for hydraulic purposes, or it can be conducted on board lightships, piers, harbors, etc., and used for generating mechanical force in connection, for instance, with the generation of electricity for lighting, signaling, and other purposes. In fact, we understand that some negotiations have been made with regard to utilizing the apparatus for this purpose. The conditions of the sea and weather in no way interfere with the effective working of the apparatus. . . .

"Not the least ingenious portion of the designing of the apparatus is the controlling-gear, which is provided to act when the sea is very rough; in addition, the buoy is so designed and placed as to be always from one half to two thirds immersed, so that the waves incidental to a rough sea will pass completely over it without in any way interfering with the efficient action of the pump or causing injury to other portions of the plant."

Of the performance of a small plant that has recently been tested in Dover harbor we are told:

"The results of the exhaustive and continued experiments then made, which were of a highly satisfactory character, fully warrant the further expenditure necessary for the construction and laying down of a much larger and more powerful plant. The Dover plant, when in full work, is capable of developing about 3.7 indicated horse-power, with a maximum stroke of 4 feet, the diameter of the floating-buoy being 4 feet, and the size of the pump-barrel only being limited by the size of the buoy."

A much larger plant is now in course of construction. "In the mean time," says *Industries and Iron*,

"apart altogether from its importance as a mechanical factor on land, the invention appears to us most valuable in regard to the safety to be derived from it with respect to navigation round seacoasts, in channels, the entrances to dangerous estuaries, and the like during foggy weather; for by fitting to the plant different apparatus for actuating and sounding fog-horns or sirens, the restless action of the sea would at once enable the navigator to ascertain his true position; a system of varied colored electric-lights, flash-lights, etc., might also be devised and fitted on the buoy in a similar manner, and worked continuously or at will, both by night and by day, regardless of the condition of the weather prevailing at the time, thus rendering collisions, strandings, and the like less frequent, and reducing the appalling loss of life and property in consequence thereof to a minimum."

Music as Medicine.—According to a correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, January 30, music is now regularly used in the treatment of certain diseases in Munich. He says: "Owing to the fact that the Empress of Austria was treated some time ago for her neuralgia ailments, of long standing, and cured by certain strains of sound repeated at very frequent intervals, the 'music-cure' boom has grown in such strength that it has at last been deemed advisable to establish a 'music-cure' hospital in Munich, and already this institution is under way." The dis-

coverer of the "cure," Dr. Paul Riviera, says: "This 'music-cure' hospital idea is not a German delusion, very far from it. Only a very few years since the reality of hypnotism was regarded in the United States as an imposition, a fraud, but to-day Bellevue Hospital, New York, is considering with great favor the idea of introducing a chair of hypnotism; our hospital, here in Munich, already has such a chair, and in constant use. The next thing, in my opinion, which this same Bellevue Hospital will provide for will be a chair of music, tho I hardly think New York will have, at least for some time to come, a hospital devoted entirely to the 'music cure.'"

EFFECT OF COLD FEET ON THE HEALTH.

COLD feet, we are told by *The Hospital* (January 30), mean cooled blood, a lowered bodily temperature, and hence, often, pain and illness. The moral is obvious: we should at all hazards keep the feet warm. The journal named expatiates on this text as follows:

"The difference between cold feet and warm is a difference which has an important effect upon the general temperature of the body, and an equally important effect upon both health and comfort, alike in the night and in the day. The blood, propelled by the heart, circulates, as we know, throughout the whole body. If a considerable portion of the body, like the two feet, is very cold, the warm blood has to pass through a large cold area, and it becomes cooled in passing. But, in the case of cold feet, not only is the area cold, but the flow of blood, in consequence of the remoteness of the feet from the cardiac pump, is at its lowest. There is, consequently, the element of time to be considered; and when this is considered, it is perceived how very much really cold feet may lower the whole temperature of the blood, and so of the body. On the other hand, when the feet are warm, very warm, they will not lower, but actually raise, the temperature of blood, and thus make a very important difference indeed in the warmth of the whole body. Thinking of these things, one may readily see why a small degree of coldness in the feet may produce in some persons colic pains, and even diarrhœa, while a greater degree of coldness in the feet may bring about in others even a typhlitis or peritonitis. Now, it is not worth while for any of us in the present wintry season to run the risks of serious discomfort and of grave illness if we can prevent such risks. As a matter of fact we can and ought to do so both by day and by night. In these columns we have often advised the aged and those of feeble circulation to resort to a hot bottle or to wrap their feet in flannel during the hours of sleep. Our more immediate purpose at the present time is to suggest the necessity for and a means of keeping the feet warm during the day for persons who have to stand in the street, sit in ill-warmed offices, or travel by train, and so on. Snow-shoes, india-rubber snow-shoes, lined with skin or even flannel, furnish a sovereign remedy for cold feet. The writer has been surprised at the boldness with which certain aged people, gouty men, and delicate women of his acquaintance have faced the recent snowy and slushy roads when armed, or rather 'footed,' with snow-shoes. The means proposed are simple, and as scientific as simple; but the comfort and safety secured by their use can not be valued in money."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ENVELOPES lined with tinfoil will possibly be a 'fad' in the near future, if experiments with the Röntgen ray continue," says *Paper and Press*. "It has already been demonstrated that the contents of a sealed letter, enclosed in the ordinary envelope, may be photographed. The *Gaulois*, a French paper, has photographed such private matter in fifteen seconds. By using envelopes lined with tinfoil our contemporary, *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, would defy the X rays in the hands of the inquisitive."

"THE toxicity of the flesh of poisoned animals may easily prove a source of danger, and at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of Berlin, Lewin recounted some interesting experiments made to determine the toxicity of such flesh," says *The Scientific American*. "Having given 20 centigrams of strychnin to a fowl, he gave its flesh to a dog to eat. After the first 225 grams the animal became ill; after a second portion it was seized with tetanic convulsions and died. The experimenter found that some animals are very tolerant of certain poisons, for example, fowls to strychnin, goats to hemlock, partridges to arsenic, rabbits to nicotin. He considers, says *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, that altho animals may have ingested poisons without inconvenience to themselves, it may easily follow that their flesh will prove toxic to man if used as food."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT THEOLOGY.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 13, a review was given of the discussion aroused by Dr. Lyman Abbott's series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," his treatment of the book of Jonah being the chief point of criticism. Since then many other religious papers have had some comment to make on this utterance from Plymouth pulpit, the general attitude being one of strong hostility. Thus *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) has this to say:

"The Congregational ministers of New York, and largely the religious press, are stirred up by Dr. Abbott's exegesis of the book of Jonah. That is only a twig of the upas. They fail to perceive that he wields a much more dangerous influence on his popular platform of agnostic evolution. He is only one exponent of a great and all-pervading system of philosophy which is winning its way in the secular and scientific press, in literature generally, and in pulpits and churches; and which spiritually paralyzes every man and every church into which it finds entrance. We confess to surprise that they should rise up in excitement over the question whether the book of Jonah is an allegory or a history, while they look on in silence, or with approval, while he attacks the heart of all religion, the existence of the supernatural. Destroy faith in God, and we need not trouble ourselves about the fate of the details of that faith. They are gone, one and all, from the least to the greatest."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) is no less outspoken in its condemnation of Dr. Abbott's teaching. Its criticism, however, is directed chiefly at the alleged characterization by Dr. Abbott of the book of Jonah as the "Pickwick Papers" of the Old Testament, which language he did not use.

The only expression of opinion on the subject that we have noted in the Jewish press is one of approval rather than of dissent. *The Jewish Messenger* says that the incident "shows how wide is the difference between Judaism and Christianity." "What rabbi," it asks, "would be seriously accused of heresy if he termed Job, Jonah, Daniel, books of moral fiction, not histories?" And to this *The Messenger* adds:

"Now, Judaism nowhere exacts any belief in the infallibility of the entire Scriptures. The authority of the Pentateuch, it is true, is insisted upon because on it are based national feasts and customs, but the rabbis allowed themselves much latitude in their theorizing about the books and characters of the holy writings. The modern Jewish view of the Old Testament is largely a reflex of the Jew's environment. We take our cue in many respects from the non-Jewish world, and not a few of our rabbis (perhaps more truly than they fancy) adopt Christian canons of biblical interpretation along with Christian titles and canonicals. This process has been continuous and in every age and clime. The Jew has always been too impressionable—he has followed prevalent fads with every fresh settlement, whether it be in Africa, Spain, England, Poland, or America. But he was never required to swallow the whale of Jonah, whatever the current view of the biblical sea-serpent."

The Roman Catholic journals seem inclined to the view that Dr. Abbott's alleged heresies are the natural outcome of Protestant theological teaching, and they place the blame on that rather than on the Plymouth pastor. This is the position of *The Pilot* and of *The Freeman's Journal*. Thus the latter says, with reference to Dr. Abbott:

"He is a man whose ability insures him a hearing on any subject he may elect to treat of, and who needs not to appeal to the *outré* to attract attention. He means what he says, and is therefore a good illustration of what the Protestant rule of faith—Bible and private judgment—will do when given full play on a strong, logical mind. It leads to skepticism and infidelity. According to the New York *Sun*, the Doctor has arrived at the latter point—in fact, it seriously calls him an infidel, and proves its statement

by cogent reasoning. This bad result arises from no defect in the Doctor's intellectual process. It comes from a radical error in the premises supplied to him by Protestantism. He took its dictum for granted without the slightest suspicion of its logical unsoundness, and carried it out to its results. His brethren can not condemn him without condemning themselves and their rule of faith. The difference between him and them is not one of discretion, but of degree of advance on the same line. They say 'two and two,' and he says, 'make four.'"

Several other papers take occasion to speak their mind on the general subject of Dr. Abbott's theological views. *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) says:

"It seems to us that he [Dr. Abbott] has received about all the attention from evangelical lovers of the Bible that he ought to receive, and that Thomas Paine is as good a subject for pulpit discourse as is Lyman Abbott, D.D. Abbott has originated nothing. He has followed in the wake of other men whose writings and speeches he has had occasion to know about. Even his predecessor in Plymouth Church was setting him a good example, before he went 'over to the majority.' Just why so much should be said about the utterances of Lyman Abbott is what we can not now understand."

The Methodist Protestant (Baltimore) is equally severe in its condemnation. It says:

"We trust that this man who uses the pulpit to abuse it will never be judged by the fruits of his ministry, for in that judgment we would have grave doubts of the final issue. His sincerity we do not call in question. Was there doubt there, the notoriety that he has acquired for his attacks on the Bible would be still more misplaced than it is. A preacher's business is to not only preach the truth of God as it is in the Scriptures, but to preach it with a wise reference to the salvation of immortal souls. His method seems to be like a man who shoots his friend to rescue him from an enemy. What we want is preachers who will shoot at the enemy and save the friends—tho they are but poor sinners—for whom Christ died."

THE HIERARCHY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

EACH year the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the Vatican publish a Year-Book in which the status of the church is given with great accuracy. The book is entitled "*Gerarchia Catholica*," and the issue for the present year has recently made its appearance. Its leading data are the following:

At the head of the hierarchy, of course, stands Pope Leo XIII. himself, who was born March 2, 1810. The Cardinal's College is the second in authority in the church, and should number 70 members, this having been the number determined upon by Pope Sixtus V. The college is, however, rarely complete, and at the present time there are 11 vacancies. Of the 59 cardinals composing this august body, the majority now, as has been the case for centuries, is composed of Italians. This nation is represented by 32 names, while the other Catholic countries of the globe have altogether only 27. These again are distributed in the following way: 4 are from Germany, 4 from France, 4 from Spain, 4 from Austria, 2 from Hungary, 2 from Portugal, and one respectively from each of the following countries: England, Belgium, Ireland, Rumania, Australia, United States, and Canada. The next in rank in the hierarchy are the Patriarchs, of whom there are 14, namely, 8 Latins and 6 Orientals. The next dignitaries are the archbishops, of whom there are 192 in all, namely, 173 Latins and 18 Orientals. These are followed by the bishops, who now number 767, namely, 714 Latins and 53 Orientals. Then come those officials who have the rank and authority of bishops, but are stationed in non-Catholic and heathen lands, namely, 10 apostolic delegates, 136 apostolic vicars, some of whom rank as archbishops while others are only bishops, and 17 abbés.

The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, in commenting on this edition of the "*Gerarchia*," spoke of one of the German bishops as "Cardinal Prince Bishop Dr. Kopp." A Catholic paper published at Paderborn corrects this title by saying that at least the "Doctor" must

be stricken out. When a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic is advanced to the cardinal's office, he must sign a document to the effect that he gives up all other titles, especially that of doctor or prelate. In fact, even secular titles, which were in the possession of a cardinal before he entered the church, are virtually abolished. Even the title "Principe" (Prince) which such men as the recently deceased Cardinal Hohenlohe, the brother of the German imperial chancellor, could claim by right of birth, is ignored.

CHARLES THE FIRST AS A MARTYR.

IN an Episcopal church in Philadelphia recently the ceremony was performed of blessing a portrait of Charles I., King of England. In this ceremony the bishops of Iowa and Delaware participated, and the following prayer was said:

"Bless, we beseech Thee, our work in setting up to Thy glory in this Thy house a likeness of Thy servant and martyr, Charles, and grant that all they that visit this temple may be moved by the sight thereof to a faithful copying of his constancy even unto death."

With reference to this incident *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"The Episcopal Church has sought to arrogate to itself the title of 'the American Church,' tho it is one of the smaller religious bodies in this country. It is, however, hardly possible to conceive of anything more un-American than the attempt to make Charles I. of England its patron saint. Charles I. had many admirable qualities, and the Puritan and Whig historians have by no means done full justice to them; but he also had qualities which expose men to the reprobation of their fellows. He did not scruple to lie, and he was the victim of narrow-mindedness and superstition to an extent that was remarkable even in his own time. More than this, he stood for the ideas in the sphere of civil government against which the history of the United States is a continuous protest. Charles was the implacable opponent of civil liberty in all of its forms, and he was such a devotee of the doctrine of the divine right of kings that certain phases of his career suggest that he believed that his 'divine right' gave him warrant to break faith and practise treachery. It was the revolt against Charles I. and all his works that planted the seeds of the American Revolution in the thirteen colonies. All that is most distinctive in our life antagonizes the system of government and the ideas of liberty for which Charles stood. There is no surer way for the Episcopalians to alienate the sympathy of Americans than to extend the cult of 'King Charles the Martyr.'"

The Methodist Protestant briefly reviews the history of Charles I., who adopted "severe measures against the Puritans and Presbyterians" and "was finally defeated in battle by Fairfax and Cromwell, was captured, tried, condemned, and beheaded as a 'tyrant, murderer, and enemy of the nation.' For a long time after the restoration of Charles II.," it says, "the 30th of January was observed in the Church of England with special religious service as the day of *King Charles the martyr*, but in 1859 that farce was abolished by act of Parliament, because of its offensiveness to many in the church and out of it."

The Protestant then quotes the prayer given above, and adds this comment:

"To be sure, copy his constancy in lying and deception, in cruelty and tyranny, in persecution and bloodshed! They will chime in with that other prayer: 'Almighty God, who has given thine only Son to be unto us both a sacrifice for sin and also an example of godly life; give us grace that we most thankfully receive His inestimable benefit, and also daily endeavor ourselves to follow the blessed footsteps of this most holy life, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord.' But is it not enough to start from their graves the heroes of the Revolution when in this day, scarcely more than a hundred years after, these obsequious and patronizing sons yield to the insipidity and absurdity of such an unworthy performance? The simplicity that made us noble is

passing away, and we are lured on to the follies that mark the decay of the great nations of the past."

The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) also has a word to say on the subject, as follows:

"Saint Charles I. it is now. It is only lately that his saintliness has been discovered. Ever since his head fell from the block it has been thought that King Charles I. was an enemy of freedom, that he ruthlessly trampled on the rights of the people, that he violated his covenants, and in many ways was not the kind of person that should hold the English scepter. Whatever may be thought as to the rightness of his execution, it has never been supposed that he was anywhere near saintship. But a new order of things has come, and he is enrolled among the martyrs. This is bad enough in England, but to think of two bishops blessing, dedicating, consecrating, or whatever it may be called, a painting of Charles in an Episcopal church in Philadelphia!"

In an editorial, February 7, the New York *Tribune* commented on the ceremony in Philadelphia in a tone of severity, saying that a few more incidents of the kind "would not only arrest any movement toward the church, but would drive out a large number of its loyal members." *The Tribune* also spoke of Charles I. as "obstinate, treacherous, superstitious, and narrow-minded," and declared that he was possessed with the pestilent belief in the divine right of kings, and more especially of his own divine right to rule as he pleased whether the people wanted him or not." *The Tribune* then concluded as follows:

"If those who took part in this ceremony or who sympathized with it were obscure men in the church it would call for no comment; but they were not. The preacher was Bishop Perry, of Iowa, who was attended by his chaplain, Father Nichol, Prior of the Order of the White Rose. Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, was also present, wearing a cloth-of-gold cope and attended by his chaplain. Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., who could not be present, sent a formal blessing. So also did Bishop Nicholson, of Milwaukee; Bishops McLaren of Chicago, Whitehead of Pittsburg, Scarborough of New Jersey, Starkey of Newark, and Williams of Connecticut, sent letters of sympathetic regret. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Church in this city, and other clergymen also sent letters of regret, Dr. Dix saying that he was in 'cordial sympathy with the occasion.' These are representative men in the Episcopal Church, and their approval of this curious ceremony gives the public the right to regard it as marking one of the tendencies of thought in that church. Even *The Churchman*, ever cautious, gives a sympathetic report of the service, calling it 'interesting and beautiful.' Is the Episcopal Church really going to approve of King Charles and what he stood for, thus ceasing to be American in its sympathies? Or is this apotheosis of the unfortunate king merely the ill-considered act of a few dreamers?"

The argument in behalf of Charles I. and in justification of the ceremony in Philadelphia is presented briefly in a letter which William Wirt Henry, of Kennett Square, Pa., writes to *The Tribune* of February 17. Mr. Henry says:

"I am glad to observe in your editorial of the 7th inst. that you do us the justice to observe that 'representative men in the Episcopal Church' either took part in the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of King Charles the Martyr or gave it their approval, but I am sorry that your writer's view of King Charles is colored by the bitterly prejudiced views of his murderers, rather than by the facts which scientific historians have made clear. Looking at it in the light of history, we see King Charles steadfastly refusing to abolish episcopacy. 'It would be no less a change than popery,' he said, 'and worse'; and, 'let my condition be never so low, I resolve, by the grace of God, never to yield up this church to the government of Papists, Presbyterians, or Independents.'

"And upon this the historian Hutton comments: 'It was for this determination, as much as for any political reason, that he died; and his death, like Laud's, made certain the eventual triumph of the church.'

"With his theory of the divine right of kings those who honor Charles the Martyr have nothing at all to do; with the fact that he died in defense of the Church of England, and this alone, are

they concerned. His policy has prevailed, and the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country are the fruits of his brave struggle against Protestantism on one hand and Romanism on the other."

THE NEW THEORY OF INSPIRATION.

FREQUENT reference is made nowadays to the Polychrome Bible which is being printed under the editorship of a committee of the "higher critics" of America and Europe. This Bible, as its name indicates, is printed in several colors, each color standing for a certain period in literary construction, and every passage in the Bible being printed in the color of the period to which it is assigned by the critics. In this way the composite construction attributed to a book like Genesis stands out at once before the eye.

Mr. William T. Stead, of the London *Review of Reviews*, publishes in a frontispiece (January) a portion of a chapter of Genesis as it is to appear in its various colors, and sets himself to explaining the attitude of the higher critics toward the Bible, and to "make plain to plain men" the effect of their work upon the traditional theories of inspiration. We reproduce here Mr. Stead's explanation, which, as will be readily seen, is made by one in close sympathy with the new methods of treatment. Mr. Stead writes as follows:

"For many years past so much has been said about the higher criticism and its bearing upon the Bible, that it is really time to try and make some of its conclusions plain to plain men. The result at which scholars such as Wellhausen, Cheyne, and Driver have arrived is by no means only of a negative kind. It is as positive as the theory of evolution, and quite as comprehensible. And what it comes to is this: In their opinion the whole of the old mechanical theory of the inspiration of the Bible has gone by the board as completely as the old mechanical theory of the creation of the world in a six-days' shift. But just as Darwinism suggested an infinitely more marvelous and divine theory of the creation of the world than the artless tradition of the Hebrews, so modern scholarship claims to have replaced the old theory of a God-dictated Bible by a theory of its origin far more divine.

"The frontispiece from the Polychrome Bible, with which I begin the New Year's number of *The Review of Reviews*, illustrates more clearly than any amount of description the way in which the new theory works. By printing a fragment of a single chapter, each section of which is printed in a color representing the period in which internal evidence suggests that it was compiled, the composite nature of the passage is as clearly brought out as a view of a transverse section of the world's surface in a text-book of geology illustrates the formation of the strata of the earth's crust. This chapter of Genesis, instead of being written off, as it were, at one sitting by Moses, doing dictation for the Almighty in the fifteenth century before Christ, is now, when subjected to the close analysis of modern scholarship, said to have been gradually built up by a succession of unknown editors, the earliest of whom probably lived about 640 B.C., and the latest about 500 B.C. The evidence for this is to be found in the structure of the language, the style of the authors, and all these minute differences of words and allusions which would enable any school-boy—to take a simple example—to pick out from a page of poetical selections what was written by Chaucer, by Shakespeare, or by Kipling. The old theory of the authorship of Genesis is now put on a par with a claim that such a Chaucer-Shakespeare-Kipling composite was written with his own hand by Alfred the Great.

"The discovery of the composite nature of many of the sacred books and their comparatively late origin has necessitated a change in the theory of inspiration. Much of the Old Testament as we have it is not so much an original work as a kind of review of reviews of the history and traditions of Israel. As it is my duty monthly to sieve and sift the voluminous mass of periodical literature, summarizing, condensing, and extracting, in order to get the main ideas of the writers into definite focus and manageable compass, so a succession of editors are held to have dealt with the traditions and ancient writings of the Hebrew race. Imagine this present number of *The Review of Reviews* care-

fully reedited and condensed a hundred years hence by another editor, whose standpoint, altho the same as mine, admitted of very wide divergence in the matter of political and social perspective, and then two hundred years later let another editor reedit the conglomerate mass so as to make it accord more closely to the altered needs of the new time. If then the resulting reedited recasting of the previously twice-edited compost of condensation and extract were to be regarded as fixed and definite, and were not altered for a thousand years, we should then have a result not dissimilar to that which we are now said to have in the first six books of the Old Testament.

"Where then, according to the new theory, does inspiration come in? On this subject it is absurd to dogmatize. It may be sufficient to suggest in roughest outline some leading features of the new doctrine of inspiration.

"Divine inspiration is not to be found in a mechanical concatenation of words and syllables. The divine inspiration entered not primarily into a book, but into the life of the Hebrew race. There it germinated and grew until it bore fruit in certain pre-eminently inspired personalities, such as Amos and Isaiah. These prophets and holy men of old thus became the channels through which flowed into human consciousness the conception of the divine character and purpose which found its decisive culmination in the person of Jesus Christ. Their sayings and writings, which were reverently collected and transmitted, formed the raw material upon which successive editors worked. The various books of the Old Testament mirror more or less accurately the various phases or stages of the evolution of the God-idea. Some are believed to be comparatively free from editorial handling or condensation. Others, notably the so-called books of Moses, are very much edited indeed. But the inspiring idea of God and of His Kingdom dominated, altho in very varying degrees, the prophet, the editor, and the race. The sacred writers, altho inspired, were not infallible, but whatever errors they may have made never eclipsed the central truth which they themselves often but imperfectly understood.

"Such at least may be taken as the opinion of the more believing members of the school of higher critics. They may be right or they may be wrong. Probably they are both. But whether right or wrong, they affirm as unhesitatingly as the most rigid of the upholders of the older theory that the source of the inspiration of the sacred writers was divine, and that the soul of their teachings was the revelation of God."

PROVERBS FROM MODERN JERUSALEM.

NO one knows better than the Bible students how valuable the proverbs, adages, sayings, etc., of the Arabs are for the understanding of the Semitic methods of expressing thought. In these sayings of the Arabs there are often side-lights on the proverbial literature of the Bible. Probably the most valuable new collection of proverbs of this kind that has appeared for years has been published in the *Zeitschrift* of the German Palestine Society (vol. xix.). The author is Mrs. Lydia Einsler, who all her life has lived in Jerusalem, and gives this collection of 206 proverbs gathered in her intercourse with the people of the sacred city and its environs. We quote a number as samples:

"Is your friend made of honey, do not lick him away entirely," *i.e.*, use a friend when in need, but do not abuse him.

"A wise enemy is better than a crazy friend," *i.e.*, a crazy friend will do you more harm than a wise enemy.

"He who sees his relatives, forgets his friends," *i.e.*, when in the circle of relatives friends are forgotten.

"If your neighbor casts hatred upon you, change your door to another side of the house," *i.e.*, avoid quarrels.

"A house without a neighbor is worth a thousand gold florins."

"Search your own house through seven times before you charge your neighbor with theft."

"A neighbor who is helpful is better than a brother who is not."

"Every cock crows loudest on his own manure pile."

"He has no garments for his legs, but yet he is decorated with flowers"—used of a vain man.

"Whoever falls in love with a slave gets to be his slave; who-

ever falls in love with a stone, carries it with him"—used of silly love affairs.

"Praise nobody unless you have first tried him."

"The gossip of two people can destroy two houses."

"Sit rather between two women who are baking bread than between two who are washing," *i.e.*, the first will give you fresh bread, the latter will bespatter you with water.

"By day she destroys her houses and at night she burns her oil," said of an impracticable woman.

"The thread of a diligent women is as long as the arm; the thread of the lazy woman is as long as the body," *i.e.*, a diligent woman takes shorter threads in order to be able to sew more quickly and more firmly, while a lazy woman takes long threads to avoid the trouble of threading the needle.

"She now has a house and a nail in the wall"—used of a person of lower social order who has attained to a higher, especially of a poor woman who has married a wealthy husband. "A nail in the wall" is representative of firmness and the possession of property (*Cf.* Ezra ix. 8; Is. xxii. 23-25).

"The family that has educated me has never deserted me nor withdrawn from me," *i.e.*, home is the best.

"Do good and you will reap good results."

"Do good and cast it upon the ocean," *i.e.*, do good without any hope of reward.

"After they have been bitten they take care of themselves," *i.e.*, a burnt child fears the fire.

"We can get nothing without payment except blindness and deafness."

"Rather spit on the hand than kiss it," *i.e.*, have self-respect and work.

"Take care that you may not with your tongue cut off your head," *i.e.*, that by inconsiderate words you may bring evil upon yourself.

"The offal of your barn-house is better than the wheat of strangers."

"To try to teach one advanced in years wisdom is just like whipping an ass," *i.e.*, nothing is accomplished.

"A single borrowed seed can destroy a field," *i.e.*, a farmer who begins to borrow corn will always get more deeply into debt.

"A borrowed dress does not keep warm."

"It is better to clothe one's self with straw matting than with a borrowed dress."

"He who has drunk out of a well should not throw a stone into it," *i.e.*, be grateful and appreciate favors.

"Count the days of the month on which you did not receive any wages," *i.e.*, be indifferent to that which does not benefit you.

"A sheep when it has been slain does not feel the flaying," *i.e.*, when we are once in misfortune, we become hardened to it.

"Chastise the older child in order that the younger may learn thereby."

"Upon a stepmother rests the wrath of God; she does not love and is not beloved."

"Take care of that which is old; the new will bring you nothing good," expressive of the conservative tendency of the Oriental mind.

"Every person thinks his own saliva tastes good."

"If it were not for hope, all work would cease."

"Haste comes from the devil, but patient endurance from God."

"A husband is a blessing even if he brings nothing with him but a bit of coal," *i.e.*, a girl should marry even a poor husband.

"For many to die together is a gracious gift of God"—used in case a number are killed by accident.

"It is enough to fill the belly half; it need not be altogether full."

"Habit is a fifth nature."

The Failure of Islam.—In a syndicate article by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, published simultaneously in a number of religious journals, the failure of Islam is charged under seven specifications. We quote:

"1. Islam is a failure in wealth. It has had vast possessions, and has wasted them. It once had control of all the channels of commerce. The wealth of India and the commerce of the three seas mentioned above were all her own. She had the climates, the soils, the rivers, the sea coasts, the mines, out of which civil-

ized nations produce boundless wealth. And yet her greatest empire, Turkey—the Ottoman Empire, as the Turks proudly call it—is too poor to pay its soldiers, and it can not raise a loan of ten thousand pounds in any market in Europe. It can not pay one per cent. on its public debt, altho consolidated to about one half its original size. It has not only failed to develop wealth, it has failed to keep what it once enjoyed. It has made its peoples poor on lands that once smiled with abundance. . . .

"2. What has Islam done with the arts, the so-called fine arts, music, painting, poetry, architecture, sculpture? Nothing, and less than nothing. She has destroyed the arts which she inherited. She conquered the highest civilization of the world in all these departments. If for a time she cultivated them, they all perished in her hands. Christian nations have left her helplessly in the rear. She has no school of any art that adds anything to human knowledge. Her great university in Egypt teaches the fanaticism of the Koran and the Traditions as the highest and the sufficient sources of human knowledge."

Dr. Hamlin proceeds in like manner to show forth the failure in legal science, nothing having been accomplished since the reign of Solymán the Magnificent, and his great code, "Multika ul Ubhurr" ("The Confluence of the Seas"); in the mechanic arts; in agriculture and mining; in government; and even in missionary zeal and success, except in Africa, where conquest has been extended by means of the slave trade, but will stop when that trade ceases, as it must soon do.

Presbyterian Church Statistics.—Several letters have called in question the church statistics in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, February 6, so far as they pertain to the Presbyterians. The table (taken from *The Independent*) showed a gain of but 1,347 for the 12 Presbyterian bodies. Concerning this, Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, religious editor of *The Independent*, writes us as follows:

"*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*—The table which you copied from *The Independent* was a summary only and did not give the statistics of the Presbyterian branches in detail. The footings were correct, but they do an injustice to several of the Presbyterian churches because it is true that there was a large increase in the Northern Presbyterian Church and also in the Southern Presbyterian Church; but this was offset by a considerable falling-off in the returns of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. These facts all appear in the detailed table in *The Independent*, consequently those who see that understand the situation. But the totals for all Presbyterian churches did an injustice when printed alone, and I do not wonder that your attention as well as mine has been called to the matter."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

SOME idea of a missionary's isolation may be gained from the fact, stated in *The Missionary Herald*, that Dr. Atwood, in Shansi, China, had not seen a European face in fifteen years, excepting those of his fellow missionaries.

FIFTEEN million dollars has been the income of the various Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world during the last year, as estimated by the American Board of Foreign Missions. This is about \$1,000,000 more than the income of the previous year.

THE Moravians report 150 mission-stations, 400 missionaries, 234 day-schools, with 22,000 scholars, 110 Sunday-schools, and 93,000 converts in foreign lands. These remarkable statistics show that this church abroad is three times the size of the church at home.

THE Glasgow *Herald* is responsible for the statement that the subject of a closer *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland is receiving much greater consideration in Episcopal circles in Scotland than one could gather merely from an observation of the surface of events.

IN Jerusalem Consul Wallace says there are 530 United States citizens. Of these, 438 are Hebrews dwelling in the city for various purposes. Of the others, 92 in number, the chief portion consists of those who are there awaiting the second advent of our Lord, which they anticipate as near at hand.

PRESIDENT THWING of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, says that in the fifty years in the middle of the present century somewhat more than sixteen thousand men graduated at the eight principal colleges of New England, of which number more than four thousand became ministers. In all of these institutions the Day of Prayer for colleges has always been one of the most sacred of religious anniversaries.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

IN the English Commons the Woman-Suffrage bill has passed the second reading by a majority of 71. This does not mean necessarily that women will be allowed to vote for members of Parliament in the near future. Mr. Labouchere declares that most of the members who voted for the bill were in much the same position as Samson with regard to Delilah: they were simply tired to death by their women. However, the vote is likely to interest the country sufficiently to elicit a declaration of public sentiment on the subject. Many people doubt that women would vote if they had the franchise, others point out that women, like their male inferiors, would divide into parties, and that there would be little change in politics. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, argues, in substance, as follows:

We Conservatives were at one time somewhat disturbed by the idea that woman should engage actively in politics. But that was before the Primrose League, which has benefited the Conservative cause very much, was dreamed of. It has been found that the radical element is not very strong among the gentler sex. Nowadays woman-suffrage has become a common-sense, practical demand, which will doubtless some day be granted, but nobody thinks that it will change the political situation much. The woman householder, or the woman property-holder, married or single, is likely to vote with a somewhat Conservative bias, as do most people with something to lose. When she comes into her rights—as she doubtless will before long—she will do nothing destructive or revolutionary. But neither will she bring about the millennium.

The Times is very strongly against woman-suffrage, and “can only envy the complacent optimism of those who can contemplate without misgivings the fortunes of an empire governed by women.” *The Times* fears that Englishmen should pause to consider what they are doing ere they ruin the chances of their country “when placed in sharp rivalry with states wise enough to remain under masculine guidance.” *The Daily Mail* mutters something about a “tremendous and reckless revolution.” *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

“No one would venture to say that there has been any deterioration in the efficiency of Town Councils or any declension in the orderliness of municipal elections since the female ratepayer was permitted to enter the polling-booth. . . . There is no reason whatever for thinking that the class of voters who would be enfranchised under the bill—that of women who are already entitled, by the holding or occupancy of property and the payment of rates, to vote in municipal elections—are on the average inferior, intellectually or morally, or less capable of taking an intelligent interest in politics, and casting their vote for the good of the state, than the body of electors whose names are already on the roll.”

The Standard says:

“Whether women themselves really desire the franchise or not may be a doubtful point. But those who do not want it need not use it; and is it just for the sake of these to exclude from it that large number of educated and intelligent women who, as Professor Jebb truly says, are eagerly demanding it? We do not think that either in the polling-booth or the House of Commons—if they ever got there—their conduct would be likely to contrast unfavorably with that of their male relatives. At all events, a returning officer in New Zealand, where women have the suffrage, has said that he would rather poll two hundred women than seventy men.”

The Morning Post advocates the enfranchisement of at least single women who are taxpayers. *The Daily Graphic* thinks “the vote shows that if any large number of women in England make up their mind that they must have the franchise—or the moon, for that matter—the House of Commons knows better than to stand in their way.” *The Leader* charges the opponents of

woman-suffrage with dishonesty. *The Daily Chronicle* fears that the members who voted for the bill have shown unwarranted weakness, and adds:

“With the enfranchisement of women, in the real and revolutionary sense, this piece of parliamentary chicane has very little to do. Yet this vast question will some day become a practical issue, tho not to-day or to-morrow. When it does, the world will have to decide for or against a gigantic change, whereby the minority of men, who do the bulk of the world's work and take perforce by far the greater share of its responsibilities, may find themselves obeying the resolves of a feminine majority. That women as a whole desire this no one says. How it would result no one can pretend to know.”

The *Newcastle Chronicle* thinks the Commons hardly mean the vote to be taken seriously, but admits that, if the measure becomes law, there is no reason to suppose that women can be kept out of Parliament. *The Daily Telegraph*, London, is certain that the matter will not be pushed after this. It says:

“There will be all kinds of rejoicings in the offices of woman-suffrage committees, and there, it is reasonable to suppose, the matter will end until next year, and the year after that, and again the year after that, the same kind of motion will be made and discussed in the same fashion, perhaps with the same result.”

CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.

IN Cuba the situation remains unchanged. The insurgents have not yet signified any willingness to accept the reforms passed in the Spanish parliament. They deny that the Spaniards are making headway in crushing the rebellion, and declare that the Spanish troops are unable to prevent them from destroying property where and whenever they please. Their attitude meets with little encouragement outside of the United States. There is no sympathy to speak of with the insurgents now that Spain has offered them an autonomy very similar to that of Canada; indeed the *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks that if the insurgents were patriots and not brigands, they would accept the terms offered. That Spain could accept the intervention of the United States without loss of self-respect is denied everywhere, and especially in France. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

“It is certain that Spain can not treat with the United States on the subject, nor accept nor tolerate official American mediation. If Spain were to do so, she would accord belligerency rights to the disorganized bands of rebels in Cuba. Further, Spain would acknowledge that the confused views generally described under the name of the Monroe doctrine are recognized internationally. Lastly, Spain would admit that, in spite of the sacrifices she has made, she is powerless to crush the rebellion. The attitude of the British Government with regard to Venezuela is no precedent, for in this case the intervention of the United States was accepted by two sovereign states, while the attitude of the United States Government shows that it does not intend to recognize the rebels.”

The French press is convinced that Spaniards of all ranks and all political parties stand united against American aggression. The attitude of Emilio Castelar has to a large extent caused this impression. Castelar is still the acknowledged leader of the Spanish Republicans, but he is as anxious as ever to prove that he will not make use of his country's troubles to further the ends of his party. He says, in the *Temps*, Paris:

“The Americans should not forget that Spain occupies the same position with regard to America which Rome held with regard to Europe. If Rome has been the making of the Old World, Spain has certainly been the making of the New. I am told that we can not escape a conflict with the United States. If that is so, then America is guilty of as criminal aggression as Napoleon in 1808. Luckily we have done nothing to provoke it, and we can receive their threats with the contempt born of a good conscience. Even now we do all we can to escape this war, without submitting to indignities. But if the United States must needs attack us,

we will do the best we can to defend ourselves. . . . For my own part, I do not believe that the Americans wish to pose as a warlike and conquering people. If they do, it is our duty to meet them without arrogance, but also without fear."

The South American papers regard the attitude of our press with undisguised jealousy. The *Tiempo*, Buenos Ayres, while acknowledging its sympathy with any people struggling to become independent, declares that the connection between the Cubans and the United States must deprive the former of the good-will of the South Americans. "The northern colossus seeks to establish its sway in the Gulf of Mexico," says the paper. "We certainly have no reason to assist her in doing so. We have nothing in common with the people of the north, and can not rejoice to see Spain humiliated by so domineering a race." The *Argentino*, Buenos Ayres, says:

"The war in Cuba is not a fight for liberty. It is a duel between men who value national honor and mercenary creatures who sell their honor in the hope that their disloyalty may cause them to reap a rich harvest. . . . We Argentines, imbued with the spirit of the men of Fontenoy, who saluted their adversaries before they rushed into battle, can not quite understand what sort of 'honor' belongs to that peculiar race which shouts *America for the Americans*, and then demonstrates its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine by ravaging Mexico with fire and sword, robbing her of a large part of her territory."

The *Defensa*, La Paz, Bolivia, says:

"The Cuban insurrection can not well obtain sympathy among South Americans, partly because the insurgents belong to a class which we can not favor, partly because it is used to cover the aggression of a race altogether foreign to us, and to which we are much opposed. It is well known that the insurgents are continually working to obtain recognition as belligerents, but the movement does not make much headway. The insurgents are not absolute masters of ever so small a portion of the island, their government is purely imaginary, and their army is composed of dislocated bands only, whose sole business it is to commit depredations."

The *Municipio*, Rosario, Argentine Republic, reminds its readers that Spain was the first country to civilize America, declares that the Cubans have no reason to complain, and asserts that they show their want of patriotism by pandering to the arrogant prejudices of the people of the north.

In England public opinion seems much divided. Some papers declare that the interests of Europe will not allow England to favor the United States in this matter. "There is," says *The Home News*, London, "of course, a vast difference between the Venezuelan and the Cuban questions, and even Lord Salisbury, far as he has gone in meeting American views, might probably find it necessary to join Germany and France if Spanish rights in Cuba were unscrupulously jeopardized by American intervention." And *The Times* relates that Germany has made promises of assistance to Spain. But the German papers, while not at all favorable to the attitude of the United States, assert that Germany has nothing to do with the matter, and will not interfere in things which do not concern her. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"It must be remembered that England lets no chance slip to calumniate Germany. The possibility that German interests may suffer, however slightly, by such inventions, is sufficient reason for *The Times* to set them afloat. But the whole story of German intervention is made up out of whole cloth. Like similar news, it has probably been set afloat to influence the stock exchange."

The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, defines England's position as follows:

"The friendship of the United States is of too great importance to England to permit the latter country to interfere actively on behalf of Spain. England wishes, of course, that Spain may be able to maintain her authority over Cuba, but England can not

close her eyes to the fact that the Cuban administration has made many grave mistakes. The British Government is nevertheless satisfied that the United States Government will neither favor the independence of Cuba seriously, nor annexation of the island to the Union. But reforms must be carried out in Cuba, and it would be a grave mistake on the part of the Spanish Government to delay these reforms in the hope that Europe will, at the last instant, protect Spanish interests effectively."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SUDAN.

THE Dervishes are stirring again, and unless England sends another expedition up the Nile she will find herself attacked at Suakim. Major Wingate, of the Anglo-Egyptian army, has found that the Mahdi has some fifty Krupp guns, taken from the English and Egyptian forces during their former disastrous expeditions into the Sudan. There is no superabundance of ammunition, but it will last during a decisive battle. As many as 35,000 of the Mahdi's men are armed with modern rifles, but he has only 60 cartridges for each rifle. The British Government is anxious to obtain the assistance of the Kongo state and Italy in crushing the Dervishes. The *Hamburg Correspondent*, nevertheless, denies that King Leopold will join in such an expedition. It says:

"What the King wanted for the Kongo state he has already. His forces hold the left bank of the Nile from Wadelai to Lado, and the garrisons of Dufile and Gondokoro are so strong and so well supplied with artillery that it would be very difficult to dislodge them. The Kongo state is well established, and will not enter into adventures for the purpose of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for others. King Leopold is too practical for that."

It is now reported that England will advance upon Khartoum in the autumn, if the Turkish question can be settled by that time. England has now nothing to fear from the powers as far as Egypt is concerned. Even Russia will be satisfied with the neutralization of the Suez Canal. But the English papers fear that France will enter the Sudan through her colony of Obock, and take possession of the Mahdi's country with the help of Abyssinia. This must be prevented. *The St. James's Gazette* acknowledges that France has only "the one little ewe-lamb of Obock" on the east coast of Africa, but asserts that civilization will be served ill if any country but England is allowed to expand in that region. England must therefore take prompt measures. The paper concludes as follows:

"To the west the French colony of Obock stretches back to Abyssinia, and already French and Russian influence is paramount at the court of Menelik. A French expedition is now on its way to Amhara. What is to prevent its descending from the hills and hoisting the French flag on some town on the Blue Nile—Sennar, for instance? The situation requires prompt measures, and the only effectual means of preventing the French from seizing the upper Nile valley is to occupy it ourselves."

The Italian papers assert that England and Italy will make common cause against the Dervishes. That Italy will retire altogether from Africa is not believed. "Our English contemporaries," says the *Tribuna*, Rome, "are too hasty in asserting that we must turn over the colony of Erythrea to Great Britain. We have not yet made up our mind to give it up." The paper relates that an Italian chartered company will exploit Italy's African possessions. The *Roma*, Rome, says:

"Menelik refuses to release the prisoners who are still in his hands until the Italian troops have evacuated the territory under dispute between Italy and Abyssinia. This is bad news, for if the Italians are forced to retire just now, the Dervishes will naturally fancy that they have made themselves feared. Unfortunately the position of the English troops in Suakim is hardly better than that of the Italian garrison of Kassala. Both places are isolated. It is very likely that Osman Digma will take ad-

vantage of the weakness of the English garrison and attack it first. Kassala will probably hold out. True, its garrison is composed of natives only, under Italian officers, but the place is well fortified. The question is, however, does it seem advantageous to Italy to retain so distant an outpost?"

So far the Italians have not met with such disastrous defeat at the hands of the Dervishes as the English. Major Cortese drove back the Dervishes in 1890, and in 1893 Colonel Arimondi defeated 12,000 of them with 22,000 native troops, led by 42 Italian officers. Eight thousand rifles were taken in this battle by the Italians, and a large number of horses and camels. It seems, indeed, that the Dervishes are not in a hurry to attack Italian positions. The *Corriere della Sera*, Naples, says:

"What the Mahdists really wanted when they entered Erythrea is not quite clear. They came and went without attacking the Italian outposts. If the garrison of Kassala was not so weak numerically, it could have fallen upon their flank. Very probably they intended more than a plundering expedition, but the unexpected celerity with which General Vigano gathered troops at Agordat disconcerted them, and they thought it dangerous to advance farther. Their inroad has nevertheless furnished General Baldissera with a new argument for the abandonment of the isolated post at Kassala."

The *Secolo*, Milan, also denies that Italy will abandon her African enterprises altogether. The paper believes that Kassala will ultimately be handed over to Egypt, but does not think that Italy will enter very readily into an alliance with England to fight the Dervishes, as England did her best to make Italy's position untenable during the Abyssinian war."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CECIL RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THO Mr. Rhodes's friends in Parliament introduced a motion against his examination before a parliamentary committee, he has been summoned to explain his share in the Jameson raid. Mr. Rhodes asserted boldly that, as an Englishman, he had a right to send men into the Transvaal, and that, in his belief, the Transvaal Government favored German influence to the detriment of English interests. He believes that the mine-owners of Johannesburg are entitled to rule the Transvaal, charges the Transvaal Government with corruption, and relates that the foreign population of the Transvaal is numerically stronger than the Boers, and therefore entitled to the rule of the country. So far Mr. Rhodes has not attempted to substantiate his assertions, nor has he been asked to do so. It is, however, very probable that the British Government will hesitate to allow his statements regarding the German and Transvaal governments to pass unchallenged. If the financial papers are to be relied upon, the agitation against the Transvaal is continued chiefly to prevent the ill-starred Chartered Company from collapsing. *Money*, London, hopes that the parliamentary committee will not take any notice of the "bounce" of Mr. Rhodes and his friends, who claim that the committee "dare not to lay a finger on him." As to the Chartered Company as a money-making venture, *Money* regards the Company's outlook as anything but reassuring, and calls upon Lord Randolph Churchill to witness to the truth of the following assertions:

"Rhodesia is practically valueless, and it therefore matters little whether in future its government is to be by charter or otherwise. We again assert our belief that neither financially nor politically can it ever be of the slightest use either to the Chartered Company, the Cape Colony, or the British Government. It possesses no gold, and is a natural enemy both to man and beast. One of the latest reported assertions of Colonel Rhodes is that his brother means to rely little upon gold, but to develop it for agriculture. But will agricultural development provide dividends for the two

hundred or more companies already floated there, with gold-mining as their goal? Most assuredly not!

"Agriculture in Rhodesia will turn out a bigger 'frost' than gold-mining, and the new railways will help neither the one nor the other. If any one wants to go in for agriculture in South Africa they can easily do so, where they are within easy reach of a population to consume their produce, and where their horses and cattle do not regularly die off after two or three hours' illness, as they frequently do in Mashonaland and Matabeleland."

Similar assertions are made by the semi-society, semi-financial papers whose *clientèle* is chiefly among small capitalists and recipients of pensions and annuities. Much of the money sunk in the Chartered venture has come from these people, and they have become Mr. Rhodes's enemies. Mr. Chamberlain, like Mr. Rhodes, assumes that the British section of the foreign population of the Transvaal are oppressed by the Boers, declares that England is the paramount power in South Africa, and believes that the British Government will be forced to assist openly in putting the legislature of the Transvaal into the hands of Englishmen. He accuses President Krüger of having failed to fulfil his promises to the British population of the mines. President Krüger inquires "What promises?" but the British press and Government have failed to answer the question, the only reference to the President's inquiry being the following in the *London Globe*: "President Krüger would like Mr. Chamberlain to state definitely and plainly what were the promises made to the Uitlanders which have not been kept. Of course he would. Like the sage of Hawarden, Oom Paul has a marvelous talent for seeming to promise things when, as a matter of fact, he promises nothing at all." The majority of English papers nevertheless still believe that if Englishmen choose to emigrate in sufficient numbers to the Transvaal to form the majority, that country must be made a British possession, if not by vote, then by force of arms. Hence the press indorses Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the committee must principally investigate the primary causes of the Jameson raid.

The German papers regard the parliamentary inquiry as a farce, intended to give the British Government a chance to discover reasons which will satisfy the "unctuous rectitude" of Englishmen when another attack upon the Transvaal is made. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Berlin, believes that the inquiry will lead to no results. Mr. Rhodes's attacks upon Germany are described as "beneath contempt," by this official paper. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Mr. Chamberlain certainly knows how to turn things around. It seems that the Transvaal is always expected to give, altho she never gains anything by her peaceful attitude. It is a pity that the people of the republic did not hang the filibusters on the nearest tree, which, according to international law, they had a perfect right to do. The emigration laws of which Mr. Chamberlain complains do not apply to Englishmen only, but to foreigners. These laws may be disagreeable, but they are necessary. Without such laws Rhodes would be enabled to smuggle his men over the border. It is time for the slow-going Boers to unite in a firm alliance against British intrigues. They need not wait for the



PRESIDENT KRÜGER TO JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: "If you want my land come and take it."

—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

end of that parliamentary inquiry. It is a farce, and nothing more. Rhodes will return to South Africa in triumph."

The Hamburg *Correspondent* declares that it will not be impossible to whitewash Rhodes, especially as Chamberlain, instead of acknowledging that grievous wrong has been done to the Transvaal, made the Transvaal responsible for the raid. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"We would like to know what England would say if Dutchmen or any one else were to drive them out of a country colonized by them. The inquiry is a farce. No witnesses summoned will tell tales, for one crow will not peck out another's eyes. The alleged alliance between Germany and the Transvaal is a phantom of British imagination. Germany's only duty in the matter is to preserve the *status quo* in South Africa, and to oppose the encroachments of the self-styled paramount power."

There is little doubt that France will leave England as free to act in Transvaal as Germany has left her with regard to the Egyptian question. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, points out that much French capital is invested in Johannesburg mines, and that France, on this account, can not seriously oppose England. The *Liberté*, Paris, says:

"There is no probability that Cecil Rhodes will share the fate of Lord Clive. The result of the inquiry will be to show that the Uitlanders were quite right, and that Krüger and his Boers are too pastoral and biblical to deal with the European society of which the elements fomenting at Johannesburg are composed. Oom Paul is sure to pay the piper in the end, for money talks, and the shareholders of the gold-mines attribute the fall in shares to his clumsy government. The Chartered Company is known to have a considerable *clientèle* in France."

Meanwhile President Krüger finds it difficult to restrain the Boers. "We are tired of British insults," says the *Volkstem*; "if the English want our country, let them try to take it! England is governed to suit Englishmen, without consideration for foreigners; it is time to give Englishmen to understand that we, too, will be masters in our country, unless Englishmen have the ability as well as the longing to conquer us."

The South African mails are daily bringing to Europe accounts very different from those telegrams which form the principal source of foreign news in the press. It seems that the Boers of the Cape Colony, instead of supporting Mr. Rhodes, as the cable informed the world, have everywhere gathered in indignation meetings. The names of prominent South Africans have been mentioned in support of Mr. Rhodes's cause without the consent of their owners, and the Afrikander Bond, with Hofmeyr at its head, repudiates him.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.

IT is a well-known paradox that a country can not be prosperous without a certain amount of national debt. This may be disputed, but it is certain that hardly a civilized nation is to be found to-day without the burden of national debt. The *Handels-Zeitung*, New York, has compiled some interesting statistics on the subject, from which we quote the following:

"The total national debt of the world is now \$29,000,000,000, while in 1875 it was \$23,750,000,000. France has the distinction of leading the world in this regard with a debt of \$6,000,000,000, followed by Great Britain with \$3,300,000,000. The third on the list is Austro-Hungary with \$3,030,000,000, while Russia is fourth with \$2,875,000,000, and Italy fifth with \$2,530,000,000. Spain comes next with \$1,395,000,000, and the United States is seventh with \$996,141,952. Germany has a debt of only \$120,000,000.

"Spain owes comparatively the largest sum to foreigners, while in France the great bulk of the papers are in possession of the Frenchmen themselves. But nearly every other nation is indebted for enormous amounts to its own subjects. France takes the lead as a lending people on account of the good financial standing and

the saving propensities of its people. The example of France seems to confirm the proposition that a national debt is a good thing for the prosperity of a people, for in that country the national debt and the general prosperity of the populace have steadily advanced in recent decades in equal proportions.

"The growth of national debts can be seen from the following table, in which the figures for twenty years ago are given in the first column, those for to-day in the second column:

France	\$4,500,000,000	\$6,000,000,000
England.....	3,900,000,000	3,300,000,000
Austro-Hungary.....	1,750,000,000	3,000,000,000
Russia.....	1,700,000,000	2,875,000,000
Italy.....	1,950,000,000	2,530,000,000
United States.....	2,220,000,000	996,141,952
Spain.....	1,375,000,000	1,395,000,000
Germany.....	1,000,000,000	420,000,000
Australasia.....	230,000,000	1,200,000,000
Turkey.....	675,000,000	900,000,000
Portugal.....	345,000,000	765,000,000
India.....	650,000,000	635,000,000
Brazil.....	475,000,000	590,000,000
Egypt.....	375,000,000	530,000,000

"Rather remarkable is the increase of debt in Australasia, especially over against the repeated statement of Great Britain that its loyal colonies enjoy a higher degree of prosperity than do those that have become independent. Japan and the Argentine Republic belong to the states that have in recent years been contracting debts on a large scale, the former now having \$235,000,000 and the latter \$370,000,000. Borrowers on a somewhat smaller scale are Belgium, with a debt of \$445,000,000, Holland with \$460,000,000, Canada with \$255,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 since 1875. The total debt of Great Britain including the colonies is \$5,485,000,000, a sum almost equal to the debt of France.

"One reason for the enormous increase of national debts is probably the fact that money is now much cheaper than it was twenty years ago. At present the total sum of interest to be paid on national debts is \$1,115,000,000, while twenty years ago it was \$1,000,000,000, altho the total debt at that time was \$5,000,000,000 less than it is at present. In 1875 Spain and Mexico paid as high as 15 and 18 per cent. interest. Altho the national debt of France is so enormous, yet it pays comparatively the smallest amount of interest money, namely, \$185,000,000, while Great Britain pays annually \$125,000,000; Russia, \$120,000,000; Italy, \$117,000,000; Spain, \$56,000,000; Austro-Hungary as much as \$186,000,000. The latter country accordingly pays more interest than France, altho the French debt is twice as large as that of the Austrian Empire. It is interesting to note that each inhabitant of France must, on the average, pay each year \$4.75 interest on the national debt; each Russian, \$1.20; each Englishman, \$3.15; each Austrian, \$7.50; each Italian, \$3.80; each Spaniard, \$3.25; each American, 42 cents, and each German, 33 cents."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Barometrical Mare.—"A veterinary of Vendome, M. Bonnigal," says *Le Chasseur Français*, "bought in 1888 a half-blooded mare, seven years old and trained for the race-course. For several months the animal, whether in harness or mounted, showed nothing out of the usual course in her gait. This was very fast and graceful; but one fine day, in moist autumn weather, the animal began to limp. From that time her owner noticed that she limped only in going against the wind, or entering an alley filled with mist; except under these conditions, if she limped it was a sure sign of rain. If, soon after a rain, the limping failed to manifest itself when going against the wind, the return of fine weather was to be predicted; prolonged rest prevented or retarded the return of the limping, according to the weather, or diminished its intensity; after the heating effect of a journey of several leagues the limp did not reappear until after a stop of considerable duration. In the absence of such a stop the animal could run a long race without being obliged to change her gait. Such are the facts shown by observations taken during five years, during which the mare has been constantly used. This barometrical mare is a curious example of the intermittent lamenesses, due to arterial lesions, that are the despair of the experts in such matters."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IN an article entitled "Made in Japan," *The Pall Mall Gazette* describes how manufacturing nations have always encroached upon each other's domains. The Dutch, importing English clay, made good profit out of imitations of Chinese porcelain, and after a while the Dutch product became firmly established in the markets of the world as Delft ware. English potters copied the Dutch pattern, sold it a good deal cheaper, and the North of England became the headquarters for Delft china. Lately the Japanese, having acquainted themselves with the patterns best liked in England, encroach upon the domain long monopolized by the English potter. The Japanese product is much finer and stronger, and above all much cheaper than the best English ware, and thus Japan is providing the markets with goods which were originally regarded as a Chinese monopoly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE AS THE CRIMINAL SEES IT.

WE do not mean to intimate that Josiah Flyntt is in any respect a criminal; but he certainly seems to have presented a side of criminal life entirely new to the public and to have helped the world to see the criminal as he sees himself. Distrusting the study of criminals as carried on in prisons and reformatories, Mr. Flyntt has at intervals during the last ten years lived intimately with the vagabonds of both England and the United States, studying them in nearly every large city in these two countries and becoming acquainted with many notorious members of the class. In *The Forum* (February) he gives some of the results of this study. They flatly contradict at many points the conclusions drawn by Lombroso and other criminologists from study carried out in prisons and courts. To begin with, he notes that the professional criminals who make a business of crime from commercial motives constitute far the larger part of the class, tho they often succeed in convincing the jury as well as the criminologist that they are not wilful offenders. Nor is poverty as prevalent a cause of crime as many suppose. On this point Mr. Flyntt writes as follows:

"Contrary to a more or less popular opinion, I must also say that the criminals I am acquainted with are not such because they are unable to keep body and soul together in any other way. The people who go into crime for this reason are far less numerous than is generally supposed. It is true that they come, as a rule, from the poverty-stricken districts of our large cities, and that the standard of life in these districts, particularly for families, is pitifully low; but a single person can live in them far more easily than the philanthropists think. The necessities of life, for instance, can be had by simply begging; and this is the way they are found by the majority of people who are not willing to work for them. The criminal, however, wants the luxuries of life as well; he seeks gold and the most expensive pleasures that gold can buy; and to get them he preys upon those who have it. He thinks that if all goes well he may become an aristocrat; and, having so little to lose and so much to gain, he deliberately takes his chances.

"I must furthermore say that those criminals who are known to me are not, as is also popularly supposed, the scum of their environment. On the contrary, they are above their environment, and are often gifted with talents which would enable them to do well in any class, could they only be brought to realize its responsibilities and to take advantage of its opportunities. This notion that the criminal is the lowest type of his class in society arises from a false conception of that class and of the people who compose it. According to my experience, they are mainly paupers; and they have been such so long, and are so obtuse and unaccustomed to anything better, even in the United States, that they seldom make any serious effort to get out of their low condition. Indeed, I think it can be said that the majority of them are practically as happy and contented in their squalor and poverty as is the aristocrat in his palace. In Whitechapel as well as in the worst parts of New York, for example, I have met entire families who could not be persuaded to exchange places with the rich, provided the exchange carried with it the duties and manners which wealth presupposes; they even pity the rich, and express wonder at their contentment 'in such a strait-jacket life.'

"In this same class, however, there are some who are born with ambitions, and who have energy enough to try to fulfil them. These break away from class conditions; but, unfortunately, the ladder of respectable business has no foothold in their environment. No one of their acquaintance has gone springing up its rounds in tempting promotions; and, altho the city missionary tells them that there are those who thus succeed, they will not believe him—or rather, they prefer to believe the, to them, far more probable stories of success which they read in *The Police Gazette* and *The Criminal Calendar*."

The criminals of this country, Mr. Flyntt says, are in the main not foreigners, but natives, and generally of Irish-American

parentage, despite the fact that Ireland itself is said to be the least criminal land of Europe. The age of the criminal class averages between twenty-five and thirty years, and the sex is predominantly masculine, in the proportion of twenty males to one female. One reason for this is that the women "take to the street instead of to crime," multitudes of them being impelled to this course, not by the pangs of hunger, but by the love for luxury. The majority, moreover, of Mr. Flyntt's shady acquaintances, particularly those under thirty, would, if well dressed, pass muster, so far as looks are concerned, in almost any class of society. After thirty they are very apt to acquire "prison features," due to frequent confinement. Retreating foreheads, lack of hair on the face, high cheek-bones, large lower jaws, projecting ears, etc., he has not found more noticeable in the criminal than in any other class; nor has he found them so prone to tattooing as reported. Their health, while at large, until prison has broken it down, is generally good, and their will-power is one of their strongest points. They are patient (out of prison), the tramps especially being able to endure pleasantly any amount of ruffling circumstances. Epilepsy is not, as supposed, common among them, tho it is a favorite trick to feign it. Nor has Mr. Flyntt found one clear case of insanity among criminals under twenty-five.

As to the effects of imprisonment, we are told that ten or fifteen years of confinement are enough to frighten the average criminal out of the life, and the reason given is an interesting one:

"The main reason that the criminal is afraid to go beyond the fifteen-year limit is that after that time, unless he be an uncommonly clever man, he is likely to get what is called 'the shivers'—one of the weirdest disorders to which the human body ever yields. Men describe it differently; but, by all accounts, the victim is possessed by such a terror of capture that each member of his body is in a constant tremor. Cases have even been known where, owing to a sudden attack of this shivering palsy, he has had to quit 'a job' that was almost finished. If these fits once become customary the man is unqualified for any kind of work ever after, and usually ends his life in the lowest class of the outcast's world—the tomato-can tramp class."

Other points given by Mr. Flyntt that tell in favor of the general character of the criminals are as follows:

"So long as he remains in the business he thinks it only fair 'to stick up for it'; and he dislikes and will not associate with men who denounce it in public. This is his attitude toward the world at large. He puts on a bold front, and, as he himself says, 'nerves' the thing through. In the bosom of his 'hang-out,' however—and this is where we ought to study his ethics—he is a very different man. His code of morals there will compare favorably with that of any class of society; and there is no other class in which fair dealing is more seriously preached, and unfair dealing more severely condemned. The average criminal will stand by a fellow craftsman through thick and thin; and the only human being he will not tolerate is the one who turns traitor. The remorse of this traitor when brought to bay by his former brethren I have never seen exceeded anywhere. It was my fate some years ago, while living with tramps, to be lodged in a jail where one of the prisoners was a 'state's-evidence' witness. He had been released from prison on promising to tell tales on an old man—who was supposed to be the main culprit in the crime in question—and was lodging in the jail until the trial was over. Unfortunately for him, some of the prisoners had known him prior to this episode in his career; and they sent him to Coventry so completely that his life in the jail became unbearable and he almost died ere he could give his testimony. At night we could hear him groaning in his sleep as if he were undergoing the most fearful torture; and in the daytime he slunk around the corridors like a whipped dog. He lived to give his evidence in the trial, and was released from durance; but only a few days later he was found dead by his own hand. When the inmates of the jail heard of his fate they relented a little in their hatred of him; but the final opinion was that suicide was the best solution of the problem."

Moreover, the criminal's loyalty to his pals is not a matter of

mere self-interest, but is the manifestation at times of "an altruism that even a Tolstoi might admire." "To have to refuse the request of one of his fellows, or to do him an unkindness, is as much regretted by the criminal as it is by any one else; and I have never known him," says Mr. Flyntt, "to tell me a lie or to cheat me or to make fun of me behind my back." He continues:

"There are also some things in his relations with the outside world which, in his heart of hearts, he regrets and repents as much as he does the misdeeds in his own world. He always feels bad, for instance, when he takes money from the poor. It sometimes happens in his raids that he makes mistakes and gets into the wrong house, or has been deceived about the wealth of his victim; and if he discovers that he has robbed a poor man, or one who can not conveniently bear the loss, he is ashamed and never enjoys the plunder thus won. He is too near the poor, both in birth and sentiment, not to feel remorse for such an action; and I have known him to send back money after he has discovered that the person from whom he took it needed it worse than he.

"The taking of life is another deed that he regrets far more than he has been given credit for. One thinks of the criminal as the man who has no respect for life; as one who takes it without any twitchings of conscience; but this is not the general rule. The business criminal never takes a life, if he can help it; and when he does, he expects, in court, to receive the death penalty. Indeed, he believes, as a rule, that murder deserves capital punishment; and I have often heard him express wonder at the lightness of the penalties which murderers receive.

"At the 'hang-out,' a favorite topic of discussion is, which penalty is preferable—life-imprisonment or death. The consensus of opinion has generally run in favor of life-imprisonment, even tho there be no hope of pardon; but I have never heard a whimper against the justice of the death sentence."

PHYSICAL POWERS OF NAPOLEON.

EVIDENTLY Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has made something of a study of Napoleon, and has not confined himself to the great Frenchman's military tactics and mental characteristics. He finds that Napoleon's physical development was no less wonderful than his mental powers, and to it he attributes much of Napoleon's success in war; and to the failure of his physical powers his defeat in Russia and at Waterloo and the loss of his Empire are attributed. The article is a very brief one (*Godey's Magazine*, February), and we quote it almost entire:

"Attention has been called to the great capacity of his [Napoleon's] skull, but another physiological fact, which probably had a most important bearing on his success, has passed almost unnoticed. His normal pulse, or heart beat, was only 40 to the minute. Doubtless this had a direct influence in enabling him to stand fatigue and to think coolly under the pressure of the most trying circumstances. It was noted that he rarely perspired, and, toiling along under the summer's sun through the desert in the Egyptian campaign, not a drop of perspiration was seen on his brow. Physiologists may, perhaps, be able to determine other effects upon his physical and mental activity from this abnormal slowness of circulation. His chest measurements were as phenomenal as that of his skull. Both were extraordinary for a man of his height. He wore a No. 8 hat, and his scalp was so tender that the hat had to be always very soft and padded. By the way, his height has been stated differently as 5 feet 3 inches and 5 feet 6 inches. The truth is, both are correct, for 5 feet 3 inches old French measurement is 5 feet 6 inches English measurement. A forgetfulness of this fact has caused the apparent conflict of statement.

"His marvelous good health was an indispensable factor in his success. It was noted by his teachers at school. It did not fail him once in his long and eventful career, till the close of the great battle of Borodino, under the walls of Moscow, in 1812, when, the victory being won, his marshal and generals were amazed to see him fail to crush the flying enemy.

"The Emperor seemed to be in a daze. In truth, three days and nights of constant watchfulness had for the first time over-

come that iron frame, and, his physical man failing, the empire of the world was then and there wrenched from his grasp.

"The fatal retreat from Russia was the inevitable consequence of these two or three hours of inactivity at the crisis and acme of his wonderful career.

"The next failure was after the battle of Dresden, in 1813, when a few hours of indisposition saved the allied army and probably cost him his empire. His physical deterioration lost him the Waterloo campaign. His mind was as bright as ever. His planning was never better, but there was a lack of vigor in execution, and the physical man, which had aided in so many successes, was wanting to him."

Some Recent "Briticisms."—Brander Matthews keeps on repaying in their own coin the British critics who have so much to say about Americanisms. Here are some of his latest collection of Briticisms as chronicled by him in *Modern Language Notes* (Baltimore).

The Daily News (London) speaks of an arbitration committee consisting of "one British member, one Venezuelan, and one co-opted [chosen conjointly]." Thomas Hardy speaks of certain buildings "having the *liny* [clearly outlined] distinctness of architectural drawings." Matthew Arnold wrote that London was not *liveable-in* on a certain occasion. *The London Chronicle* speaks of an explorer's having *negotiated* [traversed] a certain pass. The Fabian society has coined *proprietary* in antithesis to proletariat. Andrew Lang tells of persons who "*took in* [took or subscribed for] *The Edinburgh Review*." Matthew Arnold notes the *unwellness* of one "Dicky."

Professor Matthews speaks of the *London Bookman* as being "almost as ill-written as the *London Athenæum*," in either of which literary journals the collector of solecisms can almost always find his prey.

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AYLMER WEST, ONTARIO.

The Views of Doctor Temple.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

It is thirty-five years since Doctor Temple's article appeared in "Essays and Reviews." He is not now what he was then. It is well known that he fasts before receiving the holy communion and that he hears confessions. And Doctor Lightfoot in his book on St. Ignatius directly contradicts his earlier statements on the ministry. Many other men have changed in thirty-five years, e.g., Jesse Albert Locke.

A. Q. DAVIS.

AURORA, IND.

A Bogus Meteor.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST (January 30) I read an account of a meteor falling in a vacant lot on Rodney Avenue, in Albina, Ore. As a resident of that lively little suburb of Portland permit me to explain that that "meteor," i.e., stone, was heated in a stove in Mr. Turner's cigar-store, and the sulfurous odor obtained by an external application of sulfur.

The stone, still hot and smoking, was placed in the store-window that all might view the "heavenly visitor," while the perpetrators of the joke told of its wonderful descent.

The local papers mentioned the meteor, and a few days later corrected the report, explaining that it was a joke played by some young men upon others.

Hoping that this explanation will prevent the "meteor" from being recorded with scientific facts, I am one of your very interested readers,

PORTLAND, ORE.

ELLA K. DEARBORN, M.D.

Wasted Time.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I wish to say a word in regard to THE DIGEST. It has been my privilege to have access to "— —," and I have been a somewhat careful reader of the magazines, but for some reason I was not familiar with THE LITERARY DIGEST. Since you have been sending me your publication I have discovered that a great deal of my time has been wasted heretofore, and you may be sure that so long as the present high standard is kept up my subscription will continue. Not only do I find the articles a great relief to a man who is obliged to indulge in altogether too much reading, but the form of the magazine is such that it can be doubled up and put into the pocket to be read on the trains and street-cars. In this way I find that I can keep abreast of the times by filling in odd moments which would otherwise be put to no use, and with very little necessity for a reading of the original articles. In bringing the matter to my attention I consider that you have done me a service for which I extend my thanks.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

OSCAR T. TAYLOR.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports more improvement in general trade for the week; the features being: "advances for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, some grades of wool, raw sugar, Indian corn, pork and lard, and for print-cloths, with an upward tendency for leather, together with a number of metal and textile industrial establishments which have reopened within the week, and an improvement in recent railway earnings. . . .

There is a better demand for dry-goods, clothing, shoes, paint, lumber, and architectural iron, but material increases in request for general merchandise are more conspicuous at Chicago, St. Louis, and New York than elsewhere.

Dun's Review says: "A large increase in the iron and steel business, on account of sales covering eight to twelve months' production of the largest works, a better demand for woolen goods, and slightly better for cottons, a gain which may prove lasting in boots and shoes, slightly better prices for wheat, cotton, wool, and iron, and a money-market well adapted to encourage liberal purchases against future improvement in business, have rendered the past week more hopeful than any other since early in November. The heavy excess of merchandise exports over imports in January, the continuance of exchange rates showing that Europe is still largely indebted to this country on current account, and the prospect that Congress will adjourn without any disturbing action, all have their favorable influence upon the money-market, and upon future undertakings."

Activity in Iron and Steel.—"In nearly every branch the great iron and steel industry feels the upward impulse supplied by purchases of steel rails, said to be half a million tons each from the Illinois Steel Company and from the Carnegie Company, besides some from other companies, in part as low as \$15 per ton, about 100,000 to foreign purchasers at \$17 to \$18, but all recent sales at \$20 at Eastern and \$21 at Western mills. Nearly all the great railroads of the country have seized the opportunity to supply themselves with rails for one or two years' requirements. These enormous orders have advanced Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh only 15 cents per ton, with Grey Forge a shade lower there, and no considerable change appears in finished products, altho plates are unchanged in price with good demand, and nails are held at recent prices. The Bar Association no longer controls anything, and iron bars are quoted at \$1.05 per 100 pounds while steel bars are quoted at 95 cents per 100 pounds. Structural forms are steady, altho 100,000 to 150,000 tons are said to be required in New York alone this year, and American tin plates are still selling at \$3.20, which is 70 cents less than the price for foreign."

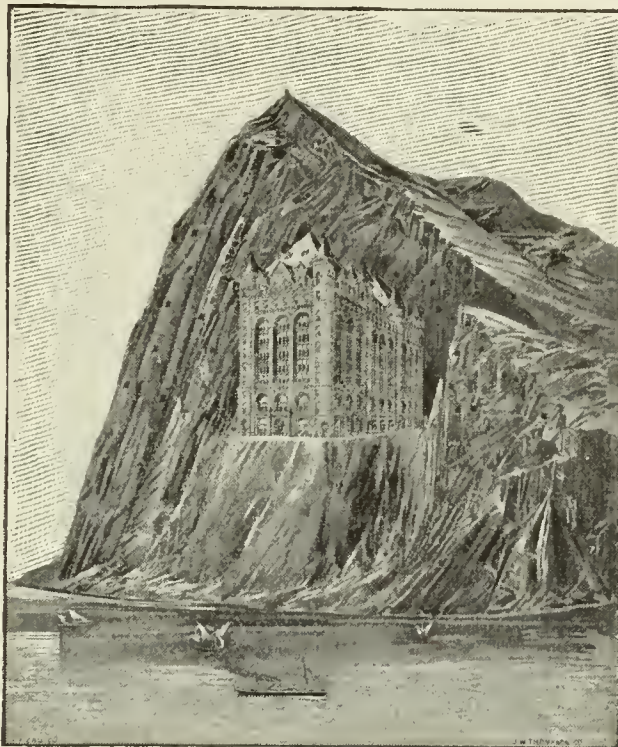
"The demand for rails since the break in quotations has resulted in sales of nearly 1,000,000 tons, of which 100,000 tons are for export. Not the least significant outcome is the demonstration of the ability of American steel-makers to successfully compete in the markets of the world."—*Bradstreet's*, February 20.

Business Failures.—It is encouraging that failures are running smaller than a year ago. Liabilities in two weeks past have been \$6,661,535, against \$7,680,393 last year, \$5,550,985 in 1895 and \$8,535,072 in 1894. Manufacturing have been \$3,504,422, against \$3,163,986 last year, and trading have been \$3,086,250, against \$3,842,053 last year, when there were also somewhat heavy failures in brokerage. Failures for the past week have been 303 in the United States, against 280 last year [*Bradstreet's* gives 325 against 276] and 58 in Canada, against 66 last year."—*Dun's Review*, February 20.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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Surplus, ...	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income, ...	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force, ...	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
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Trade Quiet in Canada.—"General trade is quiet at Toronto, with the markets firm and prospects fair. Mild weather has checked business at Montreal, and more than ordinary care is being exercised in granting credits. It will be several weeks before the proposed changes in the Canadian tariff are made known and adjusted. Trade is dull at Halifax, and demand for fish is light. The ice blockade has been raised at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the fish-market is improved. An increased demand is also reported from St. John. N. B. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$17,621,000 this week, compared with \$20,014,000 last week, and as contrasted with \$18,590,000 in the week a year ago. There are 58 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, compared with 54 last week, 58 in the week a year ago, and as compared with 38 two years ago."—*Bradstreet's, February 20.*

CHESS.

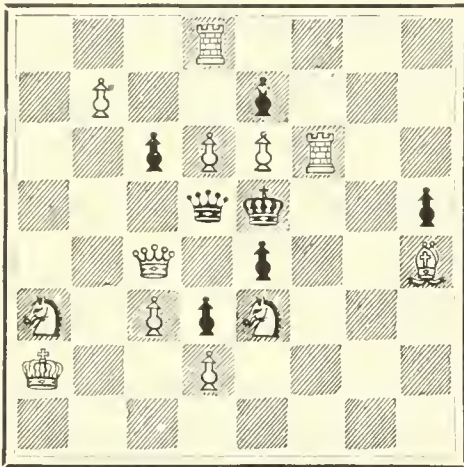
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 189.

Specially contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST, by WALTER PULITZER, Author of "Chess Harmonies."

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K on K 4; Q on Q 4; Ps on K 2 and 5, K R 4, Q 6, Q B 3.



White—Twelve Pieces.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 183.
1. K-K 2! 2. Q-Q 2 3. Q-Q 3, mate
K-Kt 6 K-B 5
2. 3. Q-Kt 4, mates
K-R 5

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who calls it "a beautiful composition"; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia., who thinks "the combination is shrewdly arranged"; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. J., who writes: "This is a beautifully constructed problem"; T. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., who says: "Frankenstein's criticism on this problem is certainly a just one"; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis, who is of the opinion that it is "at once simple, complex, and natural"; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass., who finds in it "a hundred wrong ways, but only one right way"; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who believes it is "hard to beat with so limited amount of timber"; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., who declares it to be "beautifully neat"; the Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; B. F. Petheram, Skaneateles, N. Y.; A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; T. J. Mathews, Merrill, Wis.; C. Mitschrich, Eureka, S. Dak.; the Rev. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Fred Matby, Olathe, Kan.; J. W. E., Wheeling; the Rev. J. A. Youkins, Natrona, Pa.; Dr. Dixon, Sacramento, who says "It is a dandy."

The following persons were lucky in getting 184: A. W. Dakin, J. Davenport, Massillon, O.; A. C. Haskell, Columbia, S. C.; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.

When we published the beautiful problem 187, we did not know the name of the author. Mr. Otto Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich., has the honor of composing such a wonderful piece of work.

No. 181.

Through the kindness of one of our expert solvers we have found the missing piece in 181: Place Black Pawn on K R 7. Send in your solutions as soon as possible.

The Rev. E. M. McMillan was successful with 182.

Current Events.

Monday, February 15.

The Senate considers Senator Morgan's resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in secret session. . . . The House passes the Sunday civil appropriation bill under suspension of the rules. . . . Representative Lorimer of Illinois introduces a resolution authorizing contract with the Illinois Steel Company for armor plate at \$200 per ton. . . . The United States Supreme

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LAST month we were able to commend without reservation the general design, method, and scope of Charles Dudley Warner's new *Library of the World's Best Literature*.

Upon most careful examination we found that it made good its name; that it did, in fact, take the place of whole libraries of scattered volumes and put the reader in possession of the best of all that has been written, in every age and country, since writing began.

In looking through one of the earlier volumes, our eyes lit, by a mere chance, on the statement that Aristotle's collection of books was "perhaps the first considerable private library in the world," and we could not but reflect on the unfailing love of books in man, since here were we, near nineteen hundred years after Christ, examining a work just come from the press to meet the very same desire for a collection of the world's best literature which, near four hundred years before Christ, moved Aristotle to the expenditure of a considerable fraction of a handsome inherited fortune.

And this pleasant bit of information, by the way, is typical of the whole work. Its biographical articles are not the dry statistical skeletons of the ordinary encyclopedia, but convey lively impressions of each subject. For instance, the paper on Aristotle, written by Prof. Thomas W. Davidson, an eminent Aristotelian scholar, recreates him into a man; one who, if you cut him, would bleed; one who led a life of real incidents, which it is a pleasure to read about. And then, when your interest in the man is thoroughly warm, and you feel that you would like to know something of his ideas, you have laid before you the best that survives to us of his writings, including the one poem of his we have—the noble "Hymn to Virtue." Thus in scarcely an hour's reading, and reading, too, of the most entertaining kind, we make an acquaintance quite sufficient for all the needs of general culture with one of the master-spirits of the world.

But Aristotle, however entertainingly presented, may seem to some readers pretty far away, and they would like assurance of something nearer. Well, then (and we choose quite at random), here is Thomas Bailey Aldrich, an American poet and story-teller of our own time, and of whom all know something. A sketch of but three pages gives us a complete, vivid impression of the man, and fixes for us his place and purpose in literature. Some thirty pages more supply us with excellent specimens of his stories and thirteen of his choicest poems in full. We doubt if one could gain any juster notion of the man and his writings than is here presented, but if one wished to make a particular study of Aldrich, and to come to know him down to his last expression, he could introduce himself in no otherwise so pleasantly and simply to this larger enterprise as by first reading the Aldrich section of the "Library of the World's Best Literature."

And this suggests a mention of one of the special values of the work. It affords a general prospect of the whole field, which is always a prerequisite of intelligent mastery of any special province, and for those who care to go beyond, it is the most agreeable and also the most trustworthy guide to each special province, and prepares the way to most intelligently and thoroughly cover it. Consequently it is just as useful to the most exacting student of books as to those who read for entertainment, or to acquire general literary culture.

In illustration of the infinite variety of the Library, its provision for every taste and mood, let us make a rapid survey of the contents of only a single portion of the work. In the first volume, only a part of the letter "A" is covered, but see what a sweep and multifariousness that one volume presents! It opens with a delightful account of the historic lovers Abélard and Heloise, with typical letters of each, and the famous "Vesper Hymn" of Abélard. Here we are making an acquaintance with the close of the eleventh and the opening of the twelfth century. The very next subject, Edmond About, the author of so many well-known tales, transports us to the latter half of the nineteenth century. Then follows a chapter on the general subject of Accadian-Babylonian and Assyrian literature, with an ac-

count of the most recent discoveries at Babylon, the names of individual authors in this far-off age being quite lost. This is the oldest literature thus far recovered, and an older will probably never be found. It is inscribed mainly on tablets which it has taken years of excavation to discover and years of scholarship to decipher and translate. The best of it is given here, translated especially for the Library, into admirable English.

The turn of a leaf brings us back from old, half-buried Assyria to new America, presented in the person of one of its noblest and most gifted dames, Abigail Adams. Along with an interesting sketch of Mrs. Adams's life and character, by Lucia Gilbert Runkle, is given a generous selection from those enduring letters she wrote to her husband and other members of her family. Other Adamses follow, for it has been a great name in oratory and political literature; Henry, the well-known American historian; John, the second President of the United States, and John Quincy, the sixth President of the United States. Finally, we have Sarah Flower Adams, who wrote "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Then we come to Addison, from whose pen language flowed in its freest and most genial phrases. Hamilton Wright Mabie has contributed a delightful article on this author and the best of his immortal essays follow; Sir Roger de Coverly at the play; the Essay on Fans, and so on.

Then come Æschines, the famous orator of the Greeks, and Æschylus, the greatest of the Greek tragic poets; Agassiz, our greatest naturalist, is amply exhibited, and so are Grace Aguilar, William Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Akenside, Louisa M. Alcott, Henry M. Alden, Alfonso the Wise, Alfred the Great, James Lane Allen, the laureate of the "Blue Grass" region, and Hans Christian Andersen, with the best each one has written.

We have named but a portion of the subjects in the first volume; the second is even more interesting, and deals with such subjects as Edwin Arnold, Matthew Arnold, the Arthurian Legends (whence Tennyson drew the stories for the "Idyls of the King," and Wagner the plot of his great opera, "Tristan and Isolde"), Audubon, the American ornithologist, Auerbach, the German novelist, Jane Austen, Francis Bacon, and many others.

In short, all climes all times have been levied on for the contents of these volumes. "A good book," Milton said, "is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." We have here this vital fluid distilled down to its last

potency, so that the full virtue of all good books beyond number has been concentrated into thirty volumes.

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The first edition is, of course, the most desirable because printed from the new, fresh plates. Usually a higher price is charged, but the publishers of the Library have actually reduced the price, and are making a special offer, so as to place a few sets in each community for inspection. At the figure put upon these special sets, the buyer saves nearly half the list-price, besides having the privilege of easy monthly payments. But it is possible to take advantage of this price through the Harper's Weekly Club only, which offers a limited number of sets, to introduce and advertise the work. The Club now forming closes in March, when the price will be advanced.

In order that readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, who so desire, may make sure of the work at the introductory price, we have again reserved fifty of these special sets, which will go to the first who apply, mentioning this magazine. Prompt application for sample pages (and special prices) should therefore be made to Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.



HAMILTON W. MABIE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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Pittsburgh Pa

Court sustains the act of 1887 forfeiting the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; the case of the filibuster steamer *Three Friends* is argued. . . . Wm. P. St. John, ex-president of the Mercantile National Bank, and treasurer of the Bryan Democratic National committee, dies in New York. . . . William Lampson Leroy, New York, dies, leaving a bequest of about \$1,000,000 to Yale.

The Greek "corps of occupation," which sailed from Piræus, lands in Crete near Canea; the warships of the powers landed strong detachments at Retimo, Heraklion, and Canea; it is reported that Crete will be made autonomous under the joint rule of the powers. . . . United States Senator Wolcott arrives in Berlin. . . . Señor de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, informs Spanish authorities that President Cleveland, Secretary Olney, and others, consider the Cuban reform decree ample.

Tuesday, February 16.

In the Senate Mr. Chandler speaks for the double monetary standard; the bankruptcy bill is taken up. . . . The House transacts miscellaneous business; sustains the President's veto of a pension bill. . . . The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Philip Melancthon is observed by many churches. . . . The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association meets in Indianapolis. . . . The Rev. John N. Murdock, honorary secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, dies at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Greeks are reported to have captured 400 Mussulmans at Fort Aghia; another Greek regiment has sailed for Crete; Turkey is preparing six vessels of war for sea service. . . . Cecil Rhodes testifies before a parliamentary committee regarding the Transvaal raid.

Wednesday, February 17.

In the Senate the final conference report on the bill to restrict immigration is adopted by a vote of 34 to 31; the bill now goes to the President. . . . In the House a stand in favor of economy in pension legislation is taken; the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill is adopted; the election contest from the Tenth Kentucky district is discussed. . . . The New York and American Biscuit companies are cutting prices. . . . Conventions: Congress of Mothers, Washington; American Institute of

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Mining Engineers, Chicago; American Newspaper Association, New York. . . . W. J. Bryan addresses a joint session of the Nebraska legislature on "Good Government."

The commander of the foreign naval forces at Crete warns Prince George, in command of the Greek fleet, that an attack on Cretan towns means an attack on the powers; the Greek commander in Crete is instructed to abstain from a conflict with the forces of the powers. . . . Sharp fighting, with severe losses to both Spaniards and rebels, is reported from Cuba. . . . It is rumored in Madrid that a ministerial crisis is impending and that Sagasta will succeed Prime Minister Canovas. . . . The German steamer *Baltimore* is believed to have foundered at sea.

Thursday, February 18.

The Senate considers the arbitration treaty, confirms several nominations, and passes a bill providing for a new postal card system. . . . The House seats Mr. Hopkins, Republican contestant tenth Kentucky district. . . . United States Senator James H. Kyle (Pop.) is re-elected from South Dakota. . . . Postmaster-General Wilson accepts the presidency of Washington and Lee University. . . . Secretary Herbert signs an order to abolish the Naval Steel Board. . . . Six members of the Spicer family are found murdered, probably by drunken Indians, in their house near Winona, No. Dak.

Two thousand Moslems are reported massacred at Sitia, in the island of Crete; Turkish and Grecian troops are steadily concentrating on the Thessaly frontier, and a serious collision is imminent; a Turkish force is said to have embarked at Constantinople for Crete. . . . It is reported that Dr. Zertucha, who was alleged to have betrayed General Maceo, has been killed by Cuban avengers; more fighting is reported in the province of Pinar del Rio. . . . John Burns attacks William Waldorf Astor in the House of Commons.

Friday, February 19.

The Senate discusses the arbitration treaty for seven and one-half hours; refuses to postpone consideration until after March 4. . . . The House takes up the deficiency appropriation bill. . . . McKinley's offer of a cabinet portfolio to James A. Gary, of Maryland, is accepted. . . . A reduction of ten per cent. in miners' wages is reported from the ore mines at Iron Mountain, Mich. . . . Governor Holcomb of Nebraska asks for an investigation of shortages in the state treasury. . . . It is reported that the Southern Pacific Railroad will pay \$150,000 to the state of Kentucky for its charter.

Fighting between Christians and Moslems in Crete continues; Lord Salisbury sends a note to the powers favoring the granting of autonomy to Crete; British warships prevent the landing of Greek troops on the island. . . . The police make several arrests in Havana for an alleged plot of anarchists. . . . W. Wallace, an Oxford professor, is killed by a fall from his bicycle. . . . A statue of St. Patrick, containing bones of the saint, a present from the Pope to a Montreal church, reaches Montreal. . . . The Canadian cabinet fixes March 25 for the opening of Parliament.

[The record closes at this date on account of going to press earlier than usual.]

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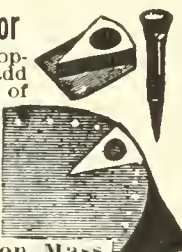
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 18

NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 359

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN HISTORY.

TO arrive at a true estimate of Grover Cleveland's place in history is scarcely to be expected from his contemporaries. Nevertheless numerous efforts to assist the coming historian are now being made by editors and magazine writers. The most noteworthy attempt of the kind is that by Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, in the leading article in the *Atlantic Monthly* (March). Professor Wilson writes as follows:

"We are still too near him to see his work in its just perspective; we can not yet see or estimate him as an historical figure. It is plain, however, that Mr. Cleveland has rendered the country great services, and that his singular independence and force of purpose have made the real character of the Government of the United States more evident than it ever was before. He has been the sort of President the makers of the Constitution had vaguely in mind: more man than partizan; with an independent executive will of his own; hardly a colleague of the Houses so much as an individual servant of the country; exercising his powers like a chief magistrate rather than like a party leader. Washington showed a like individual force and separateness; but he had been the country's leader through all its Revolution, and was always a kind of hero, whom parties could not absorb. Jackson worked his own will as President, and seemed to change the very nature of the Government while he reigned; but it was a new social force that spoke in him, and he recreated a great party. Lincoln made the Presidency the Government while the war lasted, and gave the nation a great ruler; but his purposes were those of a disciplined and determined party, and his time was a time of fearful crisis, when men studied power, not law. No one of these men seems the normal President, or affords example of the usual courses of administration. Mr. Cleveland has been President in ordinary times, but after an extraordinary fash-

ion; not because he wished to form or revolutionize or save the Government, but because he came fresh to his tasks without the common party training, a direct, fearless, somewhat unsophisticated man of action. In him we got a President, as it were, by immediate choice from out the body of the people, as the Consti-



From Copyright Photograph by Prince.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

tution has all along appeared to expect, and he has refreshed our notion of an American chief magistrate."

Professor Wilson's study of Mr. Cleveland's character and career bears the stamp of discriminative admiration:

"The qualities which have given him his place in his profession and in the history of the country seem commonplace enough in their customary manifestation: industry, thoroughness, uprightness, candor, courage. But it is worth while to remember that the same force and adjustment that will run a toy machine made for a child's use will also bring to bear the full might of a Corliss engine, with strength enough to drive a city's industries. It is the size and majesty of moral and intellectual qualities that make them great; and the point the people have noted about Mr. Cleveland is that his powers, tho of a kind they know and have often had experience of, are made upon a great scale, and have lifted him to the view of the world as a national force, a maker and unmaker of policies. . . . His mind works in the concrete; lies close always to the practical life of the world, which he understands by virtue of lifelong contact with it. . . . The President looked upon himself as the responsible Executive of the nation, not as the arbiter of policies. There is something in such a character that men of quick and ardent thought can not like or understand. They want all capable men to be thinking, like themselves, along lines of active advance; they are impatient of performance which is simply thorough without also being regenerative, and Mr. Cleveland has not commended himself to them. They themselves would probably not make good Presidents. A

certain tough and stubborn fiber is necessary, which does not easily change, which is unelastically strong."

Mr. Cleveland's courses of action, beginning with "the odd way of treating questions of city government in Buffalo as if they were questions of individual official judgment and not at all questions of party advantage," Professor Wilson characterizes as incalculable to the mere politician because they were not based on calculation.

"He had been made President, there was good reason to believe, rather because thoughtful men throughout the country wanted a pure and businesslike Administration than because they wanted Democratic legislation or an upsetting of old policies; he had been chosen as a man, not as a partizan—taken up by his own party as a likely winner rather than as an acceptable master."

The time came, however, when, as President, standing at the center of legislation as well as of administration, Mr. Cleveland grew to the measure of his place and he gave his party a leader of a sudden, in the plain-spoken, earnest, mandatory tariff message of December, 1887. "It was no trick or impulse," writes Professor Wilson. "It was the steadily delivered blow of a stalwart and thoughtful man, thoroughly sick of seeing a great party drift and dally while the nation's finances suffered waste and demoralization." He was defeated on the issue he raised, but Republicans played into his hands on the tariff, and once more he became President, and essayed the difficult rôle of leader of a composite party. Meanwhile he had, from conviction, expressed his opposition to the free coinage of silver, "notwithstanding the fact that he knew free coinage to be much more distinctively a Democratic than a Republican measure."

Professor Wilson thinks that Mr. Cleveland's second term has shown the full strength and the full risk of the qualities which the country had seen displayed in a few instances during the first Administration. The party held him at arm's length in his first term; in the second he saw that the party would not take counsel with him, and that, "if he would fulfil his trust, he must force partizan leaders, for their own good, to feel his power from without." Politics centered in the President. Then he forced the repeal of the silver-purchase law and the next Presidential issue of free coinage.

In foreign affairs Professor Wilson adjudges Mr. Cleveland "a strong man, but no diplomatist." Of the Venezuelan message he concludes that "it was the perilous indiscretion of a frank nature incapable of disguises." In the Hawaiian affair Mr. Cleveland "had simply followed his conscience without regard to applause or failure, and given one more proof of his unsophisticated character." "The Cuban question has shown us the same man. . . . In this, as in other things, he has been a man without a party. His friends have been the silent men who watch public affairs without caring too much about the fortunes of parties."

Civil service reform, reclamation of public lands, system and a little economy in the Pension bureau, reorganization of several executive departments, and the promised businesslike administration are placed to the credit of the President's record. "None of these things, however, secures any man the support of a party. Mr. Cleveland never seemed so utterly without a party as in the extraordinary campaign which has made Mr. McKinley his successor. But it is the country's debt to him now that he thus stood alone. He forced the fight which drove the silver men to their final struggle for a party."

We quote the closing paragraph of Professor Wilson's article:

"We need not pretend to know what history shall say of Mr. Cleveland; we need not pretend that we can draw any common judgment of the man from the confused cries that now ring everywhere from friend and foe. We know only that he has played a great part; that his greatness is authenticated by the passion of love and of hatred he has stirred up; that no such great personality has appeared in our politics since Lincoln; and that, whether greater or less, his personality is his own, unique in all the varied

history of our Government. He has made policies and altered parties after the fashion of an earlier age in our history, and the men who assess his fame in the future will be no partizans, but men who love candor, courage, honesty, strength, unshaken capacity, and high purpose such as his."

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

THE connection between the trusts and the tariff is a subject of much dispute. Tariff-reform journals have been finding arguments against protection in some of the testimony brought out by the Lexow investigation of prominent trusts and in the breakdown of the steel-rail pool. There are Republican journals which have taken the position that, in the construction of a new tariff by the McKinley Administration, it should be made mandatory upon the President to place upon the free list every product the duty upon which is the sustaining power of a trust. Many Republican journals, however, contend that the trusts are in no sense a result of protective tariff.

Food for Thought.—"The sudden collapse of the steel-rail pool, with the fall in price of rails from \$28 to \$18 a ton, should make two classes of our statesmen think even harder than their wont. Trust-investigators must sigh as they see their best efforts eclipsed in a day by simple business conditions. No legislative committee was striking terror to the heart of the steel-rail pool. No laws were threatening them from Washington—in fact, Mr. Dingley and his fellows were hard at work to give the pool a law which would enable them to keep up their prices and withstand the wicked foreigner who might try to ruin an American industry by offering rails at \$25 a ton. But in one day the railroad situation and competition send the price crashing down 35 per cent. Suppose a trust-destroying committee had produced such a result, what peans would have been sung, how the press would have clamored! But the inevitable march of improvement and reduction of the cost of production do the work, and we shrug our shoulders and pass it all off as a fresh instance of the machinations of capital. But the tariff-makers—how particularly silly they look in the light of steel rails selling at a profit at \$18 a ton! Why, McKinley had to give a protection of \$12 a ton in 1890, else we should all have been ruined and he never would have been President."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Logical Stultification.—"That such a conference [between wool-growers and wool manufacturers at Washington] should be tolerated, much less sanctioned and approved, by a congressional committee, indicates the distorted manner in which subjects of this kind are considered by a great many of our people. To have the producers and manufacturers of certain necessities of life come together in conference to see whether they can not by combination corner the market, and in this way increase the prices that the public must pay for those commodities which the cornerers have to sell, is bad enough. A similar operation carried on by the leather-producers is termed an unwarrantable trust, and legislative action is asked for to prohibit it. In the case of the railroad companies, the effort to combine for the purpose of dictating the rates of transportation has called forth exceedingly drastic congressional action; but in this case a similar method is resorted to, and, what is more, a subservient committee in Congress practically announces that, if the representatives of this industry will agree upon some basis of combination, the Government will endeavor to do what it can to uphold it, by preventing, as far as it can, foreign competition. In view of the encouragement thus given, it is not easy to see how Congress or the American people can logically take exception to the formation of trusts for the purpose of establishing prices in all of the great departments of trade."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Put Trust Products on the Free List.—"As the anti-trust law is abortive, the question, What is to be done with regard to the trusts and how are they to be suppressed? is a much more important one than Representative Steele's flippant query [What to do about it?] suggests it to be. Evidently this practical statesman's sympathy with the trusts lies close to the surface, and does not exist without cause; but if he really desires the information he has asked for, and wishes to usefully apply it, as his position as a member of the ways and means committee affords him ad-

mirable opportunity of doing, it will not be difficult for him to discover, as Representative McMillin suggested and as the Fall River manufacturer admitted, that the trusts exist frequently upon products which are highly protected by tariff duties. Having learned that vital fact, it will be easy for him and his colleagues of the committee to abolish all duties upon the products of the trusts, these duties being their sole props and stays. If the ways and means committee are sincerely desirous of suppressing the trusts which sordidly prey upon the whole body of the people, all of whom are consumers, they need do no more than put a clause in the new tariff bill making it mandatory upon the President to place upon the free list every product, the duty upon which is the sustaining power of any trust."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Avoid Excessive Duties.—"Monopolies and trusts are opposed to the fundamental purpose of protection, because they tend to limit opportunities and concentrate control of industry in a few hands. Hence, the true protectionist, that is the man who believes in protection as a system and not as a device to give special opportunities to particular people, will set his face stoutly against any revision of the tariff that may tend to produce the latter condition.

"Excessive duties are undoubtedly favorable to the creation of trusts and monopolies. In the first place, they hold out a strong temptation for capitalists to monopolize the production or manufacture of the article upon which the duty is imposed because of the large profits which are probable. In the second place, even when capitalists have not availed themselves of the opportunity held out to them at first, a trust is likely to result eventually, for the prospect of large profits attracts so many individuals that competition becomes exceedingly fierce, and in course of time the production is so great that the market is overstocked, goods are disposed of at almost any price, profits are destroyed, and the only way out is by a combination to limit production and fix the price. Hence excessive protective duties are almost sure, either immediately or after considerable time, to bring about a combination or trust. If therefore we would avoid fostering the monopoly by the protective tariff we must avoid placing the duties so high as to hold out the temptation of large profits. Ordinarily the committee [ways and means] will not go much wrong if it stops when it has equalized the conditions of production in this country and the competing foreign countries—that is to say, when it has imposed a duty large enough to make up the difference between the pay of labor here and elsewhere."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

Argument Answering Itself.—"In their extreme desperation and discomfiture, they ["foes of the protective system"] have taken their last stand in their last ditch. They say: 'We now admit that protection encourages and increases home competition, and that this results in cheapening the prices of commodities in the end, but, at the same time, we contend that out of these very conditions combinations and trusts start up to deprive the people

of all the benefits.' This is a fine specimen of free-trade logic. Pin it to the wall and then carefully study it.

"The battle-cry of Democratic denunciation against the Republican Party is that its tariff legislation favors the rich rather than the poor. But the Democrats do not rely upon this noisy campaign attack in the calmer moments of more serious argument. They now confess that the numerous trusts are in themselves a positive proof that the protective system so increases competition in production, and so favors the poor by the cutting of profits and the cheapening of commodities, that the so-called capitalistic class are forced to practically surrender the control of their private interests in the attempt to escape the crush of the competitive clash. In nearly every case where a combination or trust exists it has come into being in consequence of a competition among home producers so close as to threaten the reduction of profits to a point where the inducement to the investment of capital disappears.

"So far, then, the Democratic argument against protection answers itself. The trust is an organized protest against the results of the protective system, and not the creature or offspring of that system. This fact is worthy of serious and candid consideration by those who have talked loud and long in opposition to the Republican Party as the friend of the rich as against the poor."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

Protection's Influence Against Monopolies.—"It is frequently an open question whether a monopoly is or can be assisted or strengthened by any duty whatever. The organization most frequently mentioned as having complete control of the oil market certainly did not acquire nor does it retain such control in any measure because of a duty on oil, crude or refined. Its command of sources of production, of means of transportation, and of processes for refining would be equally effective, it is probable, if there were no duty affecting the business in any way. In some other instances it is possible that duties have some influence, altho even for the most skilled experts it is extremely difficult to be quite certain that the influence is of appreciable importance.

"With respect to certain other articles, the question may with reason be asked whether a strongly protective duty on foreign products may not tend more effectively than other influence to break up domestic combinations. This appears paradoxical to some who have not closely followed industrial developments. The rupture of several important combinations in the iron and steel industry, since the late election gave assurance that more effective duties were to be imposed, was by no means the first illustration of the kind. Whenever there is not enough business in the country to keep all the works fairly employed, there is stronger temptation than at any other time to combine, and by regulating the product and sales to prevent destructive competition. . . . So the billet pool, and the nail association, and the bar association, and other combinations which were formed to prevent excessive competition under the Wilson bill, when all the demand in the country was not enough to keep the establishments in full operation, have gone to pieces, or by mutual consent have ceased to restrain anybody, without waiting until new duties are actually imposed or prosperity is fully revived, because they reason that in the coming period there will be work enough for all, but immense advantages for those who are early enough to get the cream of it.

"It is by no means intended to imply that duties restricting foreign competition have at all times an immediate influence to break up combinations of home manufacturers. But in the long run such duties do stimulate domestic competition, induce additional concerns to put enterprise and capital into any branch in which prices appear to be unnaturally high, and therefore tend with great force to bring about such conditions that monopolies and injurious combinations can not be maintained."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.



THIS OLD GENTLEMAN IS INVESTIGATING THE TRUSTS.

—*The Herald*, New York.

PACIFIC RAILROADS AS PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

THE president of the Illinois Central Railroad has suggested a plan for settling the Government's Pacific Railway problem. He suggested to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads that the Government secure both the Union and Central Pacific roads under foreclosure and make them public highways over which all connecting roads would have equal rights. Such a modified plan of government ownership finds considerable favor

in conservative journals as well as in those papers which have been advocating both ownership and operation by the Government.

Practical but Likely to be Forestalled.—"President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has proposed a plan for government control of the Pacific railroads which has the merit of practicability, and is, perhaps, the best that could be devised, if it is admitted that the Government should own the roads at all. It contemplates the taking by the Government of both the Union and Central Pacific roads, since one would be comparatively useless without the other, and making of them a public highway from the Missouri to the Pacific, giving all connecting roads equal rights thereon. This could be accomplished either by the Government's maintaining the roadbed and letting every company run its own trains over it, as the New York and Long Branch Railroad, which has no rolling stock of its own, is used by the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Jersey Central trains, or by having government engines to haul all cars that may be offered. The former plan would be the better, as affording chances for competition and keeping the Government free from actual railroad operations; but either would probably eventuate in both ownership and operation by the Government ultimately, and both are likely to be forestalled by the sale of the Union Pacific to a satisfactory private bidder, as it is understood that one syndicate is already formed to take it, while another is said to be organizing."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

Opportunity to Experiment.—"The proposition, as a settlement of the question of indebtedness and future disposition, seems to be lucid, radical, yet just to all parties concerned. . . . The common highway would be owned by the United States, and to accomplish this the Government would needs pay off the first lien to give effect to its own. Mr. Fish advocates government ownership specially on the ground that in no other way could the purpose of the original act be so fully met; *i.e.*, equality of privilege extended to all competing lines which might desire the privilege of the great highway.

"Whether or not this plan would in the end make the most money for the Government is not fully clear. But it is not a simple question of money-making. The true core of the question lies in the maximum benefit to be gained for the transportation interests of the nation. As between railroads, the equity of the plan would be desirable. It would put the Government in the position of ownership without imposing on it the cares of operation. It would be an interesting experiment in the state ownership of railroads, and as an open doorway to a possible new era in the cure of crying railway evils. The experience of France, Germany, England, Russia, and other foreign countries certainly affords practical argument in favor of state ownership of railways, at least under certain limitations. There has always been a bitter opposition to the theory in the United States. But now that the opportunity occurs to test the theory, in the natural logic of events it would seem very desirable to make the trial. The Government would be in the way of getting its own again, the other railway interests of the country would be adequately and justly met, and it would be a valuable tentative movement in railway development."—*The Journal, New York*.

The Government's Chance.—"This is a more moderate proposition than that of full government ownership and operation of both roadbed and rolling-stock, and will find stronger support. It would commit the Government to a less expensive and hazardous venture, and would quite as effectively prove or disprove the capacity of Government to handle a railway industry, as the deeper experiment of full ownership and operation. Whether it would be wise for the Government to take this step, now that the opportunity offers, is a question. If popular demand for public ownership is likely to grow as fast in the next twenty years as in the past ten, the Government would better begin the experiment at once on the tentative and particularly favorable scale offered in the foreclosure of the Pacific mortgages. And if the railroads over the country do not cease their unjust discriminations in favor of particular persons and places and end the jobbery which too often has characterized American railway management, nothing is more certain than that demand for public operation will increase to the point of being irresistible.

"But the proposition we would now urge is that the Government insist upon the full payment of its second mortgage claim

against the Pacific roads. The plan which the Administration has on foot is to close out the Union Pacific claim at 65 cents on the dollar, to a Vanderbilt syndicate. That plan ought to be defeated, and it can be defeated if the Government will let it be understood that rather than accept a lower bid than the sum of the first and second mortgage claims the Government will itself take the property subject to the prior lien. If this were understood, there would be a hustling among the competing transcontinental and connecting railway interests to raise the required amount, such as to astonish the men who are claiming that the Union Pacific is not worth more than the first mortgage, and the other gentlemen who, in real or affected alarm over the dreadful possibility of government ownership, would let go the Government's interest in a palsy of fright at 65 cents on the dollar or any lower sum which any syndicate was of a mind to offer."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

INTERESTING PHASES OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

THE so-called negro problem is always with us, if one may judge from the attention constantly given to various phases of the development and status of the race. A recent voluminous report on "The Race, Traits, and Tendencies of the American Negro," compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman and published by the American Economic Association, is creating much interest. The report gives little encouragement in the outlook for our negro population. Mr. Hoffman finds, after exhaustive research, that there is practically no such thing now as a pure negro type, and that amalgamation is producing a steadily deteriorating type. Statistics of the growth, location, colonization, and migration of the negroes are given; vital statistics are presented in detail; physical characteristics are portrayed, and the report covers in addition social conditions, religious institutions, education, vice, and immorality. Mr. Hoffman also deals at length with the economics of the negro question. Deterioration is laid principally to the mixing of races since the slaves were freed, and he maintains that philanthropic effects have made the race more dependent on the whites than it was before emancipation. He says:

"It remains to be seen how far knowledge of the facts about its known diminishing vitality, low state of morality, and economic sufficiency will stimulate the race in adopting a higher standard. Unless a change takes place, a change that will strike at the fundamental errors that underlie the conduct of the higher races toward the lower, gradual extinction is only a question of time."

It is interesting in this connection to notice the result of a limited investigation in the Washington public schools for the purpose of securing a psychological comparison of the intellectual powers of white and negro children. The investigator, George R. Stetson, chose a thousand children of the fourth and fifth grades for examination. Five hundred white children of the average age of eleven years were tested with five hundred negro children of an average age of twelve and a half years. He read to classes of these children several simple stanzas of poetry, and then each child was privately asked to give his recollection of the stanzas, and marked accordingly. He finds that in their average of memory the negro excelled the whites in all but one of four tests. We quote from an account in *The School Journal*:

"For the first verse the negroes had a general average of 63.22; whites, 62.54; second verse, negroes, 62.86; whites, 58.92; third verse, negroes, 65.64; whites, 54.54; fourth verse, negroes, 32.93; whites, 42.14. The total averages show that the negroes exceeded the whites by 18 per cent., that of the former being 58.27 and of the latter 58.09.

"Mr. Stetson considers this close correspondence in the memory rank of each race to be remarkable, and says that it was unexpected. If there is any truth in the theory that voluntary or controlled attention, distinctive from spontaneous attention, is a result of civilization, then, in Mr. Stetson's opinion, there is an apparent equality of development in the two races which he examined.

"Mr. Stetson also looked up the records of scholarship for the children of both colors and compared them with their memory averages. He found a close correspondence in the two. The average attained by the negroes in studies was 64.73, that by the whites, 74.32. In making these comparisons he says allowance must be made for excessive or insufficient markings on the part of the different teachers on the one hand, and for the children's fear of embarrassment, caused by reciting to a stranger, on the other. Mr. Stetson says he is convinced that if the study and memory markings were made by the one person they would correspond still more closely.

"From his experience with the negroes and whites, and from the results of this examination, Mr. Stetson derives the impression that there is an enfeeblement of the memory of both races. This enfeeblement of the memory is accompanied in both races by a parallel decline in the powers of sight and hearing, and is apparently due to neglect in training the attention and of compulsory exercise of the memory.

"Altho the memory rank of the negroes exceeded their rank in studies, much more than did that of the whites exceed their study rank, yet the negroes appeared to be inferior in intellect. This was shown by the average ages at which the grades were attained by both races. The negroes reached the fourth grade at the average age of twelve years and the fifth at 13.14 years. The whites reached the fourth grade at the average age of 10.63 years, and the fifth at 11.4. The difference in favor of the whites, therefore, is 1.37 years in the fourth and 1.74 years in the fifth grade.

"Mr. Stetson found in both races a better knowledge of the signs or symbols used than of the things signified. In other words, sentences could be learned and recited, parrot-fashion, without any appreciation of their meaning."

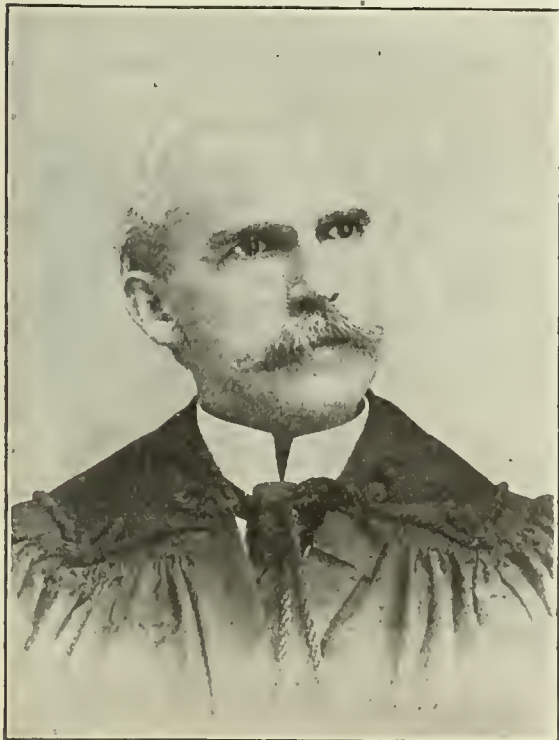
Concerning the proper education of the negro, a difference of opinion is quite marked among the colored people themselves. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (January 24) published a number of interviews with presidents of colored colleges, bishops of the African Methodist Church, and others, on the comparative merits of a classical education or an industrial and mechanical education. The importance of the subject is emphasized by the statement that there are eight million negroes in the country, constituting one ninth of the population, and, in several of the Southern States, the majority of the inhabitants. Prof. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the originator of the yearly conferences of representatives of the negro race, believes in the efficacy of industrial education, and the majority of the colored men interviewed agree with him that industrial education is needed rather than book-learning. Presi-

dent E. C. Mitchell, of Leland University, takes the opposing view. He bases his conclusions on the fact that graduates of industrial institutes have generally drifted off into the professions; hence he assumes that not industrial education, but the same higher or classical education that is provided for the whites, is the desideratum for the negro. From the editorial comment of *The Times-Democrat* we make these extracts:

"We think President Mitchell altogether wrong in his conclusions. It is the same mistake that was made when the suffrage was given the negro. Those who gave it so hastily and prematurely imagined that the fifteenth amendment would immediately make the negro a valuable citizen, and endow him with all the political experience which it has taken the white race centuries—and centuries of struggle, too—to secure. There could have been no more unfortunate mistake for the negro and the South. The saturnalia that prevailed between 1868 and 1872, in consequence of conferring of the franchise on a people not yet fitted for it, not only cost the South millions of dollars and thousands of lives, but did the negro race a serious injustice, setting back its civilization, arousing old prejudices, and causing even its most ardent friends to doubt its ability for the higher development and civilization.

"Mr. Mitchell would have us do in education what was attempted in politics, but failed. . . . His statistics, which are the strongest point of his argument, really prove nothing. It may be true that a large proportion of the negroes educated in the colored colleges have drifted into the professions. It is equally true that a considerable proportion of them drifted into politics in 1868-72, but we must not conclude from this that what the negro wants is a political instead of an industrial education. We see that among the college graduates there are ten ministers to every one farmer. We will not accept this as proof that what the negroes need is more theology. There are a thousand negroes engaged in farming for every one who enters the church, and if the farmers were only better taught how to cultivate their lands, they would be better off materially and morally. The poverty and the ignorance of the negro race are keeping up a sick-rate, a death-rate, and a prison-rate which are preventing that advance it would otherwise make. . . .

"There has been a disposition of late by many to declare that education is doing the negro more harm than good. The senate labor committee found a number of witnesses to testify to that effect. The *Chattanooga Tradesman*, after a searching inquiry of the employers of colored labor, learned from them that education generally detracted from a negro's efficiency. We know to the contrary from the experience of every race that this can not be so, and is no more true of the negro than of the white man. It is not education that is causing any lack of efficiency, but the kind of education. It should, for the present at least, be mainly industrial, intended to advance the condition of the negro, to assure him work, and to improve his material status. Whether it will be well afterward to establish higher universities for the colored race, we may leave to time to determine. We should give him a chance now to improve and raise himself. To give him a classical education in his present condition is like giving a stone to him who asks for bread."



JOSEPH H. EARLE (DEM.), SOUTH CAROLINA.



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GEORGE R. TURNER (FUSION) WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

THE relations of the United States to the Cuban insurrection center at present upon the alleged rights of Americans in Cuba. Incidentally, the loose character of our naturalization practise appears, and the lack of uniformity among governments regarding what constitutes a citizen is evident. The reported death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz in a Spanish dungeon at the hands of his keepers seems to have brought to a test the matter of rights of citizenship. Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen, resident for some time in Cuba. Trouble has arisen over other cases of imprisonment when the claim has been made that the naturalization papers had been taken out merely in order to secure protection from this Government in the case of personal difficulties in Cuba. It was even reported last week that Consul-General Lee had threatened to send in his resignation to our State Department, alleging that he could not longer represent a government that would not back him up in protecting American citizens, whose treatment by the Spanish authorities made his blood boil. The Spanish government's investigation resulted in a declaration that Dr. Ruiz's death was due to natural causes; but there is a great amount of protest in the press of this country against maltreatment of American citizens, and against the attitude of our Government toward Spain and Cuba, coupled with denunciation of Spain as either governor, warrior, or investigator. The fact that a number of newspaper men at different times have suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba encourages newspaper fire against Spain.

The treaty relations between the Spanish Government and the United States touching American citizens were comprehensively reviewed by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in the Senate, February 25. The case of Julio Sanguilly (released February 26 after long imprisonment) being under consideration, Mr. Morgan quoted the Spanish decree of April 17, 1821, concerning cognizance and procedure in cases of conspiracy. This decree defines the cases for military and civil court trials. Senator Morgan then quoted the protocol agreed upon by both governments, date of January, 1877, interpreting the act of 1821 and making it part of the treaty. This protocol provides that "no citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands, or her ultramarine possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason, or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory or against the supreme Government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand." The protocol specifies the rights of the accused to counsel who shall have access to them at suitable times, to subpoena witnesses, etc. Sanguilly, however, was confined for various periods, was not allowed to converse with any one (incommunicado), and was placed under heavy bonds to secure the costs of prosecution. He was put on trial twice and twice convicted, but finally released after withdrawing an appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid. But the ground taken by Senator Morgan is that

"in these trials from beginning to end, notwithstanding the protestations that were made on the trials, at the time of the trials, and by our consul-general in the intermediate period, the intervals between the trials, the Government of Spain insisted on trying this man under the rules which apply in Cuba, under statutes that exist there later than the act of 1821, and utterly ignored and discarded all of the rights of this American citizen under that treaty."

Inconsistent Spanish Officials.—"There is considerable friction between the Spanish authorities at Cuba and the American consul over the law governing the arrests of American citizens. The State Department at Washington has instructed the American consul-general to insist upon his right to have arrested Americans released at the end of a period of detention of seventy-two hours, or else that they be confronted with formal charges.

Under the constitution governing the island it is provided that persons so arrested must be brought before a judge within forty-eight hours and must be confronted with charges within seventy-two hours or be released. But on occasions when the consul-general claimed this privilege for an imprisoned American citizen, the Spanish officials, from the captain-general down, set up the plea that in time of strife like this the civil code is suspended, and with it the privileges claimed.

"Inasmuch as it would amount to a total remuneration of the benefits derived from the Cushing protocol to accept this view (the protocol was drawn to meet just such conditions as now exist on the island), the Department of State has steadfastly insisted upon claiming the right to have charges preferred against imprisoned Americans. The practise of Spanish officials has not been consistent, for in some instances they have been allowed the justice of our claims and have discharged or tried the persons in whose behalf complaint is made, but in others they have ignored our representations, and the indications are that they will yield the point only under strong pressure."—*The News, New Haven.*

Abandoned Citizenship.—"The question of Dr. Ruiz's citizenship has also been the subject of discussion between the administration and its consular representative in Havana. Officials of the State Department say General Lee should have judged in the beginning of the case whether or not the United States representative should intervene. The consular regulations under which General Lee is guided in such matters read:—

"The right of a citizen to claim protection is founded upon the correlative right of the Government to claim his allegiance and support. Where a citizen, therefore, has resided abroad for a long period of time under such circumstances as to warrant the inference that he has practically abandoned his country, consuls may withhold their intervention pending instructions of the legation or of the Department of State."

"It is thus left discretionary with the consul officer to decide whether or not the case is one in which he shall intervene. Dr. Ruiz, an officer of the State Department said to me, left this country in 1880 to take up his residence in Cuba, began and continued the practise of his profession there, and failed to retain an official residence in the United States, and, so far as the department is informed, has never again been in the United States, except, perhaps, on a short visit.

"This official told me there were several cases of like character [Sanguilly is said to have secured naturalization papers "between revolutions" in Cuba] out of which had grown claims which have been presented to the Madrid Government. He thinks that when the claims come before a commission for settlement, the long residence of the Cuban-Americans in their native land, with the fact of the practise of their professions there, will show that they have never had any intention to return to the United States, and they therefore have abandoned their citizenship."—*Washington Correspondence, New York Herald.*

An American Released.—"The case that enlisted the special efforts of Consul-General Lee was that of Charles Franklin Scott,



THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

an American, who was arrested on the 8th instant, and his vigorous action resulted in compliance with his demand, thus proving not only that the consul-general has manfully performed his duty, but that the President and Secretary of State have heartily sustained him. In the wild and confusing rumors which come from Havana, especially through the fake newspapers of New York, there is no limit to Cuban reports which are purely imaginary. Unfortunately, the outrages committed in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, involving a number of American citizens, give color to these extravagant reports, but it is entirely safe to assume that Consul-General Lee will remain at Cuba until the new Administration comes in, and that, alike under Cleveland and under McKinley, the powers of the Government will be exhausted to protect the rights of American citizens against the fiendish brutality of General Weyler."—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

Ample Warrant for an Ultimatum.—"If we were dealing with any other nation we might trust to the slow steps of ordinary international intercourse. But the treachery of the Spaniards has been exhibited so often during this war, and the perfectly proper representations of the United States Government have been so often met by falsehood and evasion, that Mr. Olney would find ample warrant for putting his demands in the shape of an ultimatum to Madrid. If Ruiz has been murdered—and amid the farago of nonsense from Cuba there exists abundant proof that he was murdered—the American people will not be satisfied with anything short of speedy and full reparation.

"Mr. Olney's feeling that the McKinley Administration should be free to deal with the Cuban problem in its own way is admirable, but there is no reason to suppose that any action he might take in defense of the lives of American citizens and the punishment of cold-blooded and cowardly murder would be distasteful either to Major McKinley or to Mr. Sherman."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

"Consul-General Lee is not the man to be browbeaten or bluffed by the Spanish authorities. If he have the strong backing of his Government that the American people insist he must have, he will protect Americans in Cuba or appeal to his Government to intercede by force. The present Administration has but a few days more in which to dawdle with the Cuban question. Thank heaven, the next Administration will be sufficiently American to demand and secure the protection of Americans in Cuba or strike a blow that will leave Spain a Cubaless nation. It is high time to find out whether Americans are being murdered in Cuba or not. More power to General Lee, and may he exercise it to the honor and credit of his country."—*The Journal, Detroit*.

"We denounce the Christian powers of Europe for their indifference to the sufferings of the Armenians and Christians in Crete caused by the tyranny of the Turk, but there is not a great power in Europe that would suffer its own citizens to endure what American citizens have had inflicted on them in Cuba without calling Spain to account for her atrocities."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

THE progress and value of civil-service reform have been debated with vigor in connection with the advent of a new national Administration, and reports of the civil-service commissions of the United States and of Chicago have aided the discussion. The latter report has attracted special attention from the success declared to have been attained in city government by the application of strict civil-service law to appointments. The commission for the United States reviews the extension of the classified service and suggests necessary amplifications to make reform complete. Sharp criticisms of civil-service reform have been lately indulged in by members of Congress, notably Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.), of Ohio, and the system is believed to be under attack in the New York legislature.

The Federal Civil Service.—"Some of the figures in the report of the civil-service commission are interesting. They show that the number of places of all kinds in the civil service of the Federal Government has reached the enormous total of 178,717,

the aggregate compensation of which is \$100,000,000 a year. How far the extension of the civil-service-reform rules has covered these places is shown in the statement that 87,107 have been regularly classified under the regulations of the commission.

"Of the 91,617 places which have not been taken within the province of the commission, about 66,000 are postmasters of the fourth class, leaving upward of 25,000 places of all other kinds not covered by the rules at this time. These include many which are subject to classification, together with nearly 9,000 laborers or workmen and 2,000 Indians in the Indian service, so that the number of offices that may be filled by the President, the heads of departments, and lower officials throughout the country probably does not exceed 10,000, outside of the small post-offices.

'These will not go very far in meeting the demand of Republican workers for rewards under the McKinley Administration, and the extent of this demand may be judged from the estimate that the State of Ohio alone has furnished not fewer than 8,000 applications for offices. It is evident that there is going to be a vast deal of disappointment this year if the new Administration shall maintain the present civil-service regulations intact.'—*The Bulletin (Rep.), Philadelphia*.

Commission Abreast of the Times.—"The thirteenth annual report of the civil-service commission, which has just been submitted to the President, states that, during the last four years, removals from competitive positions in the classified departmental service at Washington have been less than two per cent. On the other hand, the removals in the unclassified service have amounted in the same period of time to fifty per cent. It would be interesting to learn definitely whether this great difference is due to the fact that the persons brought in through examinations are more efficient than the others, or whether the removals from the unclassified positions have been made 'for other causes than the good of the service.' It is expected that new regulations will effect promotions wholly on merit, and that removals and reductions will be made only for satisfactory causes.

"Inasmuch as the number of Presidential offices is steadily increasing, it will soon become impossible for the Executive branch of the national Government to attend to all the matters of detail required for the filling of these offices. That is to say, according to the report, a change in this important matter is rapidly becoming necessary, and consequently a repeal of the four years' tenure laws. When this change has been made, when the fourth-class post-offices are included in the classification by Executive order, as they may be, and when the new regulations, above referred to, are in successful operation, it is stated that the reforms in Executive civil service will be complete. . . .

"With regard to examinations, special efforts have been made to keep them as practical as possible. To this end, in some of the new classified positions, such as are related to the mechanical trades, for instance, new elements in examination have been introduced—experience, character as a workman, age, and physical condition. 'It is proposed,' says the report, 'to have no educational test, or one with a very light weight, where educational qualifications are not required.'—*The Spy (Rep.), Worcester, Mass.*

Congress Against Civil-Service Law.—"The Enquirer's authority for the statement that a majority of Congress has been against the civil-service law for ten years, is in the individual expressions of Congressmen. 'Reform' is a word which has terror for legislators in their public speeches, but it is notorious that the average Congressman regards the present civil-service system as a humbug. The best evidence of this is in the fact that Congress does not apply it to its own enormous official establishment [officers and clerks]. It is a mistake to say that 'every Congress for the last fourteen years has voted for it.' Appropriations have been made to pay the expenses and salaries of the civil-service commission and assistants, but that is only a matter of providing means for carrying into effect existing law. Everybody knows that for the last four years, and possibly for the last twelve years, it would have been utterly useless for Congress to repeal or seriously modify the civil-service law. One man with a veto, and the general force of Executive influence, has stood in the way. The point *The Enquirer* has made is that if the President and Congress are in line the law can be repealed or amended.

"Granting that Major McKinley is enthusiastic in all that he has said about civil-service reform, it does not follow that he subscribes to all the extremes which the present Administration has

carried out. The constitutional lodgment of power in the matter of appointments is in the Executive, and when a few months' experience after the 4th of March shows practically the extent to which Mr. Cleveland has attempted to reform the Administration of his successor, there will be a commotion that virtuous phrases can not allay."—*The Enquirer (Dem.)*, Cincinnati.

The Merit System in Chicago.—"The second annual report of the civil-service commission at Chicago, just issued, makes a good showing of the practical application of the reform system in that city. The Illinois civil-service act gives the commission the power of investigation into the conduct and action of appointees, and it has been so used as to be of great benefit to the service of the city. Assistance was rendered to the commission by the Civic Federation and the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and many irregularities and positive violations of law were discovered. The removals and convictions thus obtained have had a salutary effect. . . .

The Illinois act is very stringent in its provisions. For instance, it subjects every position in the service below the mayor, including laborers, to competitive tests, and requires the appointment of the person standing highest in the examination, not giving a choice from among three, as in the Federal system. On this point the commission says that it is unanimously of the opinion that the objection that the act is too stringent is not well founded. It adds: 'The act as it stands has been pronounced by those most competent to judge the best law yet passed by any legislature upon the subject of which it treats, and it is believed that it will, if properly enforced, fully accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted.'

"It is to be hoped that the law will be permitted to stand until further experience shall show where it can be changed to advantage. An attempt is being made by the politicians to defeat the system, but they should remember that Chicago at the election gave a majority of 50,000 in favor of the adoption of the law."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Washington.

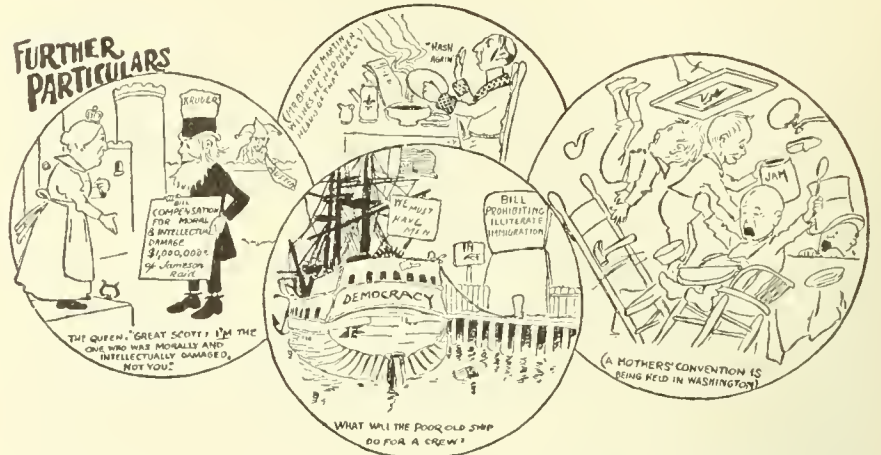
"Two points in the Chicago system are unknown elsewhere. One is that an appointment goes to the applicant standing highest in the competitive examination. The second is that no removal of an appointee under the rules can be made except for cause upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. The charges are investigated by the commission, and its finding is final. Both of these provisions have so far worked well. The latter has had, of course, but a limited application, as the number of appointments under the rules have as yet yielded but few removals. Our own judgment is that the principle governing removals is a mistaken one, but the experiment with it will be interesting.

"The Chicago commission has had precisely the experience that every like body has had which has honestly and vigorously enforced the merit system. The good officers like it; the bad ones don't. The appointing officers have been freed from pressure and left with time for their really public duties. The appointees have gained in character, efficiency, self-respect, and sense of responsibility. They owe their appointment to no one but themselves, feel that they can keep their places as long as they do their work well, pay no political assessments, and vote as they please."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"Practicable" Civil Service in New York State.—"This civil-service clause of the Constitution which the commission [civil-service commission of New York State] justly criticizes reads: 'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive. . . . Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.' Now it may well be argued that it would exhaust the resources of 'a Philadelphia lawyer' or any other conceded expert in the elucidation of phrases to determine the true inwardness of the word 'practicable,' as employed in this clause of the Constitution. The civil-service commission well characterizes it as 'elastic.' Any attempt to show precisely what it means, to give what might be called a scientific definition of the word, must fail. The result is that the commission is embarrassed and that the friends of the spoils system see in their embarrassment reason for taking heart. These people who would fain set back the hand on the dial of civil-service reform are

hoping against hope to extort from some court an interpretation of the word 'practicable' which shall enable them to defy the Constitution and bring civil-service reform to grief."—*The Post-Express (Ind.)*, Rochester, N. Y.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



—*The Inter Ocean*, Chicago.

A CABINET OF "J'S."

It will hardly do to call the new cabinet a set of jays, under any construction of that phrase. But it will be a J body as well as notable for its Mc's. There are in the list:—

J. Sherman.
L. J. Gage.
J. D. Long.
J. J. McKenna.
J. A. Gary.
J. J. McCook.

General Alger's name contains no J, but it has the "J" sound sure enough.—*The Record*, Boston.

WHEN MARIA JANE IS MAYOR.

WHEN Maria Jane's elected to the mayoralty chair,
There'll be many wrongs corrected that are now apparent there.
The sidewalks will be carpeted, the streets swept thrice a day,
The alleys be as fragrant as fields of new-mown hay.

What with parties and receptions and occasionally a ball,
There will be a transformation around the City Hall.
And each ward in the city will be represented then
By lovely alderwomen and not horrid aldermen.

When Maria Jane is mayor, none but ladies will, of course,
Be appointed members of the city police force,
And in their bloomer uniforms they'll look so very sweet,
The gang to be arrested will consider it a treat.

The stores will be compelled to have a bargain sale each day,
And for chewing-gum and soda you will not be asked to pay.
Oh, great reforms will be projected, all the wrongs will be corrected
When Maria Jane's elected to the mayoralty chair.

—*William West*, in *Chicago Record*.



"GOOD 'NUFF,"

—*The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland.

LETTERS AND ART.

MUSICAL AND UNMUSICAL NATIONS.

WHY are some nations more musical than others? In what traits of national character must we seek an explanation of the great and strange differences of musical taste? No theoretical writer on music, no composer, has ever treated this interesting psychological problem with the elaborateness and profundity which it clearly requires.

Rubinstein, in the autobiography which he dictated for a Russian historical periodical, adverted to the musical status of the leading nations, and, in his usual savage way, offended many schools of music by a classification which seemed arbitrary and unfair. He expressed the opinion that the predominance in Europe of Bismarckism on the one hand and of Wagnerism on the other, when all ideals are turned upside down, makes the period a critical one for music. While the technical side of the art has made gigantic strides, creativeness and originality have disappeared, according to him, for an indefinite time. But in spite of this, here is what Rubinstein found to be the actual state of affairs with reference to music:

"Germany, after all, remains the most musical nation in the world. If we are to express it in percentages, we find that, while the German music-lovers constitute 50 per cent. of the total number, the French constitute 16 per cent., and the English (the most unmusical portion of mankind) 2 per cent. Even the Americans love and appreciate music far more than the English. In spite of their extreme cordiality toward me personally, I am bound to say that the English neither feel nor comprehend anything in music. Real music exists only in Germany—I mean high, serious music; in France they have but one form of music, which is finely developed and much valued, but it is not to be compared with the German standard and culture."

The musical critic of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in referring to Rubinstein's summary judgment, points out that he attempts no critical analysis or explanation of the alleged differences. Rubinstein was an acute observer and he enjoyed rare opportunities for studying audiences of various nationalities; but he attempted no philosophical explanation of his recorded impressions. The *Novosti* writer tries to deal with the subject in his own way, and we quote as follows from his article, translating his words rather freely:

"How, indeed, are we to account for the astonishing differences admitted even by those who are not prepared to accept Rubinstein's mathematical estimate? Evidently it is not merely a question of degrees of culture and intellectual development. No one will contend that the English are inferior to the Germans in the matter of education and general development. Still more preposterous would it be to deny that the English have artistic genius and esthetic proclivities, since it is they who have given the world a Milton, a Shakespeare, and a Byron. It is only in the plastic arts, and especially in music, that the English have failed to produce international celebrities equal to those produced by the German and French. Must we seek the reason in the physiological and psychological conditions of the national life, in the character and temperament of the people, in the natural surroundings, environment, and mode of life?

"Undoubtedly, all these factors are very important, and can not be ignored in a thorough study of the problem. But it seems to us that the controlling, the greatest influence must be attributed to the social and political conditions under which the English have developed their national characteristics. We know that politically England is the most advanced country in the world, that nowhere are the institutions and governmental arrangements more fully and firmly established, that nowhere is the individual freer in the exercise of his faculties and the manifestations of his nature. In England personality finds complete expression and satisfaction in political and social existence. There are no restraints, no artificial and oppressive prohibitions which hamper the individual member of society. These conditions have im-

parted to the national character that positiveness, that sober rationality, that confidence and independence, which, as we all have come to recognize, distinguish the English. The English have no occasion and no need to retire into the world of dreams, illusions, and imaginings. They are too practical and their energies are absorbed by their activity in the political and social sphere.

"The exact opposite is found in Germany—in the Germany of the pre-Bismarck period, according to Rubinstein. Here is what Rubinstein said of the conditions under which German music attained its highest degree of perfection: 'The existence of nearly forty courts was extremely favorable to the encouragement of the arts and the intellect. Each court tried to compete with and outdo the others in patronizing and promoting science and esthetics. So far as intellectual culture is concerned, the divided Germany offered a better atmosphere than United Germany.' The triumph of the policy of 'iron and blood,' however important politically, was a blow to the spiritual life of the nation. The new Germany has less leisure, less inclination to sentimental indulgence, less interest in the world of dreams and fancies. That is why we have witnessed a decline in German music, a neglect of the art realms."

The writer goes on to develop the idea that beauty, and especially beauty in music, is most cherished when and where it affords a means of escape from the sordid and narrow world of reality, in a political sense. Where there is no freedom for the citizen, no large and rich social life, there is an irrepressible impulse to retire into the ideal world—the freer world of sound, color, and imagination. Applying this theory to Russian conditions, the writer continues:

"We do not love music so much as the art-world, the world which allows us to forget the ugliness of the real world. It is the intoxication that we seek, the emancipation from the burdens and restraints of real life. Sports, gambling, licentiousness, and vice are the coarser and lower methods of obtaining relief from the misery of reality, and those are happy and exceptionally gifted who can find satisfaction and spiritual rest in beauty, in art, in the contemplation of ideal things. If beauty in music is not intellectually appreciated by many, emotionally it is certainly accessible to all. Music appeals even to those who can not grasp the meaning and significance of the composer's creation. Melody caresses the ear and stirs the emotions. It holds attention captive and diverts it from the prosaic and narrow world."

The writer claims that close investigation would corroborate the theory that oppression, suffering, and misery have always inspired and been helpful to art, while prosperity, political activity, and peaceful industry have been the causes of esthetic decadence. He is not ready to say that humanity has lost more than it has gained from the conquest of political and social freedom, and that England and united Germany have not been compensated for their artistic decline. He simply points out what he considers a historic and psychological fact.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AMERICA'S LITERARY SERVITUDE.

LAST month *The Bookman* published the lists of the six best selling books, as indicated by booksellers' reports from nine different cities in the United States. The London *Academy* analyzes and comments on these lists. Six books by British writers ("Kate Carnegie," "Sentimental Tommy," "The Seven Seas," "Margaret Ogilvy," "The Seats of the Mighty," "Days of Auld Lang Syne") are mentioned, in the aggregate, fifty-nine times by the twenty-five booksellers; while the six American books selling best ("King Noanett," "That First Affair," "The Country of the Pointed Firs," "The Hon. Peter Stirling," "Marm Lisa," "Child World") are mentioned, in the aggregate, twenty-seven times. A British book ranks first in sixteen lists, an American book first in but nine lists. We note, however, that most of this discrepancy is due to two books, "Kate Carnegie" and "Sentimental Tommy." If they were dropped, the British books

would still be ahead, but only a trifle ahead, of American books.

Referring to these lists, which it reproduces in full, *The Academy* comments as follows:

"They are worth study, for they show the hold which British books have obtained over the American reading public. This is a greater hold than can be realized by any one who does not see from week to week, and month to month, the American critical papers and also the magazinicles, the 'Chap-books,' and the 'Fly-leaves,' that flutter down like punctual migrants on London editors' tables. These are American in form. Their paper and type, their *tout ensemble* are American; but they open on the names and extracts which we were all reading a fortnight ago. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. And the wonder grows that a nation of eager readers should be depending so largely for its entertainment upon the writers of another nation, even allowing for the unity of speech that exists between England and America. Never, certainly, has one country supplied another with new literature at the rate and in the volume that England is supplying the United States. Never has one country fastened on and studied the current literature of another country with the generous eagerness of America buying the literature of England. Observe, we are speaking strictly of current literature. The devotion of Americans to our classics is devotion to what is their own. The astonishing thing is, that American readers look to England for ephemeral as well as classical literature. Over there, the book of the hour and the book of the century are alike English. One understands why Shakespeare has not been ousted by an American genius; but why is there so much room for Ian Maclaren and Mr. Bairrie? Why, moreover, is no literary happening in London, no bubble reputation, no quarrel of author and publisher, no rivalries of editors, no personal peculiarity of a second-rank writer too remote or trivial to be paragraphed with gusto in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia? We write broadly; not forgetting American writers, but rather remembering them with compassion. For surely the lists printed by *The Bookman* compel compassion for the American story-writer who remains in America. Ah, but how seldom he does remain there! Mr. Henry James, and Mr. Marion Crawford, and Mr. Harold Frederic, and Mr. Bret Harte, and Mark Twain, and John Oliver Hobbes are all in Europe!"

AN EXTRACT FROM IBSEN'S LATEST WORK.

THE general plot of "John Gabriel Borkman" was given in our columns January 16, from the London *Saturday Review*. *The Dial* (Chicago, January 16) also gives a lengthy description of the play together with the translations of several passages, one of which we reproduce. It occurs toward the close of the play. *Borkman*, after his release from prison, where he has been confined for five years for the embezzlement of bank funds, has passed eight additional years as a voluntary prisoner in an upper room in his own house. At the end of that period he leaves the house in a sort of frenzy for the free air. *Ella Rentheim*, whose love he had thrown aside for the sake of riches, follows him, and, as it is a cold winter night, endeavors to persuade him to return. He refuses and rushes into the forest, she following. He sinks upon a rustic bench, a dying man, with senses preternaturally quickened. Then follows this scene:

Borkman.—Ella! Do you see the mountain ranges there, far over yonder, one behind the other? They rise, they, tower. There is my deep, my infinite, my inexhaustible kingdom.

Ella Rentheim.—Ah, but there comes an icy blast from that kingdom, John.

Borkman.—That blast is the breath of life to me, it comes like a greeting from my trusty spirits. I see them, the buried millions; I feel the veins of metal, they stretch out their bent, branching, enticing arms toward me. I saw them before me like shades endowed with life—that night when I stood in the bank vault, candle in hand. You sought to be free then, and I tried to free you. But I could not. The treasure sank again into the depths [stretching forth his hands]. But I will whisper it to you

here amid the peace of night. I love you as you lie there deep and dark in the semblance of death. I love you, wealth yearning for life, with all your shining train of power and glory I love you, love you, love you!

Ella Rentheim [with quiet, growing feeling].—Yes, your affections are still set down there, John, they were always there. But up here in the light of day, there was a warm living human heart that beat for you. And you crushed that heart. Ah, more than that—tenfold worse—you sold it for—for—

Borkman [shivering as with the cold].—For the sake of the kingdom, and the power, and the glory—you mean?

Ella Rentheim.—Yes, I mean that. I told you this evening once before. You slew affection in the woman who loved you, and whom you loved in return—as far as you could love any one [with upraised arm]. And therefore I foretell you this, John Gabriel Borkman, you will never win the prize you craved for that deed. You will never enter triumphant into your cold and gloomy kingdom!

Borkman [staggers to the bench and sits heavily down].—I almost fear that you are right in your prophecy, Ella.

Ella Rentheim [sitting beside him].—You must not fear it, John. It would be the best thing that could happen to you.

Borkman [with a cry, putting his hand to his breast].—Ah!—Now it let me go.

Ella Rentheim [shaking him].—What was it, John?

Borkman [falling against the arm of the bench].—It was a hand of ice, that plucked at my heart.

Ella Rentheim.—John, did you feel that icy hand for the first time now?

Borkman [muttering].—No. No hand of ice. It was a hand of metal. [He sinks wholly down upon the bench.]

NEGRO POETS.

THE recent publication of a volume of verse by Paul Dunbar has been quite generally commented upon as the first exhibition by an American negro of innate literary talent. Mr. Howells, in his introduction to the book, lays stress upon this point, and tho he calls to mind Dumas and Pushkin, dismisses them with the remark that they were mulattoes, while Dunbar is a full-blooded negro.

If, however, we are to credit John Edward Bruce, who writes in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Dunbar is by no means the first of his race to evince marked literary talent and poetical skill. He observes that the black race has for centuries been prominent in literature, science, and the arts. He quotes Leo Africanus to prove that Timbuctoo was the seat of very considerable culture in the sixteenth century, and "an eminent English writer" (name not given) to show that Africa was once the nursery of science and literature, to which the Greeks and Romans made pilgrimage. Coming down to more modern dates, Mr. Bruce tells us of certain poets from whose writings he furnishes extracts:

"The first negro poet to attract the attention of the American public, and whose genius and cleverness won her an international reputation and the friendship of the most distinguished people of her day, on both sides of the Atlantic, was Phillis Wheatly, the little African waif whose history is not unknown to the people of Boston, among whom she obtained her first impressions, and grew to womanhood under the beneficent influences and Christian sympathy of the good family whose name she bore. No article on negro poets would be complete without some reference to this remarkable young woman, who in that early day did so much to destroy the general impression that the negro was incapable of the higher intellectual development.

"To give the reader some idea of her remarkable talents and breadth of thought, we quote here a stanza from the following poem by Miss Wheatly. It is entitled 'The Providence of God.' It reveals considerable ability and no mean power of expression:

Arise, my soul, on wings enraptured rise,
To praise the Monarch of the earth and skies,
Whose goodness and beneficence appear
As round its center moves the rolling year,
Or when the morning glows with rosy charms,
Or the sun slumbers in the ocean's arms,

Of light divine be a rich portion lent,
To guide my soul and favor my intent.
Celestial Muse, my arduous flight sustain
And raise my mind to a seraphic strain.

"The celebrated Dr. Madden has translated from the Spanish a number of poems of rare merit which were composed by a slave in the West Indies, whose name could not be revealed at the time they were given to the public (some time in 1830). The then secretary of the Anti-slavery Society had in his possession both the name of the writer and the original manuscript, of which the following lines to Calumny are a copy :

Silence audacious wickedness which aims
At honor's breast or strikes with driftless breath.
The lightest word that's spoken thus defames,
And where it falls inflicts a moral death.
If with malign, deliberate intent
The shaft is sped, the bow that vibrates yet
One day will hurt the hand by which 't is sent
And leave a wound its malice justly met.

"Alberry A. Whitman, an American negro clergyman, and now a resident of Texas, has written and published a work called 'The Rape of Florida,' from which we take the following extract from Canto I., entitled

THE SLAVE'S SONG.

The negro slave by Suwanee's river sang ;
Well pleased, he listened to his echoes ringing,
For in his heart a secret comfort sprang
When Nature seemed to join his mournful singing
To mem'ry's cherished objects fondly clinging ;
His bosom felt the sunset's patient glow,
And spirit whispers into weird life springing
Allured to worlds he trusted yet to know,
And lightened for a while life's burdens here below."

The following is given as a sample of the dialect verses written by Prof. Daniel Webster Davis, of Richmond.

BAKIN AND GREENS.

Yo' may tell me ob pastries and fine oyster patties,
Ob salads and crowkets an' Boston baked beans.
But dar's nuffin so temptin' to dis nigger's palate
As a big slice ob bakin and plenty ob greens.
Jes bile 'em right down, so dey'll melt when yo' eat 'em ;
Hab a big streak ob fat an' a small streak o' lean ;
Dar's nuffin on earf yo' kin fix up to beat 'em,
Fur de king ob all dishes am bakin and greens.
Den take some good co'hnmeal and sif' it and pat it,
An' put it in de ashes wid nuffin between ;
Den blow off de ashes and set right down at it,
For dar's nuffin like ashcake wid bakin and greens.
'Twill take de ole mammies to fix 'em up greasy,
Wid a lot of good likker and dumplin's between,
Take all yo' fine eatin', I won't be uneasy,
If yo'll gimme dat bakin wid plenty ob greens.
Rich folks in dar kerrage may frow de dust on me ;
But how kin I envy dem men of big means.
Dey may hab de dispepsey and do' dey may scorn me,
Dey can't enjoy bakin wid a dish ob good greens.
You may put me in rags, fill my cup up wid sorrow ;
Let joy be a stranger, and trouble my dreams,
But I still will be smilin', no pain kin I borrow,
Ef you lebe me dat bakin wid plenty ob greens.

Other extracts are given by Mr. Bruce from "Lays in Summer Lands," by J. Willis Menard, and from the "Death and Burial of Moses," by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. He adds that a collection of the best writings of the race in this country has been made and will soon be published in book form.

In this connection it may be of interest to note what some of the critics say of Mr. Dunbar's book of poems. *The Dial* (Chicago) speaks of his work (aside from the dialect verse, on which it expresses no opinion) as "in no way distinguishable from the effusions of minor poets everywhere," as "correct and cultured" and "deserving of respect," but hardly justifying Mr. Howells's words of praise.

The Critic speaks of the same portion of the book as having "a frigidity of correctness, like the studied dictionary English of a foreigner." In the purely negro dialect verses, *The Critic* thinks, Mr. Dunbar shows a firm grasp on the characteristics of his race and its frank enjoyment of life, and here his promise and power lie.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SPELLING REFORM.

THERE is an important gain and an important loss to be noted in the movement for spelling reform. The gain lies in the fact that interest has been awakened among the manufacturers in the commercial advantages to be derived from a simplification of our written language. The loss is in the fact that American publishers are beginning to make concessions to English readers by printing books that follow the English spelling of such words as labor, mold, etc. On this latter phase of the subject we find Mr. W. D. Howells quoted as follows in an article by another writer in *The Typographical Journal* (Indianapolis, February 1). Referring to the concession just noted, Mr. Howells says :

"It would be quite impossible for one of us to be printed in England without a *u* in his mold ; but Messrs. Appleton are right all the same, and I should not grieve if we all conformed to the English standard of orthography, since they are too wrong-headed to conform to ours. If there were any principle at stake I should grieve very much, but there is no principle whatever. I think it is more reasonable to spell the debatable words as we spell them, but it is not so much more reasonable as to justify us in the diversity. If it were the beginning of a spelling reform I would not abandon it, but it is nothing of the kind. It is simply a difference of drawing in the species of picture-writing which our orthography really is. So long as we spell tough, and through, and cough, and thought, and though, as we do, what can we possibly gain by drawing traveller *traveler*, and honour *honor*, and phial *vial*? We may say that the English drawing is archaic, but that is not true if all the present millions of British subjects draw these words so. Or if *t* is archaic in a certain sense, why our orthography is nothing but a mass of tradition, anyhow, a mere heap of usage. At every moment it insults the reason and outrages common sense, and it is not worth while to insist upon varying it without meaning to better it. . . . No doubt when we really give our minds to spelling our words instead of drawing them as we do now, we shall beat the English as thoroughly as we do now in the use of ill for sick."

The writer in *The Typographical Journal* confirms the report regarding American publishers. He says :

"The English people have no desire whatever, or but very little—and that on the part of the reformers—for our 'improvements,' and in the course of earning my daily bread I have learned that the American publisher with a branch house in England accedes to a large degree to English demands that the orthography of his books conform to their ideas. Our publishers have produced far better dictionaries than have been printed in Great Britain, but what of that when we find such a scholar as Dr. J. A. H. Murray, who is at the head of the staff now compiling the New English Dictionary at the Clarendon Press, Oxford University, delivering himself of such a sentiment as the following : 'I protest strongly against the vulgar and unscholarly habit of omitting *e* from abridgement, acknowledgement, judgement, lodgement—which is against all analogy, etymology, or orthoëpy, since elsewhere *g* is hard in English when not followed by *e* or *t*. I think the University [or Clarendon] Press ought to set a scholarly example, instead of following the ignorant to do ill, for the sake of saving four *e*'s. The word judgement has been spelt in the Revised Version correctly—evidently in fear of divine judgement.' This knocks reform into a cocked hat. . . . I remember reading in the public prints that when the last census was taken in England the question was raised in the House of Commons why the word laborer was spelled without a *u* in the official reports in some table matter, and I also know that the London agent of a big publishing firm in New York urged that in a certain work, which was expected to have a large sale in Great Britain, the spelling should be made to conform to English ideas ; otherwise the book would be looked at askance and perhaps fall flat."

Referring to the fact that the subject of spelling reform was to be brought up at the recent National Association of Manufacturers, held in Philadelphia, *The Press* of that city remarked : "If the reform is taken up seriously by such hard-headed, practical men as constitute the membership in this convention, the spelling-

reform movement will receive the greatest impetus and most substantial aid that has yet befallen it." We have before us a copy of the written address to the convention which called forth this remark. It was written by Albert Herbert, president of the Hub Gore-Makers of Boston, and signed by many other members of the national association. It begins by reference to the great advantage which Germany secured in international trade by adopting the metric system in 1871, and then goes on to observe that still more important than a world-system of weights and measures is a common language for commercial purposes. At this point we quote:

"The English tongue, quite as much as the English people, is distinguished throughout the world for qualities which adapt it above all others to be the trade language of the world. Statistics show that English *alone* of the seven great languages of Europe has been gaining rapidly in this competition. The following table is significant of the immense advantages enjoyed by English-speaking traders because of these great qualities in their mother-tongue. One of the greatest authorities of Germany, our greatest rival, when discussing among Germans a common trade language, said that it was fortunate for the rest of Europe that the English had not freed their language, as they easily might have done, from certain irregularities and absurdities which were the chief obstacles to its general acquirement and use by foreigners. With such changes, which experience of other nations had shown to be entirely practicable, English would have no serious competitor in the struggle for supremacy as the common language in which all civilized nations would soon come to transact all their international business. This opinion has been confirmed by all who have examined the subject, and there seems no possible room to doubt its correctness. For us to fail to utilize so powerful an agent for extending our commerce would be as shortsighted as to have confined ourselves to the use of water power after the invention of steam, or as now to rest content with the wonderful work accomplished by that great labor-saver and to ignore the advantages of electricity. . . .

"The justifications of the theory that the English language is seemingly destined to be the trade tongue of the commercial world, may be found in many directions. Statistics abundantly prove it. It is a significant fact that Mulhall's table of the increase and decline in the use of the world-leading languages between 1801 and 1890, shows that no language has gained except English, which has grown from 12.7 to 27.7; *i.e.*, comparing 1890 with 1801, no other language except German could show 100 per cent. of use, while English has the marvelous record of 216 per cent. If such an advance is made in competition with German, French, and other tongues which are free from the worst faults of English, how readily might English become the trade tongue of the commercial world if the barriers of idiosyncrasy were removed, and it ceased to be the most wasteful and puzzling of all civilized languages, when printed or written. The spoken language is conceded to be the best, easiest, and most practical. It is a disgrace that other nations say with perfect truth, that English speakers reduce their language to writing in the most wasteful, slovenly, unsystematic, unscientific manner of any of the seven great languages of commerce to-day.

SIR MICHAEL MULHALL'S TABLE OF THE INCREASE OR DECLINE IN THE LEADING EUROPEAN LANGUAGES FROM 1801 TO 1890.

	1801	1890
English	12.7	27.7
French	19.4	12.7
German	18.7	18.7
Italian	9.3	8.3
Spanish	16.2	10.7
Portuguese	4.7	3.2
Russian	19.0	18.7
	100	100

"The following extracts are taken from the education reports of Japan:

"Number of pupils in the school of Japan studying the Japanese language, 29,770; English, 20,628; German, 1,218; French, 820; Russian, 97, etc. Number of hours per week devoted to Japanese and Chinese language and literature, 5. Number of hours per week devoted to English language and literature, 6.

"The Emperor of China, in 1896, ordered the English language

taught in the schools throughout that empire. As it is now printed and written, two years' time of each child of their 400,000,000 who learns it will be wasted, and this waste is chiefly our loss, because it delays the spread of English and of English trade."

Browning's Intellectual Equipment.—Dean Farrar, writing about the poet Browning (*Independent*), says that he was the most omnivorous reader he [Farrar] ever met—far more so than Tennyson—and seemed to know something about everything. Dr. Farrar continues:

"I believe that when he was writing 'Sordello' he exhausted every book in the British Museum which touched on the little known story of the Italian poet. The accuracy with which he mastered even the most recondite allusions to his subjects before he fused them together in the crucible of his imagination was most remarkable. His memory, too, was very retentive. He once repeated to me a great part of the poem of poor George Smart on David, which he regarded as reaching a very high poetic level; but he had read everything from Busbequius to Beddoes—for whom he told me he had a very high admiration, when I had quoted to him some lines from his dramas. This accuracy was extended to the minutest and most apparently insignificant details. In Florence it is possible to identify the *very spot* on which he was standing when he bought for a few pence the old paper copy of the trial of Count Guido, which suggested to him his longest, and in some respects most remarkable, poem, 'The Ring and the Book.'"

In the same article, Dr. Farrar speaks of one of Browning's most popular poems as follows:

"Mr. Browning's sense of humor was quick. I once asked him about 'The Steed which brought Good News from Ghent,' and whether the incident had any historic basis; for I told him that a friend of mine had taken very considerable trouble to search various histories and discover whether it was true or not. 'No,' he said; 'the whole poem was purely imaginary. I had had a long voyage in a sailing-vessel (I think it was from Messina to Naples), and being rather tired of the monotony, thought of a good horse of mine, and how much I should enjoy a quick ride. As I could not ride in reality, I thought that I would enjoy a ride in imagination'; and he then and there wrote that most popular of his lyrics."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Gallery of Plays and Players*, issued by the publishers of *The Illustrated American*, the American stage is again reacting against the French style. Says *The Gallery*: "The questionable plots, unhealthy sentiment, and tiresome immorality of the Paris stage that have prevailed for many years are giving way to respectability, purity, and an interpretation of the better side of human nature. The French fad has run its course, and, save in rare instances, is no longer in evidence to offend."

A NOVEL entitled "On the Face of the Waters," by Flora Annie Steel, which has just appeared on this side, having already run through several editions in England, has received some remarkably strong commendations from English critics. It is a story of the Indian mutiny, a "most wonderful picture," according to *The Spectator*, one that "has beaten Mr. Kipling on his own ground," according to *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily Chronicle*, and "revealing an extraordinary wealth of descriptive powers," according to *The Academy*.

ANDREW LANG revives a bit of savage criticism of Coventry Patmore, which appeared in *Blackwood's* in 1844, when the poet's first volume of verse appeared. Here is the way the critic began: "In the days of the knout we believe that no such volume as Mr. Coventry Patmore's could have ventured to crawl out of manuscript into print. . . . Our deliberate judgment is, that the weakest inanity ever perpetrated in rime by the vilest poetaster of any former generation becomes masculine verse when contrasted with the nauseous pulings of Mr. Patmore's muse."

SEVERAL stories are told about the trouble in *The Arena* office, which sent that periodical into the hands of a receiver about two months ago. Mr. B. O. Flower, hitherto the editor, sends out an explanation charging that a few stockholders, holding not more than \$5,000 out of \$100,000 worth of stock, secured temporary control by false promises of capitalistic support for the magazine, and thus buncoed him out of his position. The magazine has been sold at auction for \$13,400 to William Craig, of New York, who is thought to have been acting for John D. MacIntyre of this city. It is said, not authoritatively, that John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., and Helen H. Gardener are to conduct it.

SCIENCE.

WILL A PLUMMET FLOAT AT GREAT DEPTHS?

IT is a popular belief, encouraged by statements in not a few scientific works, that deep-sea sounding is rendered difficult by the fact that at sufficiently great depths the water is dense enough to float a weight. A simple calculation shows that this can not be so, and M. C. E. Guillaume tells us (in *La Nature*, Paris, November 14) how the belief above mentioned arose. He begins by quoting from the "Mathematical and Physical Recreations" of Ozanam, published in 1725, part of an article entitled "To Measure the Depth of the Sea," as follows:

"It is necessary to have a heavy weight attached to a very long cord, and to cause this weight to descend into the sea by letting out the cord continually until the weight will not sink any farther, which will be the case when the weight has reached the bottom of the sea. But the water of the sea bottom may be so dense that an equal volume of it will weigh as much as, and even more than, the plummet with its cord. Then the weight will stop sinking, altho it has not touched bottom.

"Thus we may be deceived when we measure the length of the cord in this case, thinking that it represents the depth of the sea. Therefore, to avoid such a mistake, it is necessary to attach to the end of the same cord another weight heavier than the first, and if this does not drag the cord farther down than the other, this is a sure sign that the length of the cord in the first case is the actual depth of the sea, otherwise a third still heavier weight must be used, and so on until we have two weights that drag down the cord to equal depths, when we may conclude with certainty that this is the depth sought."

On this M. Guillaume comments as follows:

"The error that Ozanam commits is evident: He asserts that the water at the bottom of the sea may attain a density sufficient to hold up a plummet that sinks easily in the neighborhood of the surface; again, he confounds the weight of the plummet with its density, which is, perhaps, only an error in language. The compressibility of water is only about one twenty-thousandth for each atmosphere; it also diminishes as the pressure increases, so that at a depth of 30 kilometers [19 miles] its density would be increased by less than a tenth; it would then be sufficient to attach to the end of the sounding-line a body whose density is 1.2 to be certain that it will not be stopped by the increase of the water's density.

"When I read for the first time the statement thus made by Ozanam I put it down as a simple absurdity, and I thought of it no more until one day the reason of it was made clear to me by a fact related to me by Dr. Gustave Le Bon. When sailors haul up a sounding-line the work is easy when the weight is still at a great depth, but when it approaches the surface a greater and greater effort must be used, so that finally the work begun by one man requires the united efforts of two for its completion. The result is that sailors get the impression that the weight attached to the line is powerfully upborne by the water at great depths, and that it may reach a depth where it would float. Ozanam doubtless knew of this fact and the conclusion that sailors draw from it, and it was to account for it that he gave the reason that has been quoted above.

"The problem that now presents itself is the following: Why does a plummet situated at a great depth require less effort to haul it up than when it is near the surface? We must cast aside the theory that the cord floats the weight; it occupies but a small space and its density is too near that of the water to exert any appreciable influence.

"But there is another factor that may have the greatest influence on the maximum effort necessary to raise the weight—that is, the elasticity of the cord. When the line is not very long, the pull that is applied at its upper end is transmitted immediately and as a whole to the weight that it supports, which undergoes without reduction the acceleration corresponding to the sum of the forces that act on it. It assumes, in a very brief time, the exact speed of the hand that pulls on the cord, and its movement

is made up of a series of jerks with variable velocity, separated by intervals of rest. The acceleration thus communicated to it, while requiring all the force corresponding to that indicated by the elementary laws of mechanics, produces in the direction of its movement an intermittent resistance that requires an additional, and by no means negligible, expenditure of work.

"At great depths, on the contrary, the movement communicated to the cord produces a simple increase of tension; this wave of traction is transmitted to the weight gradually, with considerable modification, and there is always an appreciable interval between the time of application of the force and the time when the pull is felt by the weight. The cord being imperfectly elastic and often inclined, the wave of traction is rapidly modified, so that it reaches the weight completely deformed and very much spread out. Beyond a certain length, the waves do not even arrive separately. The action of the cord on the weight is constant, and the speed with which the latter is raised is consequently regular. There is no acceleration and the weight rises smoothly.

"It must also be noted that even if the movement of water around the plummet can take a form of equilibrium, there is great advantage in making the movement uniform, since the resistance of the liquid is proportional to the square of the velocity; and it is well known that, for the same average speed, the best arrangement from the point of view of resistance is to have the speed constant, if the resistance varies as a power higher than the first.

"We see then that the work at the upper end of the line is necessarily less for an equal advance, if the weight is at a great depth, than if it is near the surface, but above all the maximum effort is greatly diminished by the fact that an elastic connection exists between the power and the weight. A new economy of fatigue results when the weight is hauled up by hand. The distribution of effort is, as is well known, an important factor of muscular fatigue; thus, the addition of a fly-wheel to a coffee-mill economizes much fatigue. The arm then gives, in each of its positions, the force that it can furnish the most economically, and the fly-wheel distributes it; all the slight shocks due to the crushing of the coffee grains are much weakened when they reach the hand, and fatigue is diminished simply by the regularity of the effort. At the close of the operation the same work will have been employed, but it will have been distributed in the most economical manner and with the least fatigue.

"To sum up, in the case of the hauling up of the plummet, the greater constancy of the speed at great depths diminishes the work done for an equal distance traversed, and this work is done under better conditions; it is not surprising, then, that minds unfamiliar with mechanics should have conceived the idea, which seems natural enough, that the weight attached to the line is more powerfully sustained by the water at great depths than near the surface."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SERUM TREATMENT OF THE PLAGUE.

EXPERIMENTS in the treatment of the bubonic plague by the injection of immunized serum are about to be made on a large scale at Bombay by M. Yersin of the Paris Pasteur Institute. The British Government has given its permission, and the medical world looks on with interest. *The Hospital* says of the approaching experiment:

"There are now in a condition of readiness a large number of immunized animals. Experts from almost every civilized country are, or soon will be, on the spot in Bombay; and we shall soon have, as a contemporary writes, 'a complete inquiry . . . conducted by experts of several nations, not holding briefs for particular policies . . . but free to concentrate their energies in an impartial investigation of the facts.' The plague, it is felt, is a deplorable calamity. But it has at least this feature about it, that it offers an opportunity, unparalleled in modern times, for the acquisition of pathological knowledge and for trying on a gigantic scale a method of treatment, still novel, and either revolutionary in its possibilities, or of hardly any importance at all. We need not, perhaps, anticipate any universal prevalence of a disease like the plague; and, therefore, from that single point of view the serum treatment may not be held to be of anything but temporary interest. It is, however, from the standpoint, not of

the serum treatment of plague alone, but of the treatment of acute specific diseases in general that the present unparalleled opportunity is so important and interesting. Scientific men realize that mere hypotheses, however plausible, can never take rank as scientific advances. Facts there must be; facts which are absolutely demonstrable; results which, under like conditions, always come out the same, whoever be the makers or the subjects of the experiments. In this country we look with expectant eyes toward the gigantic serum experiments which are now commencing. It is hardly, perhaps, too much to prophesy that if the plague continues for any considerable length of time the serum treatment will either be permanently established or much discredited in the result."

AUTOGRAMS AND THEIR COLLECTION.

THE autograph-collector has long been a terror in the land. Now, it appears, we are threatened with something new—the collector of autograms. An autogram, we are told by Prof. J. Mount Bleyer, who writes on the subject in *Werner's Magazine*

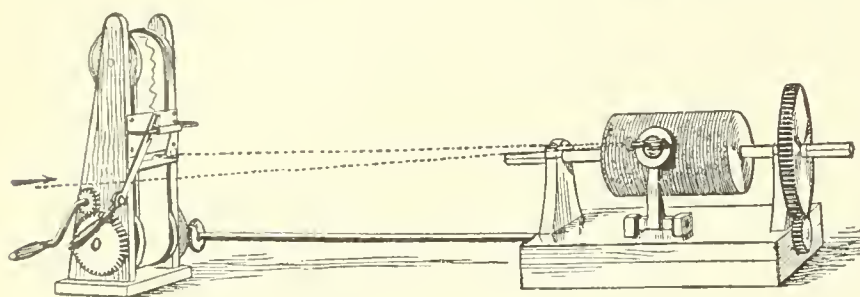


FIG. 1.—APPARATUS FOR TRACING "HELLO!"

zine (February), is the graphic record of "sounds produced and reproduced on the phonograph." Says Professor Bleyer:

"In Fig. 1 we have an apparatus for tracing the autogram 'Hello!' Fig. 2 gives an idea of the number of vibrations required in making a phonographic record of the word 'Hello!' which is reproduced by the aid of a tracing-point connected with a delicate mirror arranged to reflect a light spot upon a moving strip of paper, as seen in Fig. 1, the path of the light spot having been traced by a pencil in the hand of a careful operator."

Professor Bleyer does not propose, however, that the collector of autograms shall make such a tracing as this in connection with

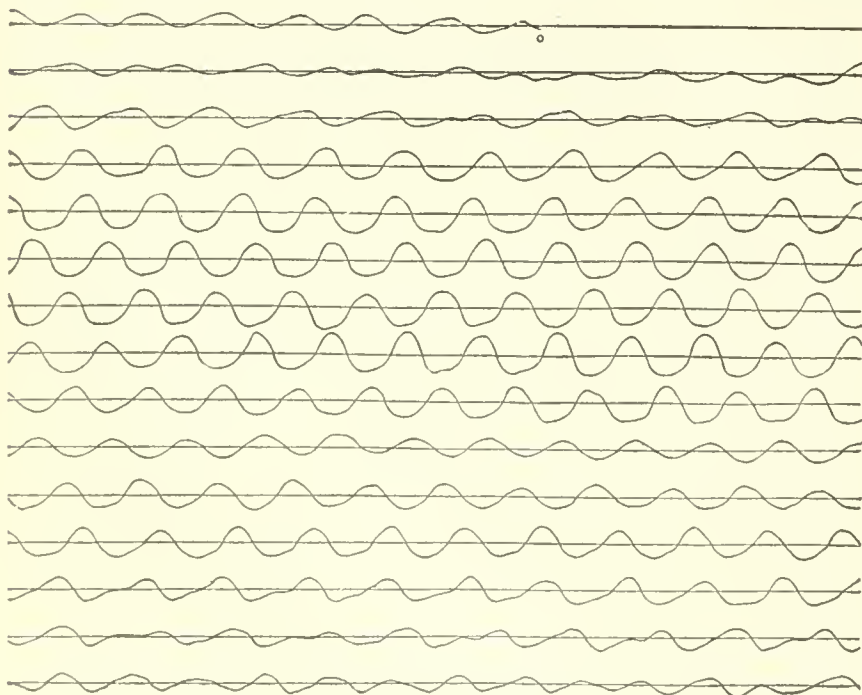


FIG. 2.—VIBRATIONS IN RECORDING "HELLO!"

every "specimen" in his collection, which is to be simply an assemblage of cylinders, each bearing a characteristic sentence from the mouth of some person whose voice-record it is desired to preserve. Says he:

"In autograms we gain not only the autograph of the writer but also his voice. It is spiritual. Such an autograph-autogram is not dead material, it lives. It is a photograph, so to speak, of

the living voice, and a man could be recognized as well by it as by his real photograph. This would also do away with some of the possibilities of counterfeiting a special document or autograph, many instances of which abound in the history of literature. Had it been possible to record the voices of departed kings, poets, statesmen, singers, and actors, what an achievement it would have been! Now we have the means, so let us take advantage of them. . . . From a photograph or a print, an etching or an engraving, we are able to analyze fairly a person's disposition; and I hold that from an autogram we can do the same. It is a reproduction of the individual voice, and by careful study and comparison of voices and temperaments in everyday life, we can readily become versed in the art of analyzing character by the voice. From that to the reproduced voice is but a step. To autogram libraries and to such autograph-autogram collections, authors, statesmen, actors, singers, kings, presidents, and all famous men of the day should contribute freely some of their works, both in the shape of autograms and autograph-autograms. . . .

"Natures gives to every individual a distinct voice and manner, just as she has given to each a peculiar handwriting. The flexibility of muscles differ in every individual, and the voice and the hand will naturally follow the direction of the thoughts, the emotions, and the habits of the individual. So with the handwriting. . . . Lavater's notion of handwriting is by no means chimerical; nor was General Paoli fanciful when he told Mr. Northcote that he had decided on the character of a man from his letters and his handwriting."

Of the future career of the phonograph Professor Bleyer speaks with enthusiasm. He says:

"It will be the great collector of the spoken phrases of the world. . . . It may record our earliest words. It will retain our voices when they have returned their forces to the elements. It will serve to note down the hasty thought that the pen might lose. It will hold as a trust autographic letters, tidbits of literature, special events in history, tales related to us. It will record at will lost voices and testaments, speeches of great orators or statesmen, autobiographies, and all in the voices of the original. A collection of rare objects always possesses peculiar interest; but when the collection combines the thoughts of great men, written and spoken by themselves and crystallized by a great scientific invention, in calm defiance of time, the interest is largely increased. We have still extant a few precious manuscripts of some of the great Latin and Greek writers; but how it would delight us now to hear Demosthenes declaim, and how much more would we value the manuscripts of Cicero if accompanied by his voice. . . .

"Many have valuable libraries in which rare old manuscripts may be found; but such a collection of combined original word-pictures and sound-reproductions must prove much more interesting than printed or even written characters."

Discovery of the Germ of Yellow Fever.—"There appears to be no doubt that Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli has discovered the bacillus of yellow fever," says the Rome correspondent of *The British Medical Journal* (February 13). "He will publish an account of his discovery in the next number of a leading Italian hygienic publication which will be issued in the course of the next few weeks. Dr. Sanarelli is a native of Arezzo, and is now thirty-five. He studied medicine at Siena, and later experimental hygiene under Celli in Rome, Roux in Paris, and Bering in Berlin. In July, 1893, while *libero docente* in Siena, he was appointed director of the Institute of Hygiene of Montevideo. During the summer of 1896, he went to study yellow fever at the lazaretto in the island of Flores, where he performed a large number of necropsies, and was himself stricken with the disease. When he recovered he pursued his investigations at Rio Janeiro, where the disease was very prevalent. He remained there about two months, and succeeded in discovering the bacillus. *La Nazione*, of Florence, has published an article sent by a correspondent in Montevideo which states that for some little time Sanarelli's modesty did not permit him to believe in his success, but in August his experiments were so clear that he was certain of the discovery of the microbe, and he then occupied himself with the preparation of the serum, in which he encountered many difficulties. Professor Sanarelli himself says that 'the microbe of

yellow fever now splendidly presents itself, and is the strangest of all the microbes that are known.' His experiments are very extensive; he has vaccinated more than 2,000 animals, including rabbits, goats, sheep, monkeys, and a few horses, and he did all this himself because he did not wish his discovery to leak out. The results of the treatment are definitely reassuring, and in October, 1896, he decided to announce confidentially to the President of the Republic of Uruguay the splendid results that have crowned his studies in the origin and cure of yellow fever. If this remedy be truly efficacious, Dr. Sanarelli will obtain the reward of 150,000 scudi [\$150,000] offered by the Brazilian Government for the discovery of such a remedy."

NANSEN ON THE PREVENTION OF SCURVY.

THE difficulty of preventing scurvy on long explorations and military expeditions is well known to all who have read the records of such expeditions. Dr. Nansen, who certainly speaks with authority, tells us that on his recent Arctic expedition he avoided all trouble by simply preparing his provisions with the utmost care, being convinced that spoiled meat and fish were usually at the bottom of the malady. He said in a recent lecture at Albert Hall, London, as quoted in *The Lancet* (February 13):

"Dr. Torup, professor of physiology at the University of Christiania, had come to the conclusion, after examining the subject, that scurvy must arise from poisoning, caused, in particular, by badly preserved meat and fish. He thought that in the decomposition which takes place in the meat from bad preserving—in salt meat, for instance—there was poisonous matter allied to the so-called ptomains, which, when constantly partaken of, engendered the malady we call scurvy. Particular attention was paid to this at the time of their equipment, and from their experience and the investigations he had the opportunity of making during the journey he could entirely subscribe to Torup's opinion in this matter. It was to be hoped that in a near future there would be scientific elucidation of this important point; and it was equally to be hoped that certain means for avoiding this hitherto so fateful sickness might be shown."

Commenting on this, *The Lancet* says:

"Whether this supplies a key to the explanation of all the outbreaks of scurvy that have occurred it would be premature to declare; but it marks a new departure and is well worthy of further investigation. Meanwhile we think it may possibly account for some of the outbreaks about which a difference of opinion existed as to whether they were to be entirely explained by the absence of fresh vegetables."

ELECTRICITY ON A FARM.

AN interesting report made to the United States Government by Julius Muth, United States consul in Mecklenburg, Germany, describes a farm in that duchy that is operated entirely by electricity, at a considerable saving to the owner. We quote Mr. Muth's principal facts and figures from an abstract of his report published in *Electricity*. He says:

"The motive power is furnished by a small brook, which passes the farm at a distance of about 650 feet and drives a turbine-wheel. About 1,650 feet above the wheelhouse a dam has been erected in the brook for the purpose of obtaining the necessary fall and forcing the water into a canal leading to the turbine. The canal is partly cut into the ground and partly banked, so that at the turbine a fall of 5¾ feet is obtained. The volume of water changes from 18 cubic feet a second in very dry seasons to 106 to 141 cubic feet a second in very wet seasons. With an average of 35 cubic feet, the turbine is guaranteed to furnish 16 horse-power, while in reality it furnishes 18, and at high water 21 to 22 horse-power. The turbine drives a Schubert dynamo machine, which develops all the electricity needed. From this dynamo the current goes to the so-called switchboard, whence it is distributed to the various stations. Wires of different sizes, strung on poles, conduct light and power currents to the yard, thence to the dwelling and main building, stables, barns, other farm buildings and

garden. There are in the dwelling and main building 100 incandescent lights; in the other buildings 70, and in the yard and garden 12, besides two arc-lamps. In the turbine-house there is also an accumulator—a battery consisting of 66 large cells, with plates of lead in diffused sulfuric acid—which serves to accumulate electricity. During the day, when the machines are not in operation in the yard, this accumulator is loaded and contains then sufficient electricity to feed the lights from evening until the next morning. A small machine can also be attached to the accumulator and worked from its power. By careful handling the accumulator has furnished sufficient electricity to last five days without being reloaded. To operate the machinery there are two electric motors, one of 10 horse-power and the other of 2½ horse-power. The small motor is fixed and drives the pumps for the stables, a straw-cutter, a turning-lathe, a grindstone, and a large band-saw, which can cut logs of thickness up to 17¾ inches, the latter, however, only with the aid of the large motor. The larger motor is mounted on iron wheels, and, together with the threshing-machine, can be put into any barn, to be connected there with the electric current by a small cable. The silos are built in a semicircle around the last barn and can be reached to a distance of 500 feet by cable attachments. The distance of the motor from the turbine is then about 1,800 feet. The system of handling the motors is so simple that any farm hand can readily understand it. The turning of a lever admits the electric current, which immediately puts the motor in operation to its full power. One machinist, who is stationed at the turbine-house, superintends the entire plant, handles the turbine and dynamo, and from time to time inspects the motors when in operation. One intelligent farm hand can attend the threshing-machine and the large motor."

The following tables summarize the yearly cost of running the farm under the new and the old systems, respectively. As will be seen, the former consists chiefly of interest on the plant, as follows:

Interest on the total cost of \$12,376 at 4 per cent.....	\$495.04
Interest on earthwork of \$1,904, 2 per cent. extra.....	38.08
Interest on machinery building of \$1,190, 1 per cent. extra.....	11.90
Interest on wires, lamps, and apparatus of \$2,618, 2 per cent. extra.....	52.36
Amortization on machinery, including turbine, of \$4,760, 10 per cent.	476.00
Other expenses.....	69.02
Or an average of about 9¼ per cent. on the entire cost of \$12,376.....	\$1,142.40
Salary of machinist.....	285.60
Total.....	\$1,428.00

The former running expenses were as follows:

Threshing by steam, 400 hours, at \$1.428 per hour, including coal and board for machinists.....	\$571.20
One team of horses for carrying coal and water, 45 days, at \$2.856... ..	128.52
Threshing by Goepel machine, 2 teams, 70 days at \$5.712.....	399.84
Pumping, 720 hours (80 days), half team, at \$1.428.....	114.24
Straw-cutting, 630 hours (70 days), half team, at \$1.428.....	99.96
Sawing.....	238.00
Lights (petroleum and candles).....	138.04
Rebate on fire-insurance premium.. ..	23.80
Total.....	\$1,713.60

Mr. Muth compares these two totals and gives his conclusions in the following words:

"This shows a difference of \$285.60 a year in favor of the electric plant. Another advantage is that now four horses can be dispensed with and the remaining horses are always ready for use. How great this advantage is, especially during the harvest, or while the fields are being manured and prepared for the winter, need hardly be mentioned. Other advantages are, that the electric light is cleaner, safer, and more agreeable. The fact that power is always ready enables the farmer to employ his hands at once in threshing in case bad weather or some other reason prevents them from working in the fields.

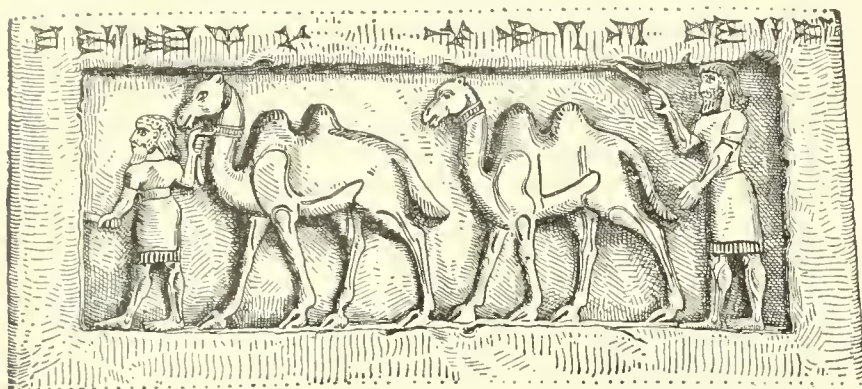
"The disadvantages are, that in a dry summer the water may run low and thus occasion interruptions in the running of the machinery; but, as during the dry season few lights are needed and the large motor is not used, this disadvantage is really trifling. Sufficient water can always be stored to furnish power for loading the accumulator and working the small motor. In winter disturbances may be caused by the clogging of ice, which, however, if occurring at all, can easily be remedied by a few hours' work."

HOW DID THE CAMEL GET HIS HUMP?

IN an attempt to answer this question in the light of the most recent investigations, Dr. Albert Battandier writes as follows in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 23) :

"We may answer thus at the outset: 'God created the camel with his hump just as He created other animals with their characteristic peculiarities'; but this solution would be too simple, and would give the learned ones no opportunity to discover one more argument in favor of the evolutionary doctrines and the selection of species.

"Nevertheless, the most ancient monuments known represent the camel as we see him to-day. Thus we see him in a bas-relief



TWO-HUMPED CAMELS, FROM THE OBELISK OF NIMROUD.

sculptured on an obelisk [see illustration] in Nimroud set up under Salmanassar II., that is to say, 850 years before the Christian era, giving him an antiquity of 2,700 years."

Further, Dr. Battandier reminds us, Genesis relates that Pharaoh gave camels to Abraham, and as we find in Egypt to-day the skeletons of humped camels among those of other domestic animals, it is fair to conclude that these were humped, which would give to the animal, as we know him, an antiquity of 4,200 years. Still, the scientists tell us, this is only putting the problem further back into the past—not solving it. "They generally," says the author—

"embrace the theory of Buffon, who, to explain the humps and callosities, said that the camel's hump was caused by the unequal distribution of the weight on his back, which would ultimately cause a growth on the fleshy parts that now constitute the hump. Likewise the habit that the animal has of kneeling with its legs doubled under its body, with its belly touching the ground, would determine the characteristic callosities of the knees and of the breast. These deformities, produced first accidentally by continued fatigue and the cramped position of the body, were accidental and individual peculiarities; they finally became, by inheritance, general and permanent in the species. To sum up, God has given us an animal which we have made into a camel. We might say, with quite as much right, that God gave us a camel, which we have used as a camel, and it would be difficult to affirm *a priori* which of the two hypotheses is nearer the truth.

"Excluding the production of a camel with hump ready-made, there are only three explanations of the origin of the hump and the callosities. Either they are the result of intentional breeding, or they are a general characteristic caused by the subjection of all individuals of the species to the same productive causes, or, as Buffon said, they were accidental peculiarities with the first individuals, perpetuated by heredity in the race and taking the rôle of permanent characteristics. This is asserted in a work that Professor Cattaneo has just published in the *Rendiconti* of the Lombard Institute of Sciences."

The breeding hypothesis, says Dr. Battandier, must be dropped, because camels are bred for speed and the hump interferes with speed. The second hypothesis also falls, for if it were the true one wild camels that bear no burdens should have no humps. But the few wild camels that have been seen have humps, although they are small ones. Newly born camels, too, which have never borne burdens, have evident humps. There remains, according to Dr. Battandier, only the third hypothesis—that of the heredity

of acquired characters, which is, he says, borne out by the evidence of the fossil remains of the present camel's ancestors. He says:

"One, the *camelas sivalensis*, belongs to the Pliocene of northern India; another, the *procamelus*, to the Miocene strata of North America. From these primitive forms are derived the *auchenia* or llama of the Andes, which, tho without a hump, has the other characteristics of the camel, so much so that it has been placed in the camel family."

A difficulty that would naturally occur to any one would be that of explaining why other beasts of burden, such as the llama itself, the ox, and the horse have never developed humps. Professor Cattaneo's answer to this depends on several circumstances, such as the smallness of the burden, as with the llama, and the difference of various organisms in their reaction to environment. He points out also that we have a humped ox in the zebu, and that certain horses show well-defined fatty lumps where the saddle presses them.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is said," says *Merck's Report*, "that a French chemist has invented a new kind of candle made by dissolving 5 parts of colorless gelatin in 20 parts of water, adding 25 parts of glycerin and heating until a perfectly clear solution has been formed. To this is added 2 parts of tannin dissolved by heating in 10 parts of glycerin. A turbidity is produced that vanishes on further boiling. The boiling is continued until the water has been driven off, and the mass is then cast into ordinary glass candle-molds. The candles obtained in this way are as clear as water, and burn quietly without spreading any odor."

THE Paris correspondent of *The Medical News* says of Pasteur, in speaking of the recent memorial services in that city: "Abroad one can not help but think that a cloud still hangs over Pasteur's fame because of the lingering doubts still so prevalent as to the success of his treatment for rabies, tho none, absolutely none of them, are left here in France. The other wonderful work of his life lies hidden somewhat behind that cloud, and its suggestiveness for other workers along collateral lines, sometimes at great distances from his discoveries, is lost sight of. It takes the beautiful tribute of a man like Sir Joseph Lister to make some of us carping foreigners realize how much Pasteur's work means to modern scientific medicine and surgery."

SPEAKING of the Bazin roller-ship, which is now making ready for her trial trip, a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* says: "Admiral Coulombeaud, one of the foremost naval authorities in France, who is showing a keen interest in the Bazin boat, has come to the conclusion that it requires only about one twenty-seventh of the power necessary to drive an ordinary boat of the same size at a given speed. Taking the Transatlantic liner *Touraine* as an example, he further states that if this vessel traveled at twenty knots, the roller boat with the same power would attain a speed of forty-seven knots; but as it is not proposed as yet to construct a vessel to run at more than thirty knots, such a boat would require only a fourth of the power employed in the *Touraine*. The rollers of these ocean steamers would be about seventy-two feet in diameter, while their draft would be twenty-four feet, or about the same as that of the present Atlantic liners."

THE Missouri River is one of the most lawless of the great rivers of the world. It cuts didos, ruins farms, and demoralizes whole communities along its banks. By a change in the river's course about 9,000 acres of land have been transferred from Nebraska to Iowa. The owners of the land along the old channel claimed the disputed acres as accretions, and the lower courts sustained them. Meanwhile the Government surveyed it and sold it as government land. The Supreme Court ruled that gradual accretions belong to the owners of the property to which they add, but that in case of a sudden change of course the territory involved goes to the Government. But the muddy, murky stream goes right on shipping land to neighboring States or sending it down to the Eads jetties and the Gulf.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"J. C. F. JOHNSON, of Adelaide, Australia, who has given great attention to the subject, exhibited specimens of non-gold-bearing stones in which he has artificially introduced gold in interstices and on the face in such a manner as to defy detection, even by skilled experts," says *The Electrical Age*. "Some of these specimens were shown privately to several distinguished geologists, who expressed great surprise at the remarkable character of the exhibition. The discovery, some years ago, that gold could be induced to deposit from its mineral salt to the metallic state on any suitable base, such as iron sulphid, led Mr. Johnson to experiment with various salts of gold, and by which he has produced most natural-looking specimens of auriferous quartz from stone which from previous assay contained no trace of gold. Moreover, the gold, which penetrates the stone in such a thorough manner, assumes some of the more natural forms. In one specimen shown the gold not only appears on the surface, but penetrates each of the laminations, as was proved by breaking. While this knowledge of how gold was probably deposited may help to suggest how it may be economically extracted, the thought also occurs what a power for harm it would be in unscrupulous hands, for the fraudulent 'salting' of mines."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A WORD FOR HEATHEN RELIGIONS.

SOME time ago Prof. Max Müller delivered an address before the students of Manchester College, England. His subject was "How to Work," but before giving any advice on the subject he devoted about one third of the time to a philological examination of the word "advice" to find just what it means. That point settled, his first piece of advice was, "whatever may be the work before you, put your whole heart into it," and he illustrated the drudgery of study by the toilsome walk along the hot roads of Switzerland in order to reach and ascend Mont Blanc and gain the glorious outlook from its summit. The Mont Blancs mentioned by him, which their study is to help the students to reach and afterward comprehend, are Homer, Plato, Aristotle, and St. Paul. Having reached St. Paul, the professor could not resist the temptation to indulge in another digression into the subject of comparative religion, and so he came, by a rather roundabout way, to speak a word of justification for the less respected religious beliefs. We quote from the address, which is printed in *The Fortnightly Review* (February), as follows:

"First of all, we are told [by St. Paul] not to despise prophesying, that is, not to laugh at any religious doctrines because they are different from our own. But is not that exactly what we do? When we see a Chinaman saying his prayers in his own peculiar way at the tombs of his ancestors, we smile. When we see a Buddhist with his praying wheel, we smile. When we see a Brahman before his idol, we smile. In fact, without knowing anything of other religions, and long before they attempt any serious study of them, most people despise them, ridicule them, and condemn them.

"At present it may seem as if a more respectful feeling toward other religions was slowly springing up, at least among educated people. Brahmans, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Mohammedans, even Chinese are no longer treated as mere miscreants, and their sacred books are no longer looked upon as mere absurdity or as the work of the devil. But when we come to the religion of so-called savages, the general feeling seems to be that their religion is no religion at all, but mere fetishism, totemism, spiritism, and all the rest. Much as I am interested in the so-called book-religions of the world, it has always seemed to me one of the most valuable results of a comparative study of all religions that behind these mere outworks of the religions of so-called savages, whether we call them fetishism, totemism, or spiritism, there has been discovered almost always the real and indestructible stronghold of all religion, a belief in God as the Father and Ruler of the world.

"You know when people talk of savages, they always take the people of Terra del Fuego or the Patagonians as the lowest of the low. Darwin has set the example, for he speaks of them as hardly deserving to be called fellow creatures. Their language, he adds, is scarcely to be called articulate. Captain Cook had compared their language to a man clearing his throat, but, according to Darwin, no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, guttural, and clicking sounds. I have shown, on the contrary, that these people possess a dictionary of 32,430 words; and an Italian, Giacomo Bove, describes their language as 'sweet, pleasing, and full of vowels.' How shall we reconcile such conflicting statements?—and yet it is on evidence like this that the most far-reaching theories have been built up. But that is not all. We know naturally very little of the religion of these Patagonian savages, but if prayer is a fair index of the worth of a religion, let me read you a Patagonian prayer:

"O Father, Great Man!
King of this land!
Favor us, dear Friend, every day,
With good food,
With good water,
With good sleep!
Poor am I, poor is this meal:
Take of it, if thou wilt!"

This is a prayer uttered by people whom Darwin compares to 'devils like those that rush on the stage in the "Freischütz." ' To me it seems a prayer in which we ourselves could join without

much shame. It is not addressed to a fetish, or to a totem, or to an ancestral spirit; it is addressed to an unseen Father, to a dear friend, the king of their land, to whom they offer the best they have, tho it is only, as they say, a very poor meal. . . .

"With regard to the great religions of the world, such as Brahmanism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and Islam, the tactics have generally been to single out some palpable blot in each of them, and then to condemn them altogether. It seemed enough to point out that Mohammed sanctioned polygamy to condemn the whole of Islam, while it was forgotten that nearly all the essential doctrines of the Arabian Prophet were the same as those of Moses and Christ, were borrowed, in fact, from the Old and New Testaments. It is well known that polygamy, as practised by Mohammed, was an act of kindness for women who wanted a protector, who could not have lived in their country without belonging to somebody, without being protected by a husband; that it was not, as in the case of David and Solomon, a mere sanctioning of licentiousness. In the same way Brahmanism is pushed aside, because it sanctions idolatry, though the idolatry of the Hindus, at least of the higher and educated classes, is as far removed from the worship of stocks and stones as that of an enlightened Roman Catholic.

"With regard to Buddhism, the custom of prayer-wheels is often pointed out as the worst degradation of religion. But I must confess I had little to say when a Japanese Buddhist, to whom I had pointed out the absurdity of such a custom, replied, 'These prayer-wheels are only meant to remind us of Buddha,' and when he added with a smile, 'Is it not better to use a wheel, even when it is moved by the wind or by water, than to employ, as you do in your college chapels, a human being whose chief object it seems to be to get through the service in the shortest time possible?'

"Buddha himself begins to be treated with more respect, but it is supposed that he too may easily be disposed of because forsooth he died of over-eating. But all that the Tripitaka says is that he died *after* eating some food that was given him, and, considering that he was about eighty years of age, he might have died before as well as after that repast. But granting that he died from indigestion, nay, that his last meal consisted of pork, how does that affect the value of his teaching the duty of self-denial and of universal love or rather of universal pity (*Kârunya*) to be shown to our fellow men, nay, to all living creatures?"

WHAT IS ORTHODOXY?

IN view of the volume and severity of the criticisms which have been visited upon Dr. Lyman Abbott for his recent utterances in the Plymouth pulpit, an editorial discussion of the question, "What is Orthodoxy?" in *The Outlook* (Dr. Abbott's paper) has a special interest and significance. *The Outlook* begins by saying:

"There is a real difference between the orthodox and the unorthodox parties in the Protestant Church. The line of division is somewhat shadowy, as all spiritual lines are; but it is not difficult to define. The orthodox teacher believes profoundly and sincerely in the two articles which Professor Christlieb has well said include the whole of evangelical theology—sin and salvation. The unorthodox teacher believes only in error and culture. The line of division is somewhat shadowy because sin and error, salvation and culture, melt into each other."

The Outlook quotes Amiel's definition of sin as that element in us "which stoops to no yoke, not even that of reason, duty, and wisdom," and adds:

"This indicates the first and radical difference between the two schools of religious thought and philanthropic activity. One assumes that there is such a spirit of revolt in man; that he does deliberately throw off the yoke of reason, duty, and wisdom; that the seat of the world's disorder is in a lawless will. It therefore directs the remedy to the will. The other assumes that man always means well; that his wrong-doings are errors; that the cause of them is to be found in environment, circumstance, misapprehension; and that therefore the remedy is in social reforms and in education."

After a consideration of other points, *The Outlook* concludes its

treatment of the subject with the following definition of the orthodox man:

"He may believe all the supposed miracles in the Bible, including that of the sun standing still, and add thereto belief in all the ecclesiastical miracles, down to and including those of the waters of Lourdes, or he may discriminate between different miracles, accepting some and rejecting others; he may regard a miracle as an intervention in the order of nature, or as a violation of the laws of nature, or as a higher than human use of nature's forces, or as an unusual manifestation of God in phenomena every act of which is a direct manifestation of His perpetual presence in nature—in each case he is equally orthodox, if he believes that God has not left Himself without special witness of His presence and power in the world's history, a witness not to be misunderstood by those cognizant of the facts occurring. He may believe that Jesus Christ is God and man, a dual Being, acting sometimes as God and sometimes as man, or that He was perfect God, clothed with all the wisdom and power of God on earth, and now clothed in heaven in His earthly body, or that He was the Spirit of God in a human body and therefore subject to its limitations, or that He was a man in whom the Spirit of God tabernacled, manifesting Himself in a perfectly dominated and directed human life—in each case he is equally orthodox if he sees in Jesus Christ the express image of the Father's person, and in His life and death the glory of the Father's love. In short, to be orthodox is not to hold to any old-time theories of inspiration, miracles, or incarnation, or other cognate doctrines—it is to believe that 'for us men and for our salvation' the prophets of old time spake, the witness in wondrous works was given, and the Christ of God came down from heaven. He who holds this faith and preaches this Gospel belongs in the orthodox fellowship, and ought not to go out of it, unless he is driven out unjustly, by men of narrow mold, who mistake their self-will for the law of God, their creed for the Christian faith, and their ecclesiastical zeal for the enthusiasm of divine charity."

In an editorial commenting on these definitions of orthodoxy, *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says:

"A close study of Dr. Abbott's utterances—not in the sensational reports against which he justly complains, but in the carefully prepared editorials and signed articles in *The Outlook*—leads to the conclusion that he is not orthodox in any sense which justifies his indorsement by those who desire to 'contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.' And his personal character, philanthropic instincts and actions, diversified accomplishments, and abundant resources of speech and of the press, render him far more dangerous to the integrity of the Gospel system and to the influence of the evangelical churches, than any other person who has arisen in this country since the early days of the great Unitarian secession in New England.

"It is true that he closes in a sublime strain: 'To be orthodox is to believe that for us men and for our salvation the prophets of old times spoke, the witness in wondrous works was given, and the Christ of God came down from heaven.' But when 'prophets of old times, speaking' are compared with his interpretation of particular parts of the Scripture, 'the witnesses in wondrous works' with his views on various of them, and permission is given to hold anything concerning Christ, from 'absolute man tabernacled by the Spirit' to absolute God, what estimate can be placed upon the situation?

"What but this: If orthodoxy can be attenuated and made heterogeneous to the extent proposed by Dr. Abbott, it will have no more power against infidelity, false religion, or absorption in this material present life, than gold-leaf and gauze would have against cannon-balls and bullets.

"In the article, 'What is Orthodoxy?' he speaks of those who are opposing his views as 'self-appointed defenders of the faith,' and over a signed interview in a paper other than his own, says:

"'I think the counsel given by Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) to the students at Yale is wise counsel: 'Ministers might very well copy the etiquette of the medical profession, which is distinguished by the respect its members show to one another. No minister should criticise another minister in public.'"

"This seems like a plea for free course to spread his ideas, whatever they may be, without public dissent; and the analogy will not bear inspection."

Another interesting contribution to this discussion is made by

one of the so-called heterodox papers of the day, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston).

The Register argues that one element of weakness in orthodoxy is the attempt it is always making to confine the expressions of religious truth in certain prescribed and definite forms, terms, and symbols, an attempt which must always end in failure since "truth is vital; it is always changing its form. It can not be bound or entombed." And then again, it says, orthodoxy has always been, to some extent, a question of majorities. The decisions of one century have contradicted those of the preceding; the heresy of yesterday has become the orthodoxy of to-day. *The Register* proceeds to say further:

"The denominations which are still included under the loose term of orthodoxy, which many people assume only with a smile of deprecation, have gained freedom and development by cutting loose from traditional moorings. It is very much as if a great ocean steamer in New York harbor were held by a cable to the statue of 'Liberty.' The cable is slipped; and the steamer, aided by wind and tide, and with its own motive power, moves out into the ocean. The statue of 'Liberty' is left behind; it fades away. 'Alas!' say some of the good souls on board, 'we have cut loose from the statue of "Liberty"! 'But,' says another, 'we have found a freedom of our own. It is necessary for the purpose for which this vessel was brought into existence. It was not made to be tied up; it was made to sail.'

"The difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy is to-day mainly a difference in spirit, and the illustration above fairly describes it. Orthodoxy is willing to tie up to certain forms of an idea. Heterodoxy has insisted upon the supremacy of the idea itself. Orthodoxy has insisted on the external and the extrinsic; heterodoxy on the internal and intrinsic. We do not mean that heterodoxy has not been also dogmatic and external. But we mean that, opposed to this essential method of orthodoxy, with its determination to define and dogmatize and exclude, there has always been an apostleship representing freedom, progress, spirituality, and fellowship. This difference may still be discerned to-day. It is a difference in spirit and in method."

THE PAPACY AND THE POWERS.

THE great age of Pope Leo XIII. renders his sudden death very probable, and the world was not surprised at the report (since contradicted at the Vatican) that he had been found in an unconscious condition by his physicians and attendants. The certainty that his successor will have to be elected in the near future has raised the question, to what extent the Catholic nations have a voice in such elections. The answer comes promptly and firmly—None! The Catholic Church asserts that it will brook no interference since it no longer receives protection. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

A member of the Sacred College, being interviewed on the subject, spoke as follows:

"The veto subsisted by virtue of a pact according to which certain Catholic states bound themselves to the defense of the church and papacy, and received in return certain privileges and indulgences. Among these was the privilege of veto, which may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of the concessions that could be granted to friendly and protecting potentates. Now, however, the states no longer defend the church or the papacy, thus the veto would have to be considered informally done away with. But it has been even formally abolished. At the last conclave the representatives of the Catholic powers were given to understand, in the most unmistakable manner, that no interference on the part of the state would be tolerated."

The filling of the papal chair is not, therefore, a matter which the intrigues or influences of any continental powers can affect, altho it was not so long ago that the ancient right of veto was sought to be exercised. When Pius IX. was elected Pope, the Emperor of Austria sought to exercise the veto long conceded to his predecessors. When, however, the imperial messenger reached Rome the conclave was over and the great and saintly Pontiff chosen. To-day the right of veto, if the *right* can ever

be said to have existed, has perished through the recreancy of those who once possessed it. The cardinal whose views we have already quoted said:

"Before Europe was filled with constitutionally governed states, the papacy had to deal with the all-potent political personality of monarchs who represented stability both of tenure and of policy. To-day the support which the church might receive is less valuable, while the interest of states in a papal election has much diminished. . . . So determined are the cardinals to suffer no pressure, that if they can not hold the conclave at Rome without some attempt to influence them, they will retire from Rome to some more favorable place which will give them the absolute immunity and independence they desire."

DANGER TO CATHOLICISM FROM RELIGIOUS LIBERALISM.

THE Catholic Church in America is no more free, apparently, from the liberalistic tendencies of the day than the Protestant churches. A note of solemn warning is sounded in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (February) by a writer who signs himself "*Ho Tharseus*." The liberalism which the writer fears most is that of the national type, which leads to the "flaunting" of the American flag in Catholic schools, and stimulating patriotism at the expense of true Catholic feeling. We quote from the article:

"Religious liberalism of the national type is the enemy which confronts the church in America, as it has confronted and harassed the church within the last century in Jansenism, Gallicanism, Febronianism, and Josephinism. These were in reality Protestant onslaughts under the mask of Catholic orthodoxy, appealing to the state against ecclesiastical autocracy. By their side another form of liberalism was doing battle against the church. It was the rationalizing element in the hierarchy, which, with men like Dr. Trautson, Archbishop of Vienna, began its destructive work by inveighing against the scholastic method in our theological seminaries, and by advocating the substitution in its place of the 'new science.' A third enemy which entered the field to undermine the positive teaching of the church was the liberal Catholicism represented by the gifted De Lamennais. He had, indeed, no sympathy with Protestantism or any of its doctrinal forms; he realized the danger arising from the false progress of the rationalizing school; yet he aided both in their destructive work, and his captious zeal was capable, for a time at least, to lead astray some of the noblest minds of France. . . .

"A like triple cord of religious liberalism is visibly, tho gradually, winding itself about the church in America. Zealots of the most opposite aims aid each other unwittingly in humiliating the Spouse of Christ and tying her to the yoke of state worship. It is an idle task to prophesy to the children who pipe and dance, but the student of history may perchance recognize the symptoms of an old disease stealing upon us—an intermittent fever, the spells of unrest and the sure decay, albeit the hectic flush, the large, moist eye, and the hopeful promises of strength when the warmth of the spring returns, make the body seem for the moment fair.

"Or are there no such symptoms in our Catholic public life? Is there no danger that the needless flaunting of the American flag in our schools and even sanctuaries may beget a false nationalism at the expense of respect for religion? Can we indeed become true and loyal to our Government more by honoring the images of George and Martha Washington than by inculcating respect for Christ and His holy Mother? Who has the right to put this thralldom on our sacred convictions, or to persuade us that it need be? It has been said that Catholic soldiers fought with marked valor in the war for American Independence; that our priests and religious won glorious victory in aiding the wounded and dying. They were Irish, they were French, they were German, and their readiness to defend the glory of their adopted flag had not been drilled into them by demands to make sacrifice of their religious usages.

"There is, if we mistake not, an effort being made of nationalizing the church by robbing its children of the *Catholic* feeling and the *Catholic* instinct, which qualities have never been a detriment to the development of most ardent patriotism and civic loyalty."

MR. MOODY, DR. ABBOTT, AND JONAH.

THE questions raised by Dr. Lyman Abbott over the interpretation to be put upon the book of Jonah continue to occupy a prominent place on the editorial pages of many of the religious papers. So far as the so-called evangelical press is concerned the trend of opinion is all one way, and that strongly adverse to the position taken by Dr. Abbott. Some of these same papers, however, are not inclined to go so far as Mr. Moody did in a recent number of *The Independent*, where the evangelist declared that to deny the story of Jonah and the whale was to deny the resurrection of Christ. *The Independent* itself differed from Mr. Moody on this point, declaring that he [Mr. Moody] was too much of a literalist in his interpretation of the Bible, and that there was room for an honest difference of opinion as to the authenticity of the passage in Matthew on which Mr. Moody based his view. It is with reference to this particular phase of the controversy that *The Congregationalist* thus expresses itself:

"Mr. Moody says the book of Jonah is literal history. Dr. Lyman Abbott says it is fiction written for the purpose of satire. Each of them claims that President Harper agrees with his view. Mr. Moody declares that Dr. Harper at Northfield, in the presence of several hundred students, made this confession: 'I believe that the whale swallowed Jonah.' Which of these three eminent men shall we believe? Perhaps if the evidence which they claim to possess concerning the literary character of the book of Jonah were put before us we could judge for ourselves. Mr. Moody bases the evidence for his view on Matt. xii. 40. On this passage, which many devout scholars regard as a gloss inserted by a copyist, Mr. Moody proceeds to draw the inference that ministers who do not agree with him about Jonah 'are doing the devil's work'; and he writes to *The Independent*, 'I am not gladder for having said anything in a long time than I am for my recent words about Jonah.' Yet we doubt if any one is wiser or better because Mr. Moody said them. Perhaps neither of these expositors has yet found out the whole truth about the book of Jonah."

The Presbyterian Messenger (Pittsburg) says that it thinks both Dr. Abbott and Mr. Moody "have said some very foolish things and things unbecoming men who reverence the Bible as a divine revelation." *The Messenger* does not see that there is anything in the common acceptance of the story of Jonah "that is necessarily unreasonable or incongruous, Dr. Abbott to the contrary notwithstanding." Then it goes on to say:

"On the other hand, we feel that Mr. Moody has said equally dangerous and foolish things with reference to this event. He denies that he said, 'If you throw the story of Jonah out of the Bible you throw God out of it,' but he admits that he said something equally foolish, when he said, 'If you deny the story of Jonah and the whale, you must deny the resurrection of Jesus Christ.' Neither God's Word, nor any fair inference from it, gives Mr. Moody or any one else the right to say any such thing. We do not know of any men who are doing more injury to the cause of revealed religion than those who take the incidental things of the Bible and exalt them above the great essential, cardinal doctrines. We believe that the story of Jonah is historical, but at the same time we protest against any man, whether he boast of his scholarship or of his ignorance, demanding that we shall make the great central doctrine of the resurrection of Christ depend on the historical accuracy of the book of Jonah."

The Commonwealth (Baptist, Philadelphia) is inclined to take a middle and conservative ground on this particular point. It warns its readers against the dangers of bibliolatry, and says:

"We have no opinion to express about the Jonah controversy. We let the experts wage their battle without interference. But suppose they prove that Jonah is idealized history, or a bare parable, what is that to us? The message of the book of Jonah is as plain as the message of any parable of Jesus. Its only value as history is its value as a parable. God meant the book to be used for just what it really is—no more. Let us go on preaching the Gospel to the edification of the church and the salvation of sinners. We will not make foes of friends nor in anything be terrified by adversaries."

For a view of the matter from quite a different standpoint, we have the following from *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston):

"Just at present, the main question among the orthodox navigators in biblical criticism is, What are the latitude and longitude of Jonah and the whale? It has been towed into *The Outlook*, and Dr. Abbott has been charged with heresy for making a statement so absolutely mild that it would not curdle even the milk in a cocoanut. Orthodox ministers shiver with apprehension as they read this harmless statement. And now Mr. Dwight L. Moody has gaffed the whale with his pen, and towed it into *The Independent*—of course, with Jonah on board. On the first page of the issue of that paper last week, Mr. Moody makes the remarkable statement that, 'If you deny the story of Jonah and the whale, you must deny the resurrection of Jesus Christ, because He said, "As Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."' This is a sample of Mr. Moody's logic. He makes immortality rest upon the resurrection of Jesus, and the resurrection of Jesus to rest upon the proof of the swallowing of Jonah by a whale! Colonel Ingersoll, in his most brilliant stretch of imagination, could not have invented a greater parody on biblical criticism than this. Mr. Moody flatly says, with a superciliousness born of ignorance, that he does not care if the scholars are not on his side; and he adds, 'Ministers of the Gospel who are cutting up the Bible in this way, denying Moses to-day and Isaiah to-morrow and Daniel the next day and Jonah the next, are doing the devil's work.'"

On the question of the authenticity of Matt. xii. 40 ("for as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the whale; so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth") ex-President Bartlett writes a short note to *The Independent*, which had affirmed in its editorial reply to Mr. Moody that the historical accuracy of the passage "is a matter of very serious doubt," this doubt, however, resting on "internal evidence purely." Ex-President Bartlett writes as follows:

"The great critical editions of Tischendorf and Tregelles, which cite authorities, both give the verse without a hint that it is wanting in any one of the hundreds of Greek manuscripts. They refer to it as also contained in the old versions of weight, the two Syriac, the Latin, and the Ethiopic. They also allude to it as found in the Christian Fathers Irenæus, Origen, Cyril, and Eusebius. The careful text of Wescott and Hort contains it without a hint of a doubt. The English and American revisers do the same. The recently discovered Diatessaron contains it, and so do the recently found Syriac gospels. So far as appears, it is not even accidentally omitted from any known authority. Thus on the grounds of text criticism there is not a better authenticated text in the New Testament; and if this may be disputed on the ground of internal evidence purely, any and every other verse may be rejected on the same ground.

"Moreover, so far from being apparently a gloss, its credit was so well established that it was actually introduced as a gloss into Luke ii. 29-32 (the parallel passage to which you refer) in one of the five great manuscripts (codex D), and in three Latin manuscripts.

"I have thus briefly stated the *facts* as to the evidence for the genuineness of the verse. It would be asking too much to request permission to show why I do not deem the objections made from supposed internal evidence to carry weight in themselves, and much less as against the acknowledged rules of text criticism."

The Power of the Pulpit.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, thinks that the influence credited to the pulpit is largely fictitious, and that a "reconstruction" of the notions of preaching will soon be necessary. He writes for his brother-preachers (*Homiletic Review*, March), but at least a portion of his article is of general interest. He says:

"There are two things to be taken into account in estimating the present position and influence of the Christian pulpit. The first of these is that the pulpit has for many centuries had a whole day once a week set apart almost entirely for its own use. Sun-

day is a holiday. In many Christian countries theaters, galleries, museums, and places of popular recreation are closed, and the millions who are excluded are left to discover some way of making the holiday less intolerable. What an infinite advantage has this been to the Christian pulpit! We shall not know the real hold which the pulpit has even upon the nominal church until it is brought into competition with many other popular institutions and attractions. This is the second thing which must be borne in mind in estimating the position of the pulpit. Not only has it had a day once a week to itself, it may be said to have had that day in many countries without even the appearance of competition. When the actor, the artist, the musician, and the showman have been banished from the field, it is hardly fair to say, 'Behold how large an influence the pulpit is exerting on the popular mind!' This is simply unfair, and as a basis of estimate it is obviously absurd. Let the pulpit try what it can do on a week-day if it would know the real extent of its influence.

"I venture to think that under competition the pulpit, with exceptions, no doubt, would be simply nowhere in the competitive strife. Preachers have enjoyed almost a monopoly of time. There are indications, however, that the monopoly is about to be broken up, and that preachers will only get the share of public attention to which they have entitled themselves by their divine message, and the delivery of that message with adequate intelligence and burning zeal."

The "reconstruction" which he thinks necessary is to "put down all so-called systems of homiletics," leaving a preacher free to use a text or not to use one, to preach ten minutes or to preach an hour, or even more, to disregard special subjects for special Sundays, and, in short, to get rid of any of the forms and methods that tend to make preaching a mechanical operation.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

FIFTEEN million dollars have been the income of the various Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world during the last twelve months, as estimated by the American Board of Foreign Missions. This is about \$1,000,000 more than the income of the previous year.

AN American professor in Peking University says of the Chinese church, in which he is a pastor, that it is rapidly coming up to self-support: "If the Methodist Church in the United States would do as liberally in proportion to its ability, it would give about \$15,000,000 annually for missions."

THE Secretary of State for India has recently made this strong statement: "The Government of India can not but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by missionaries, whose blameless examples and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the stereotyped life of the great population placed under English rule."

THE Orthodox Church of Russia is said to be the wealthiest church in the world, and the statement has been made that it could easily pay the national debt of the empire, amounting to £200,000,000, and yet not be impoverished. Strange to say, one great source of its income is the sale of candles. They are called consecrated candles, and during the Easter season the demand for them is immense.

ACCORDING to *The Freeman's Journal*, the "Index Expurgatorius" is to be issued in its entirety, "and the public will then have an opportunity of knowing definitely what works are dangerous to public morals. The necessity for the 'Congregation of the Index' has long since commended itself to many moralists outside the Catholic Church, for society, such as it is constituted to-day, sorely stands in need of such a censor."

A GREAT emigration movement of Russian Jews from the Vistula provinces to Africa is taking place. The movement has reached such proportions in several districts of these provinces that the Jewish male population is greatly diminished, and business in the shops is principally carried on by the women. The Polish papers announce that a remarkable exodus of Polish Jews to Africa has lately been observed in the Russo-Polish provinces.

A WRITER in *The Church at Home and Abroad* says: "Whoever wishes to see Palestine in the garb it has worn for unnumbered centuries must visit it soon. The people are adopting European dress and ways. Our inventions are coming. The telegraph is domiciled, and soon the crooked stick will give way to the plow; the camel stands aside or runs bellowing into the field, as I have seen him do, while the engine rushes on, and the Palestine of Bible days will be no more."

PROFESSOR HARNACK of Berlin has just issued a book on "The Chronology of Ancient Literature," in which he presents his conclusions concerning the dates of the New-Testament books. He believes Mark to be the oldest of the four gospels, perhaps written between 65-70 A.D.; Matthew about ten years later, Luke from 78-93, and John between 80-110 A.D. Seven of the thirteen epistles ascribed to Paul he regards as undoubtedly genuine, while the others contain Pauline elements.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THE end of the nineteenth century is marked by a strong revival of nationalist agitation everywhere. While the Armenians and Greeks disturb the Ottoman Empire, and Norway aims at complete separation from Sweden, Austria is worried over the attitude of her Bohemian and Croatian subjects, and Prussia is forced to turn her attention to the Poles. The Polish population of Prussia has increased enormously during late years. Oppressed in Russian Poland, the Poles emigrate in large numbers to the Eastern provinces of Prussia, for the Government, in accordance with its ancient policy, maintains schools and churches in the language of its subjects, at the expense of the state. But while the modern Pole seems to possess as little administrative talent as his ancestors, whose inability in this respect cost them their independence, he is, like the Irishman, a very active politician. Wherever the Poles settle in large numbers they make things unpleasant for the older inhabitants, combine for the purpose of political agitation, and demand that the language of the school and the church shall be Polish only. The Roman Catholic clergy encourage them to such an extent that a Polish priest even cursed a German Catholic teacher as "one who sought to destroy the souls of good Catholics with his accursed language," because the teacher taught the Lord's Prayer in German. The Prussian Government has now decided to oppose this Polish agitation, Polish organizations have been restricted, and the Polish flag has been prohibited.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The German is politically indolent. He expects the Government to act for him. It is therefore time that the Government should exert itself, else this Polish agitation, fostered and pampered by the Roman Catholic Church, will increase the Polish faction in Parliament to an unpleasant extent. If the German element discover that the administration considers greater firmness necessary, they will throw off their indolence and assist the Government. Otherwise the Germans will fancy that the danger has been exaggerated, and the revolutionary element will have an easy time at the elections. In dealing with the Poles, as with the Socialists, firmness is the chief requisite."

In southern France and in the Adriatic provinces of Austria the Irredentist movement, which aims at the union of all Italian-speaking peoples under one government, is raising its head. The French authorities only recently found it necessary to suppress some violent Irredentist papers whose "copy" consisted very largely of abuse hurled against the French Republic, and whose editor was continually bemoaning the hard fate of such Piedmontese as remain outside the jurisdiction of the King of Italy. Much stronger than among the Irredentists is the revolutionary movement in Bohemia, the "Ireland of Austria." The Czech, or Nationalist, faction go much further than the Irish Nationalists. They wish to compel the German or Unionist faction to give up their language. Here, too, the church assists the movement against the state, for the present Liberal régime in Austria is a thorn in the side of the church. The *Bohemia* says on this subject:

"Eighty per cent. of all the clergy in Bohemia are Czechs. The homes of formerly purely German orders have been filled with Czechs. The monasteries in such German cities as Eger, Brux, Tachau, Carlsbad, Franzensbad, Poltenberg, etc., have only a few older Germans; the officiating priests and the novices are Czechs. Parishes like Iglan, purely German and supporting seven priests, can not prevail upon the ecclesiastical authorities to give them a single priest of their own nationality. The bishops answer that the German Bohemians are unwilling to enter the church. This, no doubt, is true to some extent. But how can a

German-Bohemian wish to enter a seminary when he knows that he will be treated badly on account of his nationality? Naturally the German element is much estranged. The only way to regain their confidence is to establish separate German seminaries. If the Germans are allowed to acknowledge their nationality as freely as the Czechs, they will once more enter the church. The latest movement on the part of the Czechs, who outnumber the Germans at the ratio of 4 to 3 in Bohemia, is to demand separation from Austria, and perfect autonomy such as Hungary has now, with the Emperor as King of Bohemia."

In Alsace-Lorraine the French element is still very strong, and likely to last for generations. In Sleswick and in the German provinces inhabited by Lithuanians, with whom the Poles claim kinship, the Nationalist movement is on the wane. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Königsberg, says:

"The Alsatians and Lorraines do not speak good German, but a dialect. For generations the language of the educated has been French. To speak French, therefore, is a mark of distinction. To entertain French ideas is a sign of education and breeding. Thus it is quite natural that many people in those provinces still affect French ways. A thorough German education will gradually obliterate this difference. For precisely the same reason the Lithuanians are gradually changed into Germans. Lettic is the language of the lower classes only, educated Lithuanians speak German. The people of the lower orders are ever anxious to send their children to a German school. The Lithuanian services in the churches are not well attended and had to be discontinued altogether in many villages, because everybody went to the German church. It is very likely that Lettic will have ceased as a language in another fifty years, at least in the Prussian provinces."

Similar conditions prevail in the Danish provinces of Sleswick, where also a *patois* is spoken. Neither in eastern Prussia nor in Sleswick is the Nationalist movement assisted by the clergy to a marked extent. Both provinces are Protestant.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE SPANISH REFORMS.

THE Spanish papers are, on the whole, inclined to think that Spain has granted Cuba too much in the establishment of a Cuban Council of Administration, two thirds of which body are to be elected by popular vote. The Cuban press does not think this too much, but admits that the reforms based upon this council constitute a very acceptable concession, and assert that the insurgents could well afford to lay down their arms to try the working of these concessions. It should be remembered that all political parties, with the exception of the active insurgents, have representative papers in Havana. The Spanish authorities have not interfered with the publication of papers that stop short of advocating actual separation from Spain. The *Lucha*, a paper with strong republican tendencies, tho not inclined to advocate separation of Cuba from the mother country, says:

"We have always said that, if effective reforms will be granted, Canovas is the man to bring about this desirable change, since he is the only man who is not influenced by party intrigue. It has been the fashion with some people, during late years, to revile Canovas, and to demand, if not his head, at least his removal from the Ministry. He has been called a reactionary of the first water. It is to be hoped that the persons who formed so hasty a judgment will humbly ask forgiveness. We of the *Lucha* willingly acknowledge that, tho we are Republicans, and therefore not adherents of the party to which Sr. Canovas belongs, we can not help being among his admirers and calling him great."

The *Diario del Ejercito* hopes that the reforms will lead to a speedy termination of the war, and adds:

"It is impossible to deny that the mother country, whose sentiments have been ably interpreted by the head of the administration, readily recognized the necessity of reforms, to make colonial

administration more suitable to our times. It is, perhaps, not entirely unnecessary to point out that neither pressure from abroad nor the importunities of people nearer home have hastened the decision. The Government, having decided to introduce reforms, executed its designs in its own good time."

The autonomist *País* is more cautious in awarding its praise. It says:

"We'll celebrate these reforms when they are in working order and when we see their results. They do not surprise us, altho we can not help being much pleased that the principles which we have advocated continually are making headway in Spain as well as in the Antilles. We have always tried to assist in the establishment of a conciliatory policy, hence we acquiesced in the Maura bill, and in Arbazuza's plan. And if our representatives, both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate, can afford to support these reforms by an unanimous vote, it would not be sincere on our part to refuse approval. Still, the reforms fall below the mark in solving the present difficulties according to our professed ideals."

The *Diario de la Marina* thinks there is no reason why peace should not follow these reforms, and asserts that Cuba has been granted much more than she had a right to expect. The *Union Constitutional* does not go to such length, but declares, on the part of the Liberal Unionists, that the reforms are quite sufficient to satisfy reasonable persons. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

THE number of newspaper reports on the trouble in Crete seems to be limited only by the imaginative resources of the newspaper men. The principal facts of the situation were given in our columns last week. The great powers do not seem any more disposed than at first to have the Cretans and Greeks begin the partitioning of Turkey. They fear that this example may be followed by Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, to the detriment of Russia, Austria, England, and France. Greece has been warned to desist, a few shells have been sent into the rebel



KING GEORGE, OF GREECE.

camp at Canea to prove to both Greeks and Cretans that the powers mean to be obeyed, and plans for the settlement of the difficulty are being discussed by the governments most interested. The position of Greece is perhaps best described in the words of

Premier Delyannis, who expressed himself to a representative of the *Neue Journal*, Vienna, as follows:

"Georgi Berovitch Pasha, the new Christian governor of Crete, is an able and well-meaning man. But the Sultan has placed a military commander at his side, and this officer, assisted by the



THEODOR DELYANNIS, PREMIER OF GREECE.

Mohammedan element, opposed the reforms granted by the powers, and now the Christians have lost patience. Then Greece was forced to act. Everybody will admit that the Greek Government has opposed the Cretan agitation as long as possible, but the time for intervention has come. If Europe wants peace, she must settle this question at once."

The *Hestia*, Athens, relates that the Mohammedans threw bombs into the Christian precincts of Canea, and thus forced the Christians to rise; but this news has not been corroborated by the consuls, who declare that the present rising, which has put nearly the whole island into the hands of the rebels, began in the mountains. The *Palingenesia* publishes a letter signed by the revolutionary committee, declaring that Crete will declare herself independent if she is not permitted to unite with Greece. The *Asty* publishes the following explanation of the situation, as sent by King George of Greece to the powers:

"I have done everything in my power to direct the attention of the great powers to the misgovernment of Crete. The only concession that has been obtained is the so-called mixed police, composed of Christians and Mohammedans under foreign officers. I have now lost patience, and have decided to annex the island to Greece. The powers may see fit to proceed against me, but the entire Hellenic world is at my back. I have ordered my troops to remain in Crete at all cost, and the administration of the island will be reorganized immediately."

The English Government has suggested autonomy, with a nominal tribute to the Sultan, as the best thing for Greece. The plan meets with undivided approval in the English press, tho some papers think it is a little hard that Greece should not have the island. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"The Cretans continue to deserve their ancient reputation as liars, and are always fighting among themselves. Whether Christians or Mussulmans, they are all of the same race, and with the exception of officials there is scarcely a Turk to be found in the island. The state of popular feeling has a curious parallel at Belfast, with its perpetual feud between Protestants and Catholics, and Crete might not inappropriately be named the Ireland of the Eastern Mediterranean. It ought to belong to Greece, and this

would be preferred by the greater number even of the Cretan Mussulmans. . . . At any rate, there is practically no risk of such a crisis as would endanger the peace of Europe."

The Spectator says:

"The Mussulman mob of Constantinople may endeavor to take vengeance upon the Greeks of the capital, and it is doubtful whether Abdul Hamid has either the power or the wish to restrain their ferocity. The Greeks of Constantinople, however, exceed two hundred thousand in number; they have been arming for months, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they can be summarily suppressed. They are not like the Armenians in temper, and, if driven to desperation, they would raise a formidable civil war, which would in a very few days compel the powers to occupy Constantinople—the precise danger which they have all been dreading. Matters may go differently, because the Sultan and a few of his advisers must be aware that a massacre of the Greeks would be the beginning of the end for Ottoman rule, but the danger is undoubtedly great and imminent."

The Speaker thinks that—

"if the powers can see their way to securing the island for Greece without a contest, nobody would be much the worse except the militant part of the Mohammedan population, and the peace of the world would be free of its most imminent danger. Of course, it would raise the Macedonian question; but in two months' time that question will have raised itself."

The Westminster Gazette, however, thinks Prince George of Greece ought to have considered the fate of Jameson ere he started upon a "raid" with his fleet, and *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the Turks are rather badly used these days. "According to a telegram," says the paper, "the Greek Minister has informed the Porte that the despatch of war-vessels was a pacific measure. Such is the incredible baseness of the Turkish official mind that it actually disbelieves this candid and convincing announcement. It seems to think it improbable that Prince George has gone out with a squadron of torpedo-boats merely to take the air and look at the scenery."

In France the Cretan question is made use of to complain of Russia. *The Figaro*, Paris, says.

"Russia is too selfish. It is she who paralyzes the powers by her inaction. Russia has not yet shown herself willing to consider any interests but her own. But the time for such a one-sided policy is past. Neither Turkey nor Europe can benefit by it. The only effective means to restore order throughout the Turkish Empire is the immediate deposition of the Sultan."

The Gaulois publishes an interview with a "celebrated British statesman," who declares that the solution of the difficulty rests with the German Emperor, who has not yet declared whether he will support Russia or England. This is not to the liking of the *Gaulois*, which says:

"A report is circling among diplomats that the German Emperor will adhere to the policy pursued by France and Russia. This is not to the interest of France. It renders abortive the only object which France could have in allying herself with Russia. France must not lose sight of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Reports of this sort are circulated by the opponents of France."

The report is probably founded upon the fact that the antagonism between Germany and England is increasing. The German papers accuse England of seeking to start a general war in Europe. If not, they say, why does England suddenly advocate the autonomy of Crete, or its union with Greece? When the other powers suggested this solution, England demurred. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks England wants to make a grab at some important Cretan ports, and hopes to be rewarded in this way by either Greece or an independent Crete. The antagonism of Germany to Greece is based upon the financial relations of the two countries. Germany is flooded with Greek bonds which are practically valueless, and the German Government now is "getting square" with Greece for her refusal to refund the

money she has borrowed, or to pay the usual rate of interest. Hence the German press supports the Government to the best of its ability. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* and the *Post*, two highly official papers, declare that bankrupt Greece will not get Crete with the consent of Germany, nor will a Greek prince become regent of the island. The Russian press is silent on the subject of the future of Crete, but informs France that Russia can not consent to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others. The *Novoye Vremya* in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

France has no right to be jealous of Russia's predominating influence in the East. It is true that Russia expects to be treated as the power most interested in the development of the Turkish problem, as she expects to become mistress of Constantinople. But Russia also follows the lead of France in the Egyptian question. Austria and Russia have the same interests, and Germany is wise to back the policy of Austria. Italy is inclined to support England, but Germany can not be expected to assist Italy in opposition to Austria.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SECRET OF RUSSIA'S DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

NO power can boast of greater diplomatic successes in modern times than Russia. This is admitted in the press of all countries, but the cause of this success is not quite apparent to the modern journalist. The adhesion of France to Russia is largely accepted in explanation. The growing enmity between Germany and England is also mentioned as an important factor. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, believes that Russia's steadfastness is the chief cause of her diplomatic successes. Other countries, thinks the paper, change their administrators and their policy too frequently. We select the following from our Russian contemporary's argument:

"When Isaac Newton was asked how he managed to discover the law of gravitation, he answered: 'I always was thinking about it.' We are always reminded of this when we read the comments of the foreign press on the success of Russia's diplomacy. The fact is, Russia steadily follows the same aims, and leaves the management of her affairs as much as possible in the same hands. During the last seventy-five years Russia has had only four Ministers of Foreign Affairs; viz., Nesselrode (1822-56), Gortschakov (1856-82), Giers, and Lobanow-Rostowski. With the exception of Nesselrode, whose extreme age forced him to retire, all died in harness. No other European country has its affairs administered with such stability. Only two foreign statesmen held their positions in a similar manner, Metternich in Austria (1809-48), and Bismarck in Prussia and Germany (1862-90). If we except these, the term of office is very short. According to the *Gaulois*, the average life of a French Ministry under the present Republic is only 8 months and 17 days. The Dufaure Ministry managed to remain in office 2 years, 4 months, and 5 days; Rochebouet and Fallières, however, lasted only three weeks each. The present French Cabinet is the thirty-sixth since the Republic has been established. In Spain and Italy changes are also very frequent. England is a little better off in this respect, for the Cabinet does not generally resign until its party is defeated. Austria had five Foreign Ministers since 1866, and Germany has now her third Chancellor since 1870.

"If we regard the diplomatic successes of these several countries, it will be found that the greatest stability has been attended by the best results. Russia is a good illustration of this, especially as each Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has faithfully carried out or continued the policy of his predecessor. The death of Lobanow was a blow to Russia. He was comparatively young, and could have benefited his country by an administration of many years. It is to be hoped that his successor Murajew will be more fortunate."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE *Deutsche Zeitung*, Mexico, publishes some statistics showing that, taken altogether, it is rather unhealthy business to be President of Mexico. Mexico has had fifty-five rulers since 1821. Four of these were executed, one poisoned, four murdered, and seven killed in battle.

A FESTIVAL OF THE COVENANTERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DINGAAN'S Day is the most important holiday in the Transvaal. On December 16 the Boers, numbering less than 1,200 men, repelled the attacks of the Zulus under Dingaan. The Boers in 1836 emigrated from the Cape Colony to escape British rule, and settled in Natal, where Dingaan gave them land. British emissaries informed the Zulu king that the Boers were rebels flying from British justice, and the Zulu ruler attacked them without warning. But the Boers made a stand at Blood River, and in the battle which ensued the power of the Zulus was broken forever. Cetewayo's forces, which fought the British at Irandlwana, were but a remnant of the former glory of these 'Tartars of South Africa.' As the war of 1880-81, which resulted in the expulsion of the British from the Transvaal, began in the middle of December, the Boers decided to commemorate both events on the same date. *The Times's*, London, correspondent witnessed last year's camp-meeting at Paardekraal. In his description of the proceedings he gives the following facts:

The ceremony is of a religious and military character. The Boers translate "Fear God and keep your powder dry" into "Fear God and keep up your musket practise," and accordingly the proceedings on Dingaan's Day are half camp-meeting, half rifle-meeting. Five thousand calm, sober, orderly men, representatives from all parts of the Transvaal, rode into camp, all being armed. The day began with rifle shooting at 4 A.M. Three hours later came prayers, psalms, and exhortations, and these services were repeated at noon. Standing on the balcony of the famous stone monument, President Krüger addressed the people. He reviewed South African history since the great exodus of the Boers in 1836, when they sought to escape British rule, and traced God's dealings with them through all their troubles, and especially in their fight with Dingaan. He reminded them how their country was taken from them because they had sinned, and that God gave it back to them when they turned from their evil ways. Six thousand badly armed Boers defeated a splendidly equipped British force much superior in numbers. But it was only because the Boers took for their general the Lord Jesus Christ.

There was no sign of anti-English feeling. The scene was imposing and most orderly, and the arrangements excellent. It was a rustic, semi-religious gathering of great simplicity.

The St. James's Gazette has no doubt that the Boers appeared to *The Times* correspondent as a very nice, guileless people. But President Krüger, tho right in saying that Boer prowess did not reestablish the independence of the Transvaal, makes a mistake in attributing it to divine interference. It was the result, so thinks *The Gazette*, of excessive liberality on the part of the British Foreign Office. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is the difference in character that prevents Boers and English from friendly intercourse. The Boers have beaten their English assailants, and have gone back to their daily work as if nothing had happened. Their dislike of Englishmen they did not show at the national festival. The English glorify the filibuster who came to disturb the peace of a friendly power, they revere the man who conceived this dastardly plan, and insult the Boers by honoring the enemies of the Boers, with whom they are supposed to be on good terms. Nothing illustrates better the littleness of English character than the way in which Englishmen search for an excuse to defraud the Boers out of the damages due for the breach of peace committed by the Chartered Company."

With regard to this unwillingness of the English public to acknowledge that the indemnity promised the Transvaal for releasing Jameson and his band should be paid, the *Volkstem*, Pretoria, says:

"Luckily the existence of the Transvaalers as an independent nation does not depend upon a few hundred thousand pounds. We can do without the money. It is merely a question of tact, of character, and political decency. If the Chartered Company does not pay for the damage inflicted in its name it will probably be a little richer in money. But it will be still poorer in public sympathy than before."—*Translations made for the LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE IVORY TRIAL.

THE *Tageblatt*, Berlin, thinks the English police have been guilty of unwarrantable sensationalism in their arrest of the Irish "dynamiters," whose trial has ended in a fizzle by the release of Ivory. The paper says:

"Truly the ways of English justice are fearful and wonderful, and the story of the Irish 'dynamiter' proves it. While the Czar was journeying in Scotland the 'careful' English police discovered a frightful plot. Irish Revolutionists and Russian Nihilists were combined in one grand organization to destroy the autocrat of Russia and the oppressors of Ireland. All Europe was in a fever of excitement, and that 'able' secret police of England was praised to the skies. Dynamite was discovered in a house at Antwerp, and the redoubtable *No. 1* was arrested. Like other fool newspapers we dished up these horrible tales to our readers, and a pretty penny was spent for telegrams relating to this affair. The public want something horrible if it's to be got, and here we had a most delightful chance to gratify this longing.

"And now the whole thing turns out to be a hoax, manufactured by the British Secret Police at Scotland Yard. Tynan, the supposed *No. 1*, had to be released by the French Government because there was really nothing that warranted his extradition to England. Kearney and Haines, arrested in Amsterdam to please England, were released because England did not even demand their extradition. Bell, *alias* Ivory, was arrested in Glasgow, kept in jail for four months, and released because his accuser, Jones, did not appear. The whole business has been invented. We are certainly not inclined to defend dynamiters of any country, but we think Bell-Ivory was entitled to some recompense. All he got, however, was that the judge advised him to keep clear of bad company—rather poor comfort for a man who has been imprisoned four months for nothing."

The editor, nevertheless, acknowledges that the English public does not side with the secret police, and expects that Scotland Yard will be held responsible.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A WRITER in *Truth* describes the effects of the collapse of the South African mining craze in London. He finds that most of the gilded youth of the world's metropolis have been "hit very hard." Some of them are in danger of having to earn their own living. They begin with being agents for the sale of everything, from cigars to life-insurance policies. At the clubs gentlemen are met with importunities to buy this thing or that, each agent claiming that he has especial facilities for procuring the article he offers for sale.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece, the commander of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters, has been accused of weakness and cowardice by some of our contemporaries "because he did not compel the squadron of the powers to sink his vessel." A German-American paper remarks that Prince George may be only a "worthless princeling," but as a specimen of humanity he will bear comparison with the men who pen newspaper editorials. He is an able officer, carried off many honors at school, and his physical ability and endurance are great. It was he who saved the Czar from a Japanese assassin.

TALES of Spanish cruelty and barbarity are nothing new to American readers. It is, however, less well known that the Spaniards, both at home and in Cuba, are similarly entertained with descriptions of American character. The latest is that the wicked Americans have sent bad vaccine to Cuba to poison the Spanish soldiers. The Spanish papers, on the whole, follow faithfully the example of their American contemporaries, and fail to refute such statements. The average Spanish newspaper reader can not but think that every American is a born coward and swindler, that he is excessively cruel, that the principal amusements of Americans consist in the murder of helpless individuals by a mob, enlivened by an occasional Seely dinner, and that the Government of the United States is the most corrupt in the world.

THAT mythical Miss Diana Vaughan, whose intimate acquaintance with Freemasons enabled her to furnish a vivid description of the several devils who entertain high-grade Masons—sometimes in their orthodox shape, sometimes playing the piano in the shape of a crocodile—is still raising a row among Catholics. The committee appointed by the Roman Catholic Church to examine Miss Vaughan's claims to existence declares that there is no reason to doubt that there is such a person. This is too much for the German Catholics to swallow. The *Germania*, the principal organ of the German Catholics, says that "there is sufficient reason to believe that the whole thing is a swindle, because the Roman committee could not prove Miss Vaughan's existence, tho they tried hard to do so." Other papers suggest that the Roman committee did not read the German arguments in the matter, being unable to read German.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Haweis's Hundred Thousand Miles of Travel and Talk.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS has just published two volumes of "Travel and Talk" and announces that he has two more in view. "But," he remarks in his preface, concerning the latter volumes, "as I wish to conciliate everybody, I do not promise to publish them—I only threaten to do so." The two volumes just published cover his travels *outside* of Europe, in America, Australia, Tasmania, Canada, New Zealand, Ceylon, and "the Paradieses of the Pacific"; and the two he threatens to publish cover his travels in Europe. These travels of his are not over the earth but through the world. He deals but little with cities, countries, continents, their configuration and resources; but almost entirely with men and women, and these not in communities or classes, but as individuals. Nor are these individuals ever plebeian, but always eminent—cabinet ministers, great writers, bishops, deans and canons, men of science and learning. He is as free and delightfully impudent in his comments as Max O'Rell, keen-witted, sweet-hearted, and frankly and aboundingly egotistic. He not only talks wherever he goes, but he talks about his talks, and tho the subtitle of his book speaks simply of "one hundred thousand miles of travel," it is clear that the talk was coextensive with the travel. Nor does he by any means confine himself to honeyed words and phrases. For instance this:

"The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, or, as some called him, the Rev. 'Cocksure' Cook, in proclaiming his 'Christian Certainties,' exhibited an almost archiepiscopal scorn of and indifference to all other certainties and religions; but he carried little weight except that of his own dogmatism, which nearly sank him."

And for another instance this:

"At Bigelow's house in New York I dined with Conkling, the crack lawyer, talker, and, I should say, characteristic wind-bag of the period. . . . Conkling seemed to me an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person—utterly conceited and self-centered. . . . Conkling talked through you and over you and all round you, and quoted poetry whether you wanted to hear it or not, and answered his own riddles and asked questions which he never meant you to answer, being of the nature of Cicero's rhetorical inquiries in the Verrine and Catiline orations. I can recollect nothing that Conkling said—only the abiding flavor of his arrogance and conceit."

Here is a bit in a different vein about a New York lady whom he evidently admires:

"No one in any quarter of the globe ever got the better of Mrs. John Bigelow. . . . She came over to England on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. She went to court and nearly slapped the Prince of Wales on the back. She chaffed the German Prince Imperial, afterward the Emperor Frederick, and rallied him on the old Berlin days when her beauty and singular

bonhomie and unconventionality had made the solemn Germans sit up and stare with bewildered amusement at her ways and her wit. . . . Mrs. Bigelow was a person not to be analyzed. She got the *entrée* wherever she meant to, from the court to the kitchen, and was quite as much at home with a queen as with a cook. There was no one to whom she could not tell something about their own business which they did not know before, no one whom she could not advise pithily and often wisely. She read off people, took their measure, and giggled or cried with them. A mixed, stilted, prejudiced company were like a pack of children in her hands in a quarter of an hour. . . . When she was at Florence I am told that she was bent upon seeing 'Ouida,' but

that lady is averse to being pestered with visitors. However, Mrs. Bigelow, of course, got in and sat down. Ouida—so runs the tale—at last put in an appearance and intimated somewhat candidly that of all people who bored her Americans were the worst. 'Well,' says Mrs. Bigelow, 'that I call downright mean and ungrateful of you, when the Americans are about the only people who buy your disagreeable, immoral books.'

Mrs. John Bigelow, however, does not monopolize Mr. Haweis's admiration. It seems to extend, with limitations, to the American girl in general. He writes:

"I had singular opportunities of observing the ways of American girls, notably at Ogontz, Vassar, Cornell, Stamford, and Irving. I have seen and addressed them in class, in chapel, in their theaters and music-rooms; I have walked and talked freely with all sorts and conditions of them; and

I deliberately say that the American girl in her teens is much more interesting, more well informed, and better able to take care of herself than the *average* English girl."

Here is another comparison between American and English girls:

"The English girls [on shipboard] generally sit about on deck-chairs till imperceptibly congenial associates gravitate toward them. The American girls are all over the place and spend whole mornings at the less frequented end of the ship with the men, not who select them but whom they seem to select. It is dangerous to draw national distinctions; but were I asked, I should say that the English rule was to every man a damsel or two, while the American system seemed to be to every damsel a man or two."

He is not equally complimentary to the American man, at least the New Yorker, who, he thinks, is not only inferior to the American girl but to the average Englishman.

Here is an impression Mr. Haweis carried away from an interview with President Cleveland:

"I was a little impressed with the feeling that the President took a purely outside interest in our politics. They did not seem to affect him one way or the other. He had no part in the European concert—he was simply curious to know as a matter of gossip on a big scale; indeed, with three thousand miles of ocean rolling between, what can it matter to America, complete in her gigantic self, whether Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery or Mr. Parnell rule the roost? Niagara would go on just the same. I heard the other day that a school atlas had been



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REV. H. R. HAWEIS.

issued in the United States in which all the islands—England included—had been omitted as likely to confuse the pupil with unessential details. This may have been a joke, but with a dash of sense in it."

Mr. Haweis makes some slips. He confuses the Union Army of the Civil War with the Grand Army of the Republic, and he has Washington signing the Declaration of Independence. Nevertheless, he is quite well posted in this country, for a sojourner. He has made three visits in all to America, one in 1885 to deliver the Lowell lectures in Boston; one in 1893 as a delegate to the Parliament of Religions; one in 1895, a flying trip, on the way to Australia. Among those about whom he gossips are, in addition to those already named, Phillips Brooks ("so other-worldly, almost like the denizen of some far-off planet"), Holmes ("name well beloved wherever English is read"), Courtlandt Palmer ("a true apostle of progress"), Henry Ward Beecher ("he was half a dozen men, not one"), Heber Newton ("no divine now left in America who wields so wide, sane, and purifying an influence in the Episcopal American Church"), Walt Whitman (whose "description of President Lincoln's assassination . . . remains a piece of prose almost unequaled in American modern literature"), Brigham Young ("in every sense of the word and altogether and very much the father of his people"), Sir William Dawson ("one of the most sagacious, learned, and personally estimable scientific men of the day"), Joe Jefferson ("by far the greatest American actor"), Mayor Sutro ("the G.O.M. of Francisco"), and any number of others, especially bishops, all the bishops, everywhere.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

RUMOR has not allowed even the domestic side of life at the White House during the last four years to escape detraction; but, according to a writer in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (March), President Cleveland's home-life has been one of "ideal happiness." This writer, Joanna R. Nicholls, concludes a series of sketches of White House life during the long period since, ninety-seven years ago, it became the home of the Chief Magistrate, with the following narrative:

"In the summer of 1895 I had a chance to observe the interest taken all over the world in the family affairs of our President. I was on my way to Europe, about mid-ocean, when our steamer met a sister vessel, which signalled to us. The first word of the message was 'Cleveland,' and the immediate inference was some calamity. A rumor spread among the passengers that the President had been assassinated, till one of us went to the captain for information, and learned that the words were 'Cleveland has another daughter.' Little Marian's birth had been cabled to England, and was deemed important enough to signal on the high seas. Mrs. Cleveland has successfully kept her children secluded from the public gaze. The gates of the White House park are always locked when the family are in Washington; but those who have caught a glimpse of the President's domestic life describe it as one of ideal happiness. He has collected one of the largest children's libraries extant, and the nursery looks as if every patriotic toy manufacturer and dealer in the country had sent some contribution for the amusement of these little ones. Mr. Cleveland's office is no forbidden precinct, and both Ruth and Esther effectually prove that he does not exert much authority over them. Some friends of Mr. Cleveland's had just returned with him from a fishing expedition, one day, and they had seated themselves in the private office at Gray Gables to have a cup of hot tea before removing their wet garments, when a patter of little feet was heard along the hall and in rushed the babies. Fearing they might soil their dainty white slippers by contact with his muddy boots, the President endeavored by gentle means to check their demonstrations of affection; but Esther caught his extended hand and swung upon it, and as he elevated his foot to form a barrier in front of Ruth, she jumped upon it and began to ride horse in the most approved fashion. The white slippers were soon sadly dirty, and their papa's tea spilt.

"'Dear, dear!' exclaimed their mother, as she entered and beheld the wreck of neatness. 'Mr. Cleveland just spoils these children.'

"'Yes,' returned the President, blandly; 'and where I leave off she begins.'

"'It is not so,' laughed Mrs. Cleveland. 'They are orderly and well-behaved in my part of the house, but here they run riot.'"

"THE DOG-HELL OF PARIS."

SUCH is the term used by Dr. Edward Berdoo to characterize the Pasteur Institute in the capital of France. His description of the scenes in the Institute are harrowing to all who love animals, and show at what a cost to the brute creation human safety is sometimes purchased. Dr. Berdoo writes for *The Animals' Friend* as follows:

"My concern was chiefly with the hundreds of poor animals of many species crowded in baskets, cages, and hutches, and afflicted in various ways by the hands of their cruel tormentors.

"Next I saw the rabbit-room. In this great, dark, gloomy chamber were scores of large baskets and cages full of rabbits of all colors and sizes. Most of them were lying on their sides, evidently suffering in one way or another, paralyzed in their hind legs, sloughing at the eyes, hideous and distressing degradations of the dear bunnies of my schoolboy days. In odd corners here and there were horses, donkeys, goats, and other animals, two or three of each, and all for one or other sort of cruel experiment. Be sure that none was spared the last extremity of pain or wasting misery of poisoned blood and weakened frame.

"They kept the worst sight till last, and here I had to exercise great restraint to keep myself from unprofessional, unparliamentary, and imprecatory language. The rats and mice I mildly pitied, the rabbits I inwardly grieved for, but the dogs—oh! the awful cage, like the wolves' den at the Zoo, or a great car in Wombwell's show, with a dozen mad dogs all raging, barking wildly, tearing at the iron bars, frantic to be free, furious to escape and bite and tear even me, whose heart bled for them—all made mad experimentally, for mad dogs are not sold in the markets, nor are they carried about the streets. Beautiful, high-bred creatures, whose mouths foamed with bloody matter as they flung themselves at the strong iron bars and appealed to each newcomer to set them at liberty. One's first impulse is to shrink back from the dangerous proximity of such wholesale rabies. Next one looks at the bars and mentally gages their strength, then pity comes, then one's heart burns with indignation against a system which demands and must secure a continual succession of such tortures to keep going the vast machinery of a great Pasteur Institute."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Effort of a Leap."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to the article entitled "The Effort of a Leap" in your issue for February 20, I send you herewith a similar photograph which I took, as nearly as I can now place the date, in June, 1885. A comparison of this photograph with Dr. Fournier's would seem to indicate that the expression of the countenance of a human being making an upward leap varies at different points in the course of a leap. Judging from the two photographs, Dr. Fournier's would seem to have been made before the climax of the leap was reached, that is, before the body attained the highest possible point in the air and while the muscles were still in tension. The position of the man in my photograph would seem to indicate that the body had reached the climax of the leap, and at the instant the photograph was made was on the descent. The proof of this, I should think, is shown by the fact that in Dr. Fournier's picture the arms are very low in position and the legs are bent beneath the body under a muscular strain, while in my picture the arms are behind and above the center of gravity (perhaps in a position to balance the body), while the legs are straight, preparatory to receiving and supporting the body on its impact with the earth.

Dr. Fournier seems to draw the conclusion that the strained expression of the face is a direct consequence of the effort required to make the leap. If you will examine my photograph carefully you will observe that my man has a distinct smile on his countenance. May this not be owing to the fact that he feels he has successfully accomplished the leap and is therefore pleased with himself?

Taken in a serious way, the matter is certainly very interesting and I would suggest that a complete panorama of the varying expressions, both of the body muscles and the facial muscles, can be obtained by means of the kinetograph and shown by the kinetoscope, in which, doubtless, the complete cycle of motions, in pictures at the rate of forty-two or more per second, would be exhibited.

NEW YORK CITY.

STEPHEN L. COLES,
Associate Editor *Electrical Review*.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Activity in the iron and steel industry is the notable feature in trade. There was a decline in bank clearings. Considerable improvement is reported in dry-goods and grocery trade and in railway earnings. Wheat closed $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower for the week, exports falling off sharply, but "total exports of Indian corn during February aggregate approximately 20,000,000 bushels, the largest monthly total of corn exports in the history of the trade."

Steel Industry and Improvement.—"The placing of orders for nearly 1,500,000 tons of steel within the past three weeks is the most important influence for improvement in general trade since the November election. A good share of these orders is for blooms and billets, and inasmuch as the bulk of them are placed with the more modern among the larger steel mills, the latter find themselves well supplied with work for months to come. The Bessemer pig iron and steel billet markets have been duly influenced and are firm, with moderate advances on heavy sales. The contracts for steel rails taken since the break in the price, together with expenditure necessary to lay the rails, means the placing in circulation of no less than \$35,000,000. The meaning of sales of rails for export has been exaggerated, as some orders placed abroad were due to English mills being temporarily engaged on other forms of steel. The rush for rails appears to be about over, and the outlook is for higher prices. Consumption of Bessemer pig iron is in excess of production, and wire and wire-nail mills are running full time. Many woolen mills in New England have started up. Manufacturers are buying in expectation of a duty being placed on raw wool. Recent improvements in cotton goods is maintained."—*Bradstreet's*, February 27.

"The breaking of bonds which have restricted many branches of the iron industry has been followed by an enormous increase in demand and in orders booked, and by the starting of many works. Nothing is yet settled about the price of Lake ore for the coming season, but some expect for Mesabi the price of 1895, while others expect a lower price, either being at least 20 per cent. lower than the prices of last year. The rapid increase in coke output in the Connellsville region, which is now over 100,000 tons, gives prospect of moderate cost for fuel, and the addition of important furnaces to the producing capacity prevents a large rise in Bessemer pig, which has nevertheless advanced 10 cents at Pittsburg with increasing demand. Purchases of rails, estimated at 1,000,000 tons within two weeks, whereas the production last year was 1,102,892 tons and the sales said to be only 800,000, insure employment for the works far ahead, and Eastern works are taking desirable contracts at \$18 per ton. Bars are unchanged, but orders for 900 cars by one railway with numerous others increase the demand, and plates are required for two great elevators at Chicago. Important contracts for exports continue, and American makers undersell foreign in tin plates by 70 cents, and are selling cotton ties below 75 cents, for which \$1.10 was charged by importers a year ago."—*Dun's Review*, February 27.

Reduced Bank Clearings.—"The holiday on Monday restricted the volume of bank clearings more than the corresponding holiday a year ago, which occurred on Saturday, a half holiday. The week's volume of clearings is \$783,420,055, 12 per cent. less

Makes the Hair Grow Long and Glossy; Promptly Arrests Premature Graying; Immediately Soothes the Weary Brain.

HAVE YOU HEADACHES?

Gorham, N. I.

Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with nervous headaches, which caused me trouble with my eyes also; I bought one of your Electric Hair Brushes and tried it; found it relieved me very much; I continued using it, and it not only relieved me, but has cured me of the trouble.

Yours truly,

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I have used your Hair Brush for the last six weeks and find it possesses great power in curing neuralgia. I have a heart full of gratitude for the invention.

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If you still doubt, read our guarantee; you risk nothing by giving our brush a trial, and if it proves to be all we represent, have you not purchased the cheapest and most serviceable remedy in the world?

Absolutely Free Trial

for six months; when, if it does not do all we claim for it, send it back, and your money will be cheerfully refunded without a word. What can be fairer?

PRICES:

No. 1 Hair Brush, \$1.00. No. 2 Hair Brush, \$1.50.
No. 3 Hair Brush, \$2.00. No. 4 Hair Brush, \$2.50.
No. 5 Hair Brush, \$3.00.

Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power.

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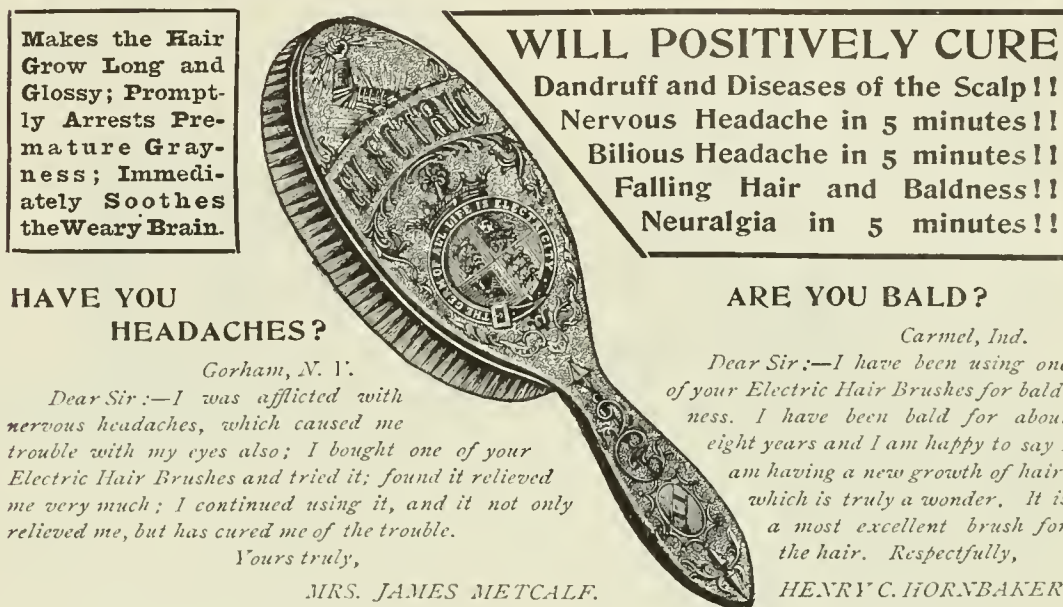
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3; Electric Belts, \$3, \$5, \$10; Electric Safety Razor, \$2; Electric Flesh Brushes, \$3; Electric Insoles, 50 cents; Electric Porous Plaster, 25 cents; Hair Curler, 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. "The Doctor's Story," a valuable book, giving description of all our goods, sent on request.

than last week, but 14 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago, and only 1.8 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week in 1895. Even when compared with the last week of February in 1894 this week's clearings show a decrease of 6 per cent. Contrasted with the corresponding total in 1893 the falling-off is 27 per cent., and with 1892 it is 26 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, February 27.

Exports and Imports.—"It is not to be expected that the excess of exports over imports would continue as large in January as it had been in previous months, and yet it was surprisingly large. The February returns have naturally been less favorable, as cotton exports fall off at this season, and yet the decrease compared with last year is trifling, while the increase in imports, to be expected at this season, has amounted during the past three weeks to only \$629,040 compared with last year, or about 2 per cent."—*Dun's Review*, February 27.

Business Failures.—*Bradstreet's* give 258 business failures in the United States for the week against 325 last week, 271 a year ago, 234 in 1895, 272 in 1894, 217 in 1893. *Dun's Review* gives 296 against 278 last year.

Canadian Situation.—"At Toronto the advancing price of hides stimulates sales of leather, but the movement of hardware and other staple lines is restricted. Montreal jobbers are shipping dry-goods and shoes on spring orders. At Halifax the volume of trade is light. Weather conditions in New Brunswick favor lumbering. There are 50 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada, against 58 last last week, 51 in the week a year ago, 44 two years ago, and as compared with 39 in



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Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp!!
Nervous Headache in 5 minutes!!
Bilious Headache in 5 minutes!!
Falling Hair and Baldness!!
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Dear Sir:—I have been using one of your Electric Hair Brushes for baldness. I have been bald for about eight years and I am happy to say I am having a new growth of hair, which is truly a wonder. It is a most excellent brush for the hair. Respectfully,

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HAVE YOU DANDRUFF?

Dear Sir:—I have used your Electric Hair Brush for a year and a half with wonderful results. It has removed a superabundance of dandruff, and prevented my hair falling.

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At your store, or we will send on approval, postpaid, on receipt of price and ten cents for postage, and if you are not well satisfied with your bargain, write us and we will return the money.

"Pearl top," "pearl glass,"
"tough glass," "no smell,"
and "best light," are great
big things. "Macbeth" in-
cludes them all, if you get the
chimney made for your lamp.

Let us send you an Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 190.

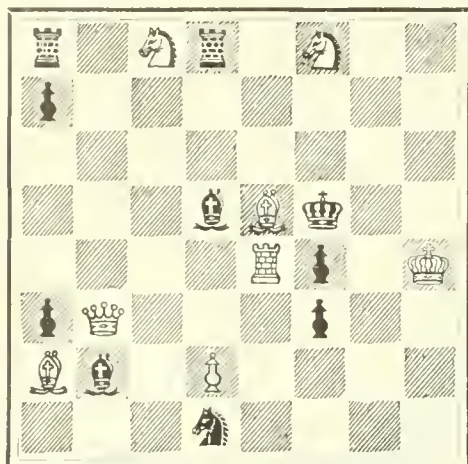
BY H. A. ELMS.

An Australian Prize Problem.

(From *The British Chess Magazine*.)

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on K B 4; Bs on Q 4, Q Kt 7; Kt on Q 8; Rs on Q sq, Q R sq; Ps on K B 5 and 6, Q R 2 and 6.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K R 4; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on K 5, Q R 2; Kts on K B 8, Q B 8; R on K 4; P on Q 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 186.

We will hold this problem another week, as, up to the present time, only one person has sent the correct solution.

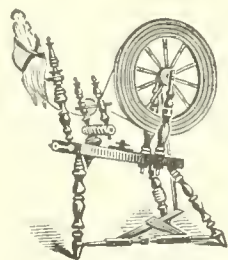
Linen Batistes

at the

LINEN STORE

Linen and silk shuttles have vied with each other in making these dress fabrics of many curious designs and of most beautiful color effects. A curious linen ground work, many times varied in design and very sheer, has been made to glow with a silky sheen in flowered and striped patterns past description.

This implies a wide range of prices as well—



from 35 cents to \$1.50 per yard.

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FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROSCO
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

DON'T be penny wise and pound foolish by buying the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," or other substitutes for Pure White Lead.

In painting, the cost of labor so far exceeds the cost of material that the best only should be used. The best is Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

No. 187.

(By Otto Würzburg.)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q—K 8 | 2. Q—R 4 ch | 3. Kt—B 5, mate |
| 1. K—Kt 6 | 2. K x Q must | 3. Kt—B 5, mate |
| 1. K—Q 6 | 2. K x Q must | 3. Q—K sq, mate |
| 1. Any other | 2. Any | 3. Any |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Henry Algood, Cookeville, Tenn.; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; the Revs. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky.; and H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa. C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who suggests naming this problem: "The Martyr Queen."

New York State Chess Association Tournament.

The Annual Winter Tournament was played on Washington's Birthday. In the Championship Tournament there were ten players, and Delmar won the championship by a score of three wins and one draw. In the General Tournament there were 24 players, and Napier, the boy expert, came out first with four wins.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

TENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| LASKER.
White. | STEINITZ.
Black. | LASKER.
White. | STEINITZ.
Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 22 Q—R 5! | 22 Q—R 5! |
| 2 Kt—KB 3 | 2 Kt—KB 3 | 23 P—K Kt 4! | 23 P—K Kt 4! |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 | (c) | |
| 4 B x Kt (a) | 4 Q P x B | 24 Q R—Kt sq | 24 P—B 5 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 B—K Kt 5 | 25 R—Kt 2 | 25 P x Q P |
| 6 P—K R 3 | 6 B x Kt | 26 B P x P | 26 P x P |
| 7 Q x B | 7 Kt—K 2 (b) | 27 R x P | 27 R—B 4 |
| 8 P—Q 3 | 8 P—Q B 4 | 28 K R—Kt sq | 28 B—B sq |
| 9 Q—Kt 3 | 9 Kt—Kt 3 | 29 R—Kt 5 | 29 R x R |
| 10 B—K 3 | 10 B—Q 3 | 30 R x R | 30 R—Q 4 |
| 11 Castles QR! | 11 Castles? | 31 Q—B 3! | 31 R—Q 2 |
| 12 P—K R 4! | 12 Kt—B 5 | 32 Q—K 4 | 32 R—Q 4 |
| 13 K—Kt sq! | 13 Kt—K 3 | 33 R—Kt 2 | 33 P—B 3 |
| 14 Q—Kt 4 | 14 Q—K sq | 34 R—K 2 | 34 Q—Kt 5 (d) |
| 15 Kt—K 2 | 15 Kt—Q 5 | 35 P—K 6! | 35 B—K 2 |
| 16 Kt x Kt | 16 P x Kt | 36 R—Q B 2 | 36 Q x R P |
| 17 B—R 6 | 17 B—K 4 | 37 R x P | 37 R—Q sq |
| 18 B—B sq | 18 Q—K 3 | 38 R x P | 38 Q—K sq |
| 19 Q—K 2 | 19 P—K B 4 | 39 R—R 7 | 39 P—R 4 |
| 20 P—K B 4! | 20 B—Q 3 | 40 P—B 5 | 40 P—R 5 |
| 21 P—K 5 | 21 B—K 2 | 41 Q—Kt 4! | 41 Resigns (e) |

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in *The British Chess Magazine*.

(a) Calling a truce, so to speak; seeking no advantage as first player.

(b) What appears to be Mr. Steinitz's habit of

For Dyspepsia

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straining after complication asserts itself, and delivers him over to his adversary.

(c) White's play of the Pawns is excellently instructive.

(d) Everything is bad, more or less; but 34 .., P—Kt 3 would be less bad than this. In that case White would have all he could do to win, whereas now he has a comparatively easy task.

(e) Because 42 R x B, 43 B—Kt 5, 44 P—B 6, etc., or something of that kind, can not be withstood. The attack is overwhelming.

Current Events.

Saturday, February 20.

The Senate passes a resolution of sympathy for Cretan insurrectionists and debates the Indian appropriation bill. . . . The House considers the general deficiency bill. . . . The United States appellate court, Chattanooga, gave a decree in favor of receivers of the East Tennessee Land Company. . . . The Missouri supreme court decides that women are eligible to all elective offices in the State not specifically barred by statute. . . . Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, pro-

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The discovery of Alkavis, the new product of the Kava-Kava shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, and the many accounts of its wonderful properties are exciting much attention in medical circles, as well as among sufferers from diseases of the Kidneys. Leading doctors now declare that Alkavis performs its remarkable cures by removing from the blood the uric acid, which is the cause of these diseases. Alkavis also acts directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs, soothing and healing them. It will be remembered that this new remedy was first found in use by the natives of India, where on the marshes of the Ganges River, they are peculiarly liable to diseases which clog up the kidneys and load the blood with the waste products of the system. Like the discovery of quinin, this remedy first found by ignorant natives, has proved a true specific for disease, and has become the most valuable known weapon in Kidney and Bladder disorders, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy and allied ailments. It is, in short, a positive cure for all diseases caused by derangement of the Kidneys or by uric acid impurities in the blood. The best proof of the remarkable curative powers of Alkavis is seen in its phenomenal cures of many hopeless cases, when all other means had failed and death seemed at hand. We have records of many such cases, some of which we give below that our readers may correspond with them and learn further particulars if desired.



THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.
(*Piper Methysticum*.)

In the New York *Weekly World*, of November 1st, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., was given, describing his years of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Ill., passed nearly one hundred gravel-stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Tex., a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel.

Rev. Albert B. Richardson, the well-known pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken, N. J., testifies that Alkavis restored his daughter to health, from Bright's disease, when her physician had almost lost hope of her recovery. He writes as follows:

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 5, 1896.

Gentlemen:—Several motives prompt me to send you this testimonial concerning your Kidney Cure Medicine, "Alkavis."

1st. Its wonderful effect upon my daughter, whose recovery from Bright's disease is largely due to the use of Alkavis. She was regarded by several prominent physicians, including specialists, as well-nigh incurable. I saw the notice of Alkavis in *The Christian Standard* and immediately procured a bottle. The effect was marvelous—hope was awakened. She continued taking it until now we regard her restored, all symptoms indicating recovery.

2d. We have recommended it to several, all of whom speak of it in terms of highest praise. Truly it is a wonderful discovery.

3d. We urge all who have any Kidney difficulty to try it at once. I bespeak for you an immense sale, as every one who uses it will become a voluntary advocate for it. Very truly,
ALBERT B. RICHARDSON, D.D.,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Erasmus Marshall, a leading citizen of Wadena, Minn., 60 years old, writes that Alkavis cured him of Rheumatism and severe Kidney disease, from which he suffered 25 years.



Mrs. Sarah Vunk,
Edinboro, Pa.

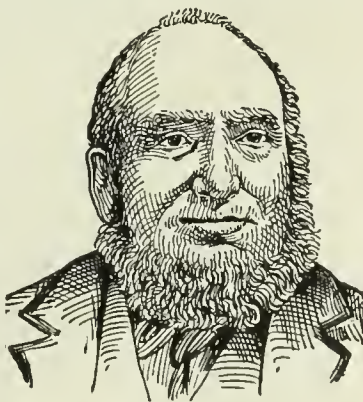
Mrs. Sarah Vunk, of Edinboro, Pa., 65 years old, fifteen years a sufferer from Rheumatism and Kidney disease, was entirely cured in four weeks by Alkavis; Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

Perhaps the following letter from Rev. A. C. Darling, the well-known minister of the gospel at North Constantia, Oswego county, N. Y., will give the best view of the scope of this new botanical discovery. He writes:

"I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart, and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all."
"Sincerely yours, (Rev.) A. C. DARLING."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. Alkavis cured him in a few weeks.

A prominent citizen of LaPorte City, Iowa, Mr. William Butler, over 60 years of age, writes that Alkavis cured him of Dropsy and Kidney disease in less than one month, and at the end of thirty days he was actively engaged in his usual occupations, more vigorous than he had been for years.



Mr. Wm. Butler, LaPorte City, Ia.

While Alkavis is well known in Europe, its only importers in this country so far are The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York. They are so anxious to introduce Alkavis and prove its great value that they will send free one Large Case, prepaid by mail, to Every Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, and Irregularities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power, it is sent to you entirely free.

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The Standard Dictionary. Questions Answered.

G. T. N., New York city: "Bad English is the sure mark of ignorance or ill-breeding." That is what meets our eyes as we enter the cars of the Elevated Railroad. If by 'Bad English' you mean the incorrect use of English words, surely you stand self-accused of either 'ignorance or ill-breeding.' What could be a greater misuse than the phrase 'Bad English' itself? What could be worse English than 'Bad English?'"

Haste to criticize without first making sure of your position has led you into mistake. The expression "Bad English" is entirely correct and according to good usage. Apparently you overlook the fact that the word "bad" has many different meanings, one of them being "containing errors or faults." Look at definition five of "bad" in the Standard Dictionary, and definition six in the Century Dictionary. In the latter you will find the very phrase to which you object used to illustrate the use of the word "bad" in the meaning given, also a quotation from Pope using the word in a similar way. You confound the English language as a whole with English sentences. It is possible to characterize the latter without involving any consideration of the former. To indicate the exact use of words, no dictionary can equal the Standard Dictionary. It was made by 250 experts in English.

H. E. G., Jersey City: "About a year ago I purchased a copy of Webster's International Dictionary on the representation that it contains all the words in the English language. The other day I had occasion to refer to it for the meaning of the word *spellbinder*, but was disappointed at not finding it there. Does the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary define the word? I am thinking of presenting a dictionary to my wife as a Christmas present, and would like your candid opinion of those now on the market."

The word *spellbinder* is defined by the Standard Dictionary, and came into use during the Presidential campaign of 1888. It means: "One who casts a spell over others, as an eloquent speaker." The word was applied to a class of political speakers whose addresses enthralled their audiences. It should have been recorded in Webster's International, but its omission does not surprise us, for the word is not even to be found in the Century. The Standard Dictionary is the most complete dictionary published. It contains, 175,000 more terms than the "International"; 195,000 more than "Worcester," and 75,000 more than the "Century."

The Standard is more distinctly the work of specialists in all departments than any other dictionary. It was compiled by 250 experts: no other dictionary was produced by a staff so large and so authoritative.

J. B. K., Lansing, Iowa: "Under the vocabulary word *bye*, I miss from the Standard the definition which designates an unpaired participant in a tournament or contest."

If "J. B. K." will turn to page 259 of his Standard Dictionary and look at the fourth definition under *by* 1. n., he will find the definition he misses: "The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; an odd."

L. E. S., New York City: "I can not find an explanation of *Gretna Green* marriages in the Standard Dictionary. Is it there?"

If "L. E. S." will turn to page 2164, he will find *Gretna Green* defined in the first column. A *Gretna Green* marriage was usually an elopement. *Gretna Green* is a village in Dumfries county, Scotland, where many runaway marriages took place. These facts are all presented in the Standard Dictionary, of which the following has been said by T. G. Darling, of Auburn, N. Y.:

"I have used the Standard Dictionary (published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls) since its publication. I find myself increasingly satisfied with it, seldom referring to any other dictionary—and I very heartily commend it to those intending to purchase a new work of the kind."

It is possible that "L. E. S." has confused a *Gretna Green* marriage with a *Fleet marriage*, which the Standard defines on page 693, col. 3. Here is the definition:

Fleet marriages, clandestine marriages formerly performed without banns or license by needy clergymen in Fleet Prison and recorded in the Fleet books: prohibited in 1753.

C. A. D., Allegheny, Pa.: "I should be pleased to have you give me some information as to the pronunciation of *says*, third person singular of

say. I see the Standard leaves the pronunciation to be inferred."

The Standard Dictionary respells for pronunciation by the most carefully worked-out plan based on sound principles, and indorsed by the leading philologists and educators of the English-speaking world. Not one word of doubtful pronunciation is unpronounced. The word to which our correspondent refers is to be found pronounced on page 227 of the Standard Dictionary at line 90 in the second column. *Says* should be pronounced "sez" and not "sêz."

A. S. O., Rochester, N. Y.: "I do not find the abbreviations of *LL.D.* and *Ph.D.* in the list of abbreviations of your Standard Dictionary, and I notice that the *bona fide* is written in the vocabulary without the double hyphen, in the definition it is printed as a compound word."

(1) The abbreviations *LL.D.* and *Ph.D.* are defined in the Standard Dictionary. Both are university degrees and are treated as such under *degree* on page 483, cols. 1-2.

LL.D. Doctor of Laws. Usually honorary, but sometimes conferred, in course, for advanced study.

Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy. Graduate study in almost any nontechnical branches, generally two or three years. Sometimes honorary.

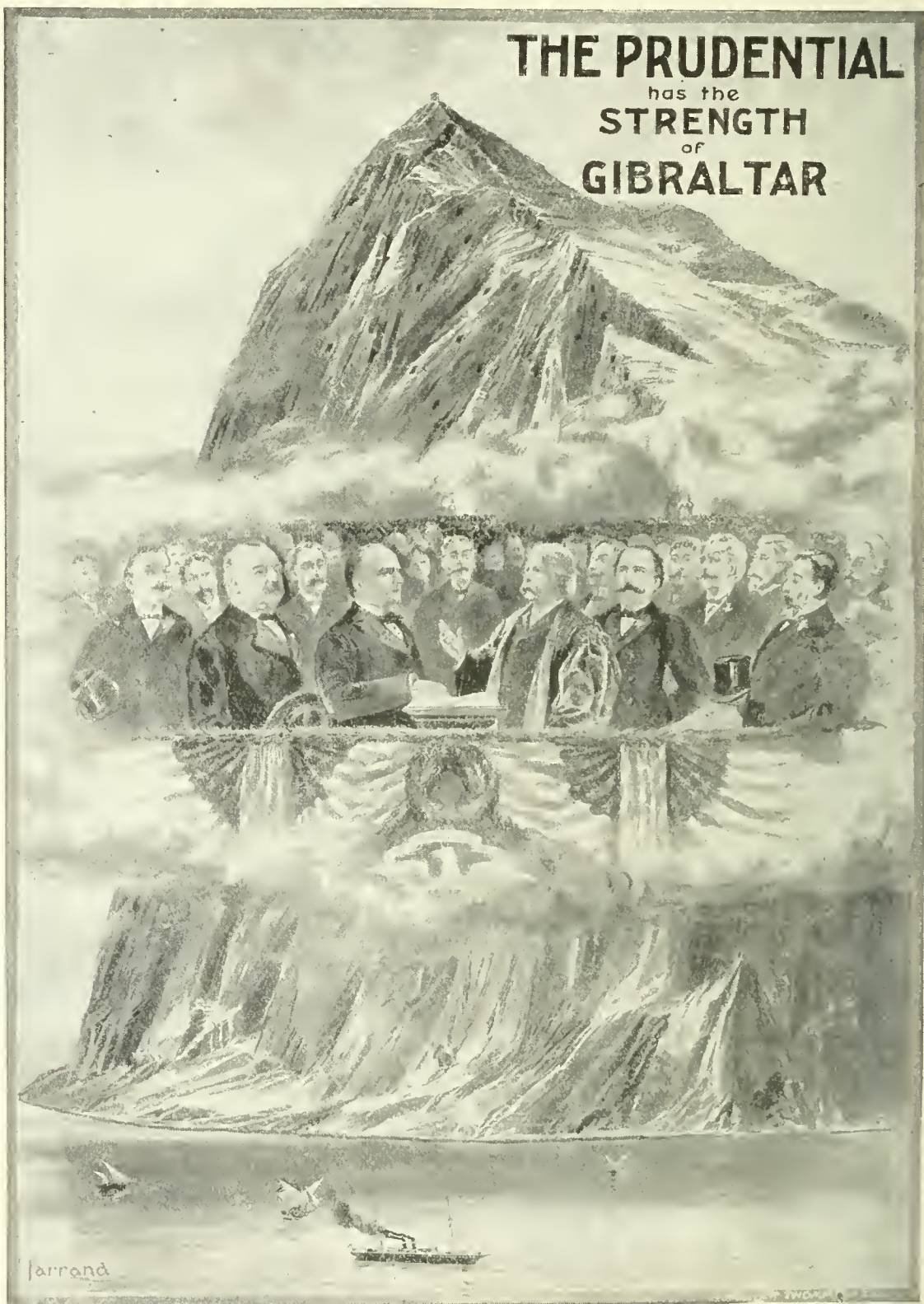
The Standard Dictionary List of Degrees is the most complete, and, having been compiled by experts, is strictly reliable. (2) What to a casual observer would seem to be an error in the treatment of *bona fide* is absolutely correct. Had "A. S. O." read the Standard's definition carefully, he would have observed that the words emphasized in the definition quoted below justify the insertion of a double hyphen in the phrase:

bona fide, bōnā fāi'dī or fī'dē. [L.] In good faith; without deceit; *used in English as a compound adjective*: as, *bonafide* transactions.

The only house in the world of which I am *bonafide* owner.—D. G. MITCHELL. *Reveries of a Bachelor*, intro., p. 16. [s. '51.]

[L., with good faith, < *bonus*, good, + *fides*, faith.]

The Standard Dictionary is the only dictionary that has adopted a systematic method of compounding words, and the instance referred to above shows the value of the method.



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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 19

NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 360

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S inaugural address, of less than 4,000 words, carefully outlines a policy in favor of protective tariff legislation at an extra session of Congress, in favor of a currency commission and international bimetallism, and in favor of peace with foreign nations, arbitration with England included. Currency reform is given first place in the address, but with the explicit statement that adequate revenue is first in importance. Economy in expenditures is urged, especially in the present period of depression; but it is declared that revenue should be adequate to meet enlarged needs, retire the public debt, and provide liberal pensions. "Between more loans and more revenue," says President McKinley, "there ought to be but one opinion—we should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement." Mr. McKinley promises constant endeavor to secure international bimetallism by cooperation with other powers, and pledges meanwhile to keep the silver coined at par with gold by every resource at his command.

Concerning currency revision he says:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened—it should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government.

"The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our finance laws as will, while in-

suring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

"Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both 'sure we are right' and 'make haste slowly.' If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking, and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful, and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commis-



THE THREE GRACES OF THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.
—The Times-Herald, Chicago.

sion of prominent well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partizan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country. The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by cooperation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded."

Mr. McKinley holds that tariff on imports is the settled policy of the Government in raising the bulk of revenue. To quote again from his address:

"The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative, and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform.

"The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold

reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

"In the revision of the tariff special attention should be given to the reenactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products."

In calling an extra session of Congress to begin March 15, Mr. McKinley argues that the condition of the public treasury demands the immediate consideration of the body that has power to provide revenues. He does not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our business interests. He thinks there could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now, as Congress will not be deprived, by lapse of time, of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country will not be deprived of the corresponding benefits. Since Congressional elections are nearly two years distant, he believes that politics will be less likely to distract Congressmen from calm and patriotic treatment of the problem:

"Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment on it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question."

The address touches upon the love of the people for their free institutions; insists that equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed, declares that lynchings must not be tolerated; asserts that "the preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of our courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests," and that the late election emphasizes the fact that we are "both a law-respecting and a law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor." President McKinley advocates prohibition of vicious and illiterate immigration, favors the restoration of a merchant marine, and closes his address with grateful references to the disappearance of sectionalism between the North and South. We quote further from President McKinley's utterances on trusts, and on foreign relations:

"Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities, and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of 'opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens,' and it has supported 'such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.' This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect."

"It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more, and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. . . .

"Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international

as well as local or individual difference. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I can not but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work."

Peace and Prosperity.—"No part of Mr. McKinley's inaugural will be more acceptable to the conservative men of this country than the brief but comprehensive reference to our foreign policy. . . . We do not know how the President's words will be construed by the firebrands in Congress. But they should reflect that Mr. McKinley comes direct from the people, and that his lofty advocacy of peace is in a sense the expression of the will of a vast majority of his fellow citizens. To all who have watched the progress of events at Washington with apprehension his utterances are a reassuring sign that under his Administration the government of this country will not forsake the policy of dignified self-control, upon which so much of its strength and influence depends. . . . McKinley spells peace as well as prosperity."—*The Times-Herald*, (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago*.

Commendable Except on the Tariff.—"Both the tone of the President's inaugural and his specific utterances are in the highest degree commendable. We must not be understood as indorsing what he says about the tariff. That is a matter of party policy on which we differ from him as much as ever, and in what we have to say we exclude that. With this reservation we cannot too highly praise the spirit which he declares to be the animating purpose of his entry into office. First and foremost we place his hearty support of the arbitration treaty now pending in the Senate and his earnest recommendation that it be speedily ratified. In this particular the new President has even surpassed the expectations of the friends of the treaty."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

"Mr. McKinley's inaugural address is admirable. Aside from his declaration on the subject of civil-service reform, which reads like it might be intended for several different things at the same time, his statements are very explicit and very firm in support of his party's pledges. The declarations on the money and tariff questions are open only to partizan criticism—the objection of those who disagree with the Republican policy. Outside of those questions his positions will meet no open criticism except they may be recalled in case of his failure to hold to them in practise."—*The Sentinel* (*Dem.*), *Indianapolis*.

Persuasive in Tone.—"It is a conspicuous observance of the counsel, 'To thine own self be true.' The people of this country have come to know our new President, and to have a clear idea of him. The inaugural is in conspicuous harmony with the popular conception of the man as a statesman. There is not the remotest suggestion of the demagog, nor the least weakening of infidelity to the political principles of which he is so conspicuous an exponent, yet from beginning to end he rises grandly above the level of mere partizan espousal of Republicanism. His tone is such that even his political opponents must feel, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be' a Republican."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

"It is a clear, cogent, and impressive discussion of the conditions surrounding the country and the obligations growing out of them. There is nothing of narrow partizanship in its tone or its aims. It is broadly patriotic in its conception and treatment. Preeminently American in its inspiration, it addresses itself

wholly to American interests from an American standpoint. It reveals throughout the profoundest solicitude for the renewed prosperity and contentment of the people, and plainly the one overmastering aspiration of the author is to lead the way in the consummation of that supreme object. A business Administration, devoted to business ends, quickening and expanding all business life—this is the keynote of the new Administration.”—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

“Probably no President ever before entered office of whom so much was expected as the people expect of President McKinley. This may be unjust to him. No Republican, no person of any political faith, should fail to see that the task of the new Administration is a gigantic one. It is easy to destroy and sometimes extremely difficult to rebuild; at best the process is usually slow. A rapid recovery now would be a magnificent vindication of the Republican Party and its great leader.”—*The Times-Star (Rep.)*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

“President McKinley’s inaugural contains three mild and pleasant surprises. He says that no rule or custom shall shield any employee who is inefficient, incompetent, or unworthy, and urges early action on the arbitration treaty. Surprise No. 3 is the explicit recommendation that a commission be created to revise our currency laws. This recommendation, which has the place of honor in the message, will strengthen the confidence of business men in the new President.”—*The Sentinel (Rep.)*, Milwaukee.

“President McKinley’s inaugural address might have been delivered by a Democrat as appropriately as by a Republican, but for the allusions to the principle of protection in the tariff part in it. Even those allusions are not marked by the severity and narrowness of conventional protective utterances.”—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Promises and the Party.—“The complications of Republicanism in politics, representing its interest in high tariff and rich corporations who benefit by import taxes; its identification with the gold standard, which means appreciating money and depreciating prices for products and commodities; its steady tramp toward centralization; its consistent support of the money power, and its uses of every legal agency to stamp out the attempts of the lower classes to insure their rights—all these entanglements neutralize any verbal expression of sympathy. Mr. McKinley has scattered through his inaugural various expressions showing his desire and purpose to enforce the rights equally of all classes. It is but fair to credit him with perfect sincerity under the emotions of the situation, when he was formally inducted the President of a nation wherein Lazarus infinitely outnumbers Dives. But facts are facts, and President McKinley can not struggle from the fetters of the party which elected him. That party, maugre all promises and blandishments, must stand by its more recent record.”—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.

At Best a Disappointment.—“Mr. McKinley’s inaugural address is at best a disappointment. Its reverent tone in the opening and conclusion is almost the only feature worthy of congratulation. In all else which deals with the great public questions now agitating the people Mr. McKinley’s inaugural address is the most woful aggregation of platitudes that has ever emanated from an occupant of the White House. . . . Nothing stated in Mr. McKinley’s inaugural address clears away any existing doubt concerning his financial policy. We know, what we knew before, that he is an extremely high-tariff man. We know, what we knew before, that he is an ardent straddler on the money question. We believe, what we believed before, that his Administration will be dominated by the gold power. But he might well have omitted all reference to the money question for anything he said on that subject. Or if he did not choose to dodge the question, he might have called attention to the fact that Lyman J. Gage would be his Secretary of the Treasury. He could have stopped there and the people would have known that he meant at least that his views on the money question should be thoroughly understood.”—*The World-Herald (Dem.)*, Omaha.

In Position to Try Almost Anything.—“What the government of McKinley will be we can not form any definite idea as yet, but it is scarcely possible for it to bring more disaster on the country than has occurred during the Cleveland rule. As for McKinley himself, he has preserved the same dignified silence since the election as before it, and it is impossible to form any certain or definite idea of the line of policy he will pursue. Nor is there any reason to believe that he is a man of the same obstinate disposition as Cleveland, with his mind so made up that it is impossible to move him a jot. It is probable that he will try to follow the line of policy which he believes is best suited to the conditions of the country, and that he is pledged or engaged to no particular course on any great national issue, but he is in a position to try almost anything.”—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

A Compromiser to be Tested.—“On the whole the inaugural address is what was looked for by those who have studied President McKinley’s character and public life. He is essentially a compromiser, holding his politics subject to the varying drifts of the times. His troubles as President will commence when the attempt is made to translate his smoothly flowing generalities into positive law, subject to the rigid scrutiny of the people and the closer investigation of legislators. The new President’s work is before him. His pleasing inaugural address in reality means nothing of a practical character. It is but the prelude to serious work, and will test his courage and firmness just as President Cleveland has been tested.”—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

“What the new President has to say about the return of prosperity is disappointing. His declaration that it will ‘take time to restore prosperity’ is a truism; but he and his followers have allowed the country at large to become imbued with the notion that the time has already been taken, and that prosperity has been stalking along just in the rear of the new Administration as it marched upon Washington. He would have done better to suppress his request for more time, no matter how strongly convinced he may be that it will be needed.”—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

“The Ohio Ephraim is joined to his idols. The events of the late campaigns have taught him nothing. He will have the support of the Democrats on the currency question so long as he stands by his declaration that the gold standard must be maintained. He will not have their support in his attempt to make prosperity by robbery.”—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

The Liquor Question Tabooed.—“Comparing the address with the platform [adopted at St. Louis], it looks as tho the President had had the latter in hand when writing the former, and had taken up one after another the issues of the platform—revenue, protective tariff, reciprocity, merchant marine, currency, pensions, protection to American citizens abroad, immigration, civil service, free elections, lynchings, and arbitration. There is hardly a skip made until he comes to the last plank, the one on temperance and the rights of women. . . . Then he skips. No other political issue in the whole realm of politics has been considered by Mr. McKinley’s church to be of enough moral importance to receive from the church any such specific recognition. But the



AT CANTON—BREAKING HOME TIES.

—*The Post*, Cincinnati.

very issue which his church selects for such recognition out of all political issues of the day is the very issue which the new President selects out of all those in the Republican platform as the one *not to be recognized* in his inaugural address! . . . *There is some reason for that silence.* What is it?"—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Vice-President Hobart's Address.—"Vice-President Hobart's opening address to the Senate deserves a hearty expression of approval. While graceful in form, and appropriately modest and dignified, it contained a statement of opinion, and perhaps of purpose, which the country will be glad to read and which the Senate has no reason to resent. Mr. Hobart said:

"It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true Senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations."

"No member of 'the deliberative branch' who is not suffering from an extreme case of supersensitiveness will discover in or between the lines of this paragraph anything more than a reasonable and becoming wish that the Senate shall perform its duty, and that its presiding officer may prove equal to the obligations and opportunities of his position. It does, indeed, suggest the need of a reversion from the recent disposition of the Senate to that which long prevailed, but for this no radical change of rules is necessarily required. The old forms of procedure do not impede patriotic action unless they are misemployed by members who are less intent on serving the country than they ought to be. The new Vice-President judged nobody. He simply set up a true standard, which it was not only his privilege, but his duty, to do."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

THE MCKINLEY CABINET.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S completed cabinet appears to be generally considered a safe and conservative body of representative Republicans. The middle West secures the majority of representation, the Southern border States are accorded one member, and the Pacific coast has its first representative in a President's cabinet. It is interesting to notice that only two cabinet members are less than sixty years of age. Judge McKenna is fifty-four, Mr. Long fifty-nine; the ages of other members ranging from seventy-four to sixty-one years, making an average age of over sixty-two years. None of the cabinet members was born west of Ohio, and there is said to be but one college graduate in the list, academic education being the rule.

The selection of Senator Sherman for Secretary of State and Lyman J. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury furnished topics for this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST January 23 and February 13.

General Alger has been a prominent party leader for many years; has been conspicuously identified with the Grand Army of the Republic; has served as governor of Michigan, and brings to the War Department a notable record of service in the Civil War. Mr. Gary, Postmaster-General, is identified with numerous business interests in the State of Maryland, and has been a member of the Republican national committee for many years. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has been speaker of the Massachusetts legislature; he defeated General Butler for the governorship, and was twice reelected, and has been a member of Congress. Mr. McKenna is promoted to the Attorney-Generalship from a seat as United States circuit judge for the Ninth (Pacific slope) circuit. Mr. Wilson is a native of Scotland; served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and is taken for the Department of Agriculture from a professorship in the Ames (Iowa) Agricultural College. Mr. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, is the head of a prominent dry-goods firm in New York city; has been prominently identified with New York state politics for years, but has never taken public office before, altho he has served as a treasurer of the Republican national committee for several terms.

A Cabinet for Practical Work.—"The duties to which these men are called are to a large extent those for which they have especial training. Senator Sherman has been so long on the committee of foreign relations that he has little to learn about the duties of the high office which he accepts. Mr. Gage has distinguished himself by making a Chicago bank scarcely second in volume of legitimate business to any other in the country, and as President of the World's Fair displayed great executive ability. General Alger was a soldier of merit, and has been honored by his former comrades, and it would be difficult to suggest a man better qualified for the post of Secretary of Agriculture than the Professor of the Iowa College. Judge McKenna leaped into the front rank as a lawyer early in life, and has since won distinction as a judge. Governor Long, Mr. Gary, and Mr. Bliss possess business and executive abilities, and are believed to be equal to the new responsibilities they have assumed. It is a cabinet for practical work, and not mere parade. It is also a cabinet of warm and sincere friends of the President, and much will be expected of it in making the new Administration a success."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Conscientious and Industrious Body.—"The three leading members of this cabinet need no introduction to the public. Mr. Sherman has had forty years' actual contact and experience with public affairs. Mr. Gage is known throughout the world of finance. General Alger knows what war is, and is an able administrator of business affairs. These are all men of sufficient prominence and experience to be judged by their records; and, using these records as a test, it is a safe inference that the McKinley cabinet policy will be marked by ability and conservatism. It will be a conscientious and industrious rather than a distinguished cabinet."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"A man is not old at sixty, but he has lived long enough to learn wisdom and discretion. Mr. McKinley's advisers, therefore, ought to be, and doubtless are, men of ripe judgment, who understand the true interests of the country and who will be able to give to the President the benefit of wise counsel based upon the results of long experience and tempered with the conservatism which age usually brings to those who profit by the lessons of life. The new cabinet is not one which would, for instance, be carried away by a wave of jingoism, or which would yield to the noisy clamor of those who care most about party advantage and least about the public welfare."—*The Sun (Ind. Dem.)*, Baltimore.

"In a sense Mr. McKinley's cabinet is very democratic. Not a single member of it seems to conceal himself under a cloak, each having freely exercised his right of private judgment. Every one seems to have an opinion of his own, and to have made no secret of it. How this curiously made-up body will get along is one of the most interesting mysteries of the season."—*The Globe*, (Dem.), Boston.

"President McKinley's cabinet is, perhaps, fairly representative, when it is remembered that its members are selected as much because of their geographical locations as of their ability."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

"There is not an unknown man or an uncertain quantity among them. And the McKinley cabinet is one of strength, dignity, and power."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

McKinley and Gage against Sherman.—"It seems to be accepted on all sides that President McKinley referred to the greenbacks in this part of his inaugural address:

"The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions."

"The only paper money 'arrangements' which were 'temporary in their nature' and which 'might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions' were the war issues of legal-tender notes.

"The President, in other words, is in accord with his Secretary of the Treasury on this important question. He agrees with Mr. Gage that the greenbacks should be retired. He consequently



RUSSELL A. ALGER, OF MICHIGAN,
Secretary of War.

JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO,
Secretary of State.

JOHN D. LONG, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES WILSON, OF IOWA,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, OF OHIO.

JOSEPH MCKENNA, OF CALIFORNIA,
Attorney-General.

JAMES A. GARY, OF MARYLAND,
Postmaster-General.

LYMAN J. GAGE, OF ILLINOIS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, OF NEW YORK,
Secretary of the Interior.

disagrees with Secretary Sherman, who is an ardent friend of the greenbacks and who wrote to an Ohio constituent not long ago that he should do all he could in the cabinet to prevent their retirement. Mr. Sherman's eminence as a financier makes this division of cabinet opinion decidedly interesting.

"But it will not be the first time that Mr. Sherman has differed on this question with a President under whom he was serving as a cabinet officer. The *New York Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that in December, 1880, Mr. Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, wrote in his annual report that the 'United States notes are now, in form, security, and convenience, the best circulating medium known.' On the same day President Hayes wrote to Congress:

"The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken, in our progress toward a safe and stable cur-

rency, which should be accepted as the "policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people."

"It appears, however, that Mr. Sherman got the best of that difference of opinion so far as practical results are concerned. It remains to be seen whether President McKinley and Secretary Gage will be more successful than President Hayes."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

Politically Weak.—"If it comes to a question of composing differences in his own party, of outlining a policy on a given subject that can be successfully carried out, of forcing the party into line with himself and keeping it there, of securing that harmony between Congress and the Executive which is essential to a practically successful Administration—President McKinley will find little help obtainable from his cabinet advisers, and not much,

perhaps, from his friend Hanna. The latter, whom it seems proper to consider in connection with the President's official family, tho he is not to be a member of the cabinet, is unquestionably a man of remarkable force and executive ability, but he is naturally not regarded with favor by those Republican leaders in Congress whom he has overridden and almost openly scorned, and he may not find it an easy matter by any means to carry them with him in any business entrusted to his charge. But if the cabinet lacks strength politically—and that is a matter of more importance to the President and to the party organization than to the public—it is not, with one or two exceptions, noticeably weak individually. Neither, for that matter, is its personnel noticeably strong. It contains only one man—Mr. Sherman—who has ever been a national figure of the first rank; and he, it is greatly to be feared, has survived his greatest usefulness, if he has not become positively incompetent.”—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

Business Sense in the Cabinet.—“The business world is well represented in the new cabinet. Mr. Bliss is one of the most eminent merchants of this city, whose active interest in public affairs has been purely unselfish; while he has given much time to the work of his party, he has sought no office at its hands and has always declined to become a candidate even when the circumstances warranted confidence in success. His influence in politics has been uniformly on the side of pure and honest government and the administration of affairs for the public good and not merely for the benefit of the office-holders. . . . The President could hardly have made a selection more satisfactory to New York or affording a higher assurance of the elevated tone and the sound business sense which he desires to have characterize his administration.”—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

Should have Favored the South.—“The chief criticism that may be justly made against the cabinet is that there is not a single appointment south of the Potomac or in any of the Southern States. . . . The McKinley Administration will be successful or unsuccessful as it shall bring to its support, or fail to bring to its support, several of the leading States of the South. With hundreds of millions of idle capital seeking safe investment, the Southern States could inaugurate a wonderful system of industrial development if confidence was felt in the integrity of their state governments and their devotion to honest money; and every effort should be directed to bringing the Southern States, which have vast resources inviting capital, into political accord with the Administration.”—*The Times (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

A Discreditable Selection.—“Of the 70,000,000 people in the United States 7,000,000 voted for Major McKinley in 1896. Of these 7,000,000 it is safe to say that any one of 500,000, being a man of indisputably good record in every relation of life, would efficiently and creditably discharge the duties of Secretary of War. With this great field before him Major McKinley's choice fell upon Brevet General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, upon whose military record rests a shadow, of whose political record there is charged by a distinguished statesman who is to be a member of Major McKinley's cabinet that he was substantially purchasing the votes of many delegates from the Southern States to the Republican national convention of 1888, and on whose business record there is the animadversion of the Supreme Court of Michigan that he engaged in a combination to his own immense profit that was a menace to the public.”—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Service Rewarded.—“When the famous Platt-Quay combine was formed more than a year ago General Alger refused to identify himself with the McKinley opposition. He was the major's trusted ally in this State previous to the spring convention that elected delegates to St. Louis, and without General Alger's assistance it is improbable that McKinley would have had a solid delegation from this State. General Alger took a prominent part in the campaign, and the tour of the generals planned by him was a most potent agency in deciding the election so far as the middle West was concerned. That General Alger is in every way capable to perform the duties of the position to which he has been called, there is none that will question. He is a shrewd, far-sighted business man; he is familiar to a certain extent with the workings of the War Department; he was seeing active service in the late war when some of the men who have since attempted to besmirch his military record were racing to places of safety or remaining at home nursing petty grievances against the Adminis-

tration. He has the confidence of the members of his party, and his unswerving Republicanism has never been questioned.”—*The Tribune (Ind. Rep.)*, Detroit.

“**The Known and Unknown.**”—“John Sherman, a known quantity, known to be uncertain.

“Lyman J. Gage, known to be a very handsome man.

“Russell A. Alger, known to know the Star-Spangled Banner when he sees it.

“John D. Long, known to Massachusetts.

“Joseph McKenna, known to the courts of California, and favorably known.

“James A. Gary, known to Maryland.

“James Wilson, known to Iowa and the vegetable kingdom.

“Cornelius N. Bliss, known to have entered the cabinet with the greatest personal reluctance.

“That much is known. The working efficiency of the cabinet as an organized whole, the special fitness of its members for the functions to which the President has assigned them, the fame of usefulness or opprobrium that awaits them in their several departments, the genius and character of the McKinley cabinet in every respect except as an ingenious and tolerably successful construction of political architecture, are all as blankly and completely unknown as anything that yet reposes in the loins of Time.

“To style it, therefore, a strong and satisfactory cabinet would be as unjust as to pronounce it a feeble one. The one thing known at this writing about the McKinley cabinet is that it has four years before it, a clear field, and the good wishes of all, including *The Sun*.”—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

NEWSPAPER JUDGMENT OF CLEVELAND.

WHATEVER may be thought concerning the permanent value of contemporaneous newspaper judgment of men and events, it is plain that the press of this country has no intention of deferring judgment of ex-President Cleveland's career to the future historian. Last week we quoted from Prof. Woodrow Wilson's discriminating estimate of Mr. Cleveland and his record. A survey of press opinions on the same subject seems to confirm Professor Wilson's description of him as “a national force, a maker and unmaker of policies.” Compare, for instance, this characterization from a leading Democratic paper (the *New York Sun*): “He began as an Accident, he developed as an Ego, and he ends as a Destroyer,” with the following estimate by the editor of *Harper's Weekly* (Henry Loomis Nelson), who speaks of President Cleveland as retiring from two illustrious Administrations, “with the confidence of the people, and with the admiration of all, including the best among his political opponents.” Mr. Nelson designates the late President as

“an example of the value of the character of a public man to his party that will some day be accepted by a race of politicians yet to be, for it is doubtless true that if the Democratic Party had possessed sufficient wisdom—sufficient shrewdness, if you will—to take advantage of the opportunity made for it by Mr. Cleveland's services, it would now be as strong in the regard of the country as the Republican Party was after Lincoln's assassination had emphasized its own and its leader's services to the Union.”

The opinions of many Republican journals, assuming a judicial attitude, furnish an interesting study. Mr. Cleveland's advance, in spite of the politicians of his own party, leads the *New York Tribune*, for example, to say:

“He has made an impression upon the history of his time which can not be gainsaid, and which it would be foolish to ignore. . . . He has come nearer than any man ever did in a republic to carrying out the declaration of the grand monarch: ‘I am the state.’ . . . Democrats certainly are estopped by their own record from denying his greatness. Republicans may consistently deny it, and only admit that he has the appearance of greatness from comparison with the abject littleness of his party. And, perhaps, after all, the verdict of history will be that his highest claim to greatness is based upon the service he rendered the country in breaking up the Democratic Party.”

The Boston *Journal* singles out Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message as the one achievement on which his lasting fame will chiefly rest, adding:

"His efforts for a sound currency, though unsuccessful within his own party, have been of real assistance to the triumph of that cause within the nation. For this the Republican Party, whose good fortune it has been to be the direct agency of that triumph, can afford to make grateful and ungrudging acknowledgment."

The Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader* believes that a large majority of the people will agree that Cleveland's entire administration is not entitled to praise, altho praise is due for his bold stand in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the Debs insurrection and for his efforts in behalf of sound money. The Chicago *Times-Herald* recounts three great services of Mr. Cleveland: "Whatever else he has done to increase or mar his fame, his unswerving defense of the gold standard, his administration of the civil service, and his formulation of the great arbitration treaty will be written large in the history of the nation." The Minneapolis *Tribune* discovers his strength "in his rude honesty of purpose, his rough independence, and his fearless execution of his duty as he sees it."

But there are severe Republican critics in the East, as well as in other sections, as for instance the Irish *World*, which declares of "Clevelandism": "From start to finish it has been a dismal failure, and its outgoing will not be regretted outside the circle of money-lenders and trust magnates, in whose pockets it has placed millions of dollars." Also the New Haven *Palladium*: "Mr. Cleveland has made no new political discoveries except the absurd one that government should be rather a personal than a party affair, the logical outcome of which would be political chaos and general anarchy." And the Philadelphia *Press*:

"His turgid and ponderous platitudes have been regarded in some quarters as models of philosophy. His obstinacy has been treated as heroic; his doubtful essence has been held up as the fountain of the highest political morality. A dispassionate review will recognize his strong attributes, but it will not place him intellectually on the plane with our great Presidents, and it will associate with his last administration a period of national misfortune more directly attributable to administrative policy and management than any other in our history."

Perhaps the prevailing far-Western judgment of Mr. Cleveland is sufficiently indicated by the words of the *Tribune* (Ind.), Salt Lake City:

"It is sufficient to say that for all time to come, until his name perishes from the memory of the earth, it will be the wonder of the world how he, from among the millions of intelligent men who people this country, was twice chosen to be President of the United States, and the final determination of the matter can not help but be: He was elected to that office because he was the willing advocate of all that was brutal in American business and politics, and that he cheerfully used all the power of that office to give the wealth of this country to a few and make beggars or slaves of the rest."

In the South the New Orleans *Picayune* criticizes the Southern political managers for their opposition to Mr. Cleveland because of his financial policy, when "he has done more for the Southern people and States" than any chief magistrate of the United States since General Taylor, the last President elected from the Southern States. It continues:

"They (the Southern Democratic Party leaders) seem to have forgotten that he proposed and exerted himself to have all the Federal election surveillance laws repealed and abolished, thus giving the Southern people complete local self-government and control of their own elections. They disregard the fact that he put an undue number of prominent Southern men in high public office. It was all for nothing that President Cleveland fought for a low tariff for the Southern people, as against the protected and privileged classes of New England and Northern manufacturers."

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union* asserts that: "Mr. Cleveland has more enemies, perhaps, than any man alive to-day, and yet will retire from office, probably, with a larger personal following than any man since Jackson." The Nashville, Tenn., *Banner* calls Grover Cleveland a strong and steadfast character who "has proved himself a patriot and a statesman." The Savannah, Ga., *News* says: "Notwithstanding the enmity of the politicians and party leaders he has shown the country on occasions that he was easily the greatest man of his party."

The independent press in general attributes numerous elements of strength to Mr. Cleveland, but admits that he has shown himself somewhat of a blunderer. The Baltimore *Herald* says: "His integrity and patriotism can not be called in question, but his judgment in emergencies seems to have been clouded always by the fatuity of self-esteem and the notion that his impressions were better than those of other men." The Chicago *Record* notes that on two subjects of unusual importance, civil-service reform and arbitration, "his service to civilization can not be seriously and intelligently questioned in any quarter," and that his position on the two great questions of tariff and currency reform has been approved at the ballot-box by his countrymen. The Springfield *Republican* finds Mr. Cleveland's work characterized by certain of its most salient traits as a lawyer's work:

"His administrations have been, in their faults and in their virtues, the executive work of a conscientious and careful lawyer. Nothing else accounts for his Hawaiian policy; and that very peculiarity of his conscience has made his steps in civil service so strong."

This paper does not forget to mention the influence on Cleveland's life of his most fortunate marriage.

"She [Mrs. Cleveland] has proved one of the most remarkable women in American history. . . . She has made over Grover Cleveland, altho he may not know it, and she has the suffrages of all men and women, whatever their politics, for the title of the first lady in the land."

VETO OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

ONE of the last official acts of President Cleveland was his veto of the immigration bill. His message to Congress March 2 gave in detail the reasons for this action. He characterized the bill as a radical departure from our national policy, expressing the belief that it is not necessary, and that the educational test provided in it would not exclude the most undesirable elements. He said:

"The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our national peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder. I can not believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language twenty-five words of our Constitution. In my opinion it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, tho unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who can not only read and write but delights in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult."

"Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitator. The ability to read and write as required in this bill, in and of itself affords, in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper appreciation of the benefits of our institutions. If any particular element of our illiterate immigration is to be feared for other causes than illiteracy, these causes should be dealt with directly instead of making illiteracy the pretext for exclusion, to the detriment of other immigrants against whom the real cause of complaint can not be alleged. The provisions intended to rid that part of the proposed legislation already referred to from obvious hardships appear to me to be indefinite and inadequate."

Against that portion of the bill which prohibited a male alien from employment in the United States, unless he made a declaration of his purpose to become a citizen, the President said:

"The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any

public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it a crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense.

"When we consider these provisions of the bill in connection with our long Northern frontier and the boundaries of several of our States and Territories, often but an imaginary line separating them from the British dominions, and recall the friendly intercourse between the people who are neighbors on either side, the provisions of this bill affecting them must be regarded as illiberal, narrow, and un-American.

"The residents of these States and Territories have separate and especial interests, which in many cases make an interchange of labor between their people and their alien neighbors most important, frequently with the advantage largely in favor of our citizens. This suggests the inexpediency of Federal interference with these conditions when not necessary to the correction of a substantial evil affecting the general welfare. Such unfriendly legislation as is proposed could hardly fail to provoke retaliatory measures to the injury of many of our citizens who now find employment on adjoining foreign soil.

"The uncertainty of construction to which the language of these provisions is subject is a serious objection in a statute which describes a crime. An important element in the offense sought to be created by these sections is the coming 'regularly or habitually into the United States.' These words are impossible of definite and certain construction. The same may be said of the equally important words 'returning from time to time to a foreign country.'"

Against the general claim that the quality of recent immigration is undesirable, President Cleveland held that the same thing was said of immigrants who, with their descendants, are now numbered with our best citizens. He does not think that there is an increase of dangerous classes of immigrants in the cities sufficient to demand a reversion of the present policy, but that the prevailing conditions under which laborers are unemployed is the result of phenomenal business depression and stagnation: "With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental policies, and a consequent encouragement to the activity of capital, the misfortunes of unemployed labor should, to a great extent at least, be remedied," and, "if it continues, its natural consequences must be to check the further immigration to our cities of foreign laborers, and to deplete the ranks of those already there."

An Unfortunate Veto.—"Mr. Cleveland's veto of the immigration bill is unfortunate for the country. . . . We have had enough of the sort of immigration of which Europe is only too glad to get rid. The bill passed by Congress drew the line at illiterates. Nearly seventy thousand of this class, aliens who could neither read nor write, were dumped on our shores last year from three European countries alone. With this mass of ignorance, as the statistics showed, poverty came hand-in-hand. In our native-born population illiteracy is deemed a national evil. To prevent it nearly two hundred million dollars a year are spent on public schools. Why should the nation welcome or receive this evil from abroad? The United States has plenty of room for worthy, self-supporting, thrifty, law-abiding immigrants. It has no room for hordes of cheap, ignorant aliens. It does not want the dregs of Europe. It is high time to draw the line between desirable and worthless immigrants."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

Americans the Worst Enemies of American Institutions.—"Among immigrants the proportion of illiteracy is largest in those who come from Southern and particularly Southeastern Europe. These are a less desirable class than those who came from Northern Europe and used to, and still do, constitute the bulk of the immigrants. But in proportion to the total immigration their numbers are not very great, and in proportion to the total population of the country they are but few, and nearly all of them are quiet and hard-working people, even if they can not read twenty-five words of the United States Constitution. The last census decade affords no evidence that immigration is breaking down the standard of well-paid American labor, and the worst enemies of American institutions are in nearly all cases Americans and their descendants of Americans. The constant effort to overthrow the independence of the judiciary, the construction of political machines, the folly of thinking that wealth can be doubled by halving the unit of measurement, the efforts to embroil the country with foreign nations, all these things are almost exclusively American."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

Far from the Worst of Cleveland's Acts.—"There is one feature of the bill which the President does not bear down upon half hardly enough. This is the flout at Canada. Aliens from other countries can come here and work and go away and come again, provided they can read and write some language. But aliens from Canada under this bill could not come into the country temporarily without declaring and proving their intention to become citizens. Here is where the protective spirit embodied in the bill shows its teeth, and to no advantage to this country. Retaliation and neighborly ill-will would have been the outcome, and from Detroit, for example, come well-supported statements that retaliation by the Dominion would hurt the business of that city far more than the labor and trade of the adjoining province of Ontario. This veto is not the least among Mr. Cleveland's public acts and very far from being the worst by which he will be judged hereafter."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEPARTMENT STORES.

THE department store as an issue in politics is comparatively new. Measures directed to overcome alleged evils of these modern business institutions are pending in New York State, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The anti-department store campaign is, however, most prominent in Illinois, where the Republican organization has made hostility to department stores a plank of the party platform in the campaign for mayor of Chicago. Republicans of the legislature of the State have also decided to push legislation for the classification of various lines of merchandise so as to put the smaller stores in position to compete with the great stores which sell everything under the sun.

The campaign which centers in Chicago presents a number of interesting phenomena. Organizations of business men representing the smaller traders have voted to cooperate to resist the encroachments of the big stores upon their fields. The idea of securing a cumulative tax was embodied in a bill before the legislature about two years ago, and a modification of this principle appears to be the line upon which these organizations expect to fight the department-store competition. In perfecting the cooperation of the smaller traders, the assistance of the labor organizations was desired. These organizations were none too eager to take up the merchants' cause, for the alleged reason that many of these merchants had not employed union men. Hence it was resolved that the small traders extend to the labor unions their hearty sympathies, and do all in their power to further the sale of union-made goods.

In the legislature it developed that when the Republican caucus declared itself in favor of regulating, controlling, or abolishing department stores, or at least confining them to such lines of trade as will remedy existing evils of centralization and destruction of individual occupations, the agriculturists demanded, in view of the great depression now prevailing, that maximum freight rates should be established for their benefit.

Leading Chicago papers editorially treat this whole movement as a piece of machine politics. The plank adopted by the Republican city convention, which nominated Judge N. C. Sears for mayor, reads as follows:

"In our opinion, one of the crying evils of our city is the destruction of the profits of the small shopkeepers by the competition of the department stores, which, by the use of labor grossly underpaid, have succeeded in largely driving out of business the many smaller storekeepers throughout the city, and we hereby request such legislation from the State of Illinois and the city council as will prevent the combination of the many different kinds of storekeeping, otherwise unallied, in the great department stores. We believe that the theory of the Republican Party in favor of protection goes to the extent that the local business of every neighborhood, so far as possible, should be transacted in that neighborhood, and we favor as far as may be legally done the wiping out of the present system of big department stores."

Demagogy in the Platform.—"The public long ago learned to feel a good-humored contempt for municipal party platforms. They are of no particular importance. The man is the platform. . . . People who have read about the bull against the comet and the adventures of King Canute may not be surprised at the folly

of this resolution. But it seems strange that after centuries of human progress and the diffusion of a common-school education, a gathering of politicians, lawyers, clerks, bridge-tenders, and barkeepers should think it possible to decide one corner of an almost universal question. In the name of political economy, what have the mayor and common council of Chicago to do with control of the laws of trade? About as much, one might say, as they have to do with the direction of the solar system. We will look forward with curiosity to the final enforcement of their principles. Probably it will take the form of an ordinance prescribing a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 200 days for the offense of buying things downtown. Every man must 'trade in his own neighborhood.'

"The business men engaged in the agitation against department stores will destroy all hope of public support for their movement by inviting the assistance of gang politicians, who will use it until they make it ridiculous and then cast it aside. The department stores have nothing as cheap as the demagogism of this plank."—*The Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

Republican Logic.—"This is Republican logic carried to its ultimate. This is the end of the path taken readily and jauntily and pursued without question or remorse by the Republican Party for nearly forty years. Republican journals assuming to denounce interference with department stores forget the sophistry of their own school of economy. They assume, in the first instance, to declare it a proper function of national government to interfere with the natural law of trade to the end that consumers may be compelled to make their purchases from tariff-protected industries. This principle established, where is the end? The protection that one industry asks is demanded by another, and we see in the fourteen schedules of the tariff law how completely each industry has asserted its right to compel consumers in the United States to become, willy-nilly, its customer. The operation of that principle carried to its irresistible conclusion is stated in the position of the Republican city convention. There must be a denial of the right of the individual to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. Inclined to follow that natural law, he must be thwarted. National lines are first drawn. After forty years of practise in that direction we get down to the assertion that lines must be drawn by the ward or township or block."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Growing Dependence on the State.—"The fierceness of the competition between the agents who distribute the products of labor among the consumers of them is causing the adoption of every possible device for bringing producers and consumers closer together. The use of very large amounts of capital in the conduct of great department stores is one of these devices. It permits of economies in distribution not otherwise possible, and is, therefore, a perfectly legitimate outcome of our civilization and economic methods. An attempt to abolish this device will fail, but that it should be made is, as we have said, a striking illustration of the tendency of the times in politics. It is but one of a hundred efforts to induce legislatures or Congress to take care of the business of people unable or unwilling to take care of it for themselves. There seems to be a growing sense of helplessness, a growing dependence on the State."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Florida.

Difference between Trusts and Department Stores.—"The department stores follow a general law of business centralization that is one of the marked developments of our times. If the whole business of merchandizing should pass into their hands, and they have a monopoly of production, supply and sale, and then should combine to regulate prices, their case would be analogous with that of the industrial trusts. But this is not the case as to the department stores. Instead of combining there is vigorous competition all the time going on among them, and this competition is for the benefit of the purchaser. Buying in great quantities, with large stocks accumulated, they give a great freedom of choice and selection in normal conditions, and at the time of their periodical sales, to rid their shelves of accumulations, they afford the mass of poorer purchasers opportunities of cheap supply unknown before the advent of the department store. This is one of their great advantages, and the crowds that throng them attest the fact. It is probably correct that in many respects it would be better for the community were there a hundred stores doing the business of one of these great department stores, but

that is looking after the unattainable. . . . They are not monopolies in the sense that the great trusts are, for the law of their being, and it is a law that can not be changed, is the fiercest sort of competition, and this competition is the opportunity of close buyers."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Simply an Enlarged Country Store.—"As we see things, the department store of the city is simply the general store of the country towns on an enlarged scale. The general store has been the favorite of the people throughout the country since a time long and antedating the births of Senator Lundin and ex-Senator Salomon. The latter gentleman, however, seems to have been born in the city, and only knows city ways. In explaining the intent of the bill for the benefit of the readers of *The Inter Ocean* yesterday he said:

"The theory on which the above arrangement has been based is the natural division of business as it was, and still is, where undisturbed by the forced and unnatural conditions brought about by department stores. We believe that a bill classifying business as we have done, and having for its fundamental purpose the restoration of business to a normal or natural basis, will pass in the legislature, and be constitutional."

"If the ex-Senator will only take a trip of observation through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa he will find department stores everywhere. He will find dried apples and silks, boots and shoes, and nails, ready-made clothing, pocket-knives, all sorts of notions, groceries, and almost everything to supply family wants are sold under the same roof, and not infrequently in the same room. Let us have a more explicit explanation from Senator Lundin."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The tendency of the age is toward economy in time, labor, and expense, and there is little probability that any effectual means will be found for arresting it. Competition is becoming so fierce and relentless that it seems inevitable that it must ultimately destroy not only itself but that upon which it feeds."—*The State Capital*, Topeka, Kans.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRETTY soon it will be the "Unspeakable Powers."—*The Press*, New York.

BEN HARRISON, once President, is now a floorwalker.—*The Times*, Kansas City.

ALL eyes are fixed on President McKinley, especially the Buckeyes.—*The Transcript*, Boston.

EVEN Colonel Waring would make a failure of cleaning the streets of Washington—of office-seekers.—*Twinkles*, New York.

WHERE'S the woman with the scales? Mr. Rhodes takes all the blame for the Jameson raid, so why don't they send him to jail as they did Dr. Jim?—*The Republican*, Springfield.

MR. Bryan says he recently declined a position as editorial writer on an Eastern daily which would have paid him \$25,000 a year. He should have accepted; the pay offered him was fully up to the average for such work.—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

THIS is the difference according to the *Boston Transcript* (Ind.): "Lobbying in Tennessee has been made a felony punishable by from two to five years' imprisonment. In New York the offender is sentenced to three years in one of the best offices of the State."

COLONEL WATTERSON wants "Democracy to stand by its guns." That is, we suppose, the Colonel desires Democracy to get out of the bad habit of getting in front of its guns, and thus avoid "the slaughter-house and the open grave." It is level-headed advice. The Colonel would have done well to have further advised that, when a Democratic gun is to be fired, it will be just as well to get behind the nearest tree, as the old thing has got into the bad habit of bursting.—*The Inter Ocean*, Chicago.

GAGE ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

"I AM an uncompromising adherent to the principles of civil-service reform, and during my incumbency in the Treasury Department I shall support the civil-service law to the very best of my ability. The major number of the applications for office which have been presented to me are for positions covered by the civil-service law—which makes me devoutly thankful. It really seems extraordinary to me that men throughout the United States, whose ability is such that they consider themselves fitted for the holding of responsible government positions, seem to be entirely unaware that the operations of the civil-service law, as recently broadened, make it absolutely impossible for them to be given the positions to which they aspire. I don't know of any American governmental doctrine that is less understood in general throughout the entire country than the civil-service law—but I fancy there may be a general awakening on the subject during the next four years. In so far as the department which I am to assume is concerned, there certainly will be."—*Interview with Lyman J. Gage, McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury*, in *The Star*, Washington, March 1.

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY CONDITION OF CONTEMPORARY ITALY.

FERTILE in literary production as the last ten years have been for Italy, the question whether there has been real progress is not easily answered. New tendencies have arisen, and movements of other countries have been reflected in the literature of Italy, but have the new talents revealed originality and inventiveness? An interesting account of Italian literature of to-day is contributed to *Cosmopolis* by two writers, an American living in Italy, Helen Zimmern, and an Italian critic, Alberto Manzi. According to these writers, among the new writers who aspire to enduring fame the poets take a foremost place, altho the greater ones have been silent. We quote:

"The marked poetic revival which distinguished Italy since its unification seems exhausted, or at least is dormant. Carducci, by head and shoulders the foremost as poet and thinker of these bards, has been practically silent for a decade, for the mannered, stilted *vers d'occasion*, overcharged with recondite classical and mythological allusions, which he has put forth in pamphlet form from time to time in order to adulate the House of Savoy, of which he, the once ardent republican, has become an equally ardent adherent, won over by the smiles of Queen Margherita, can not be classed as poetry, and are in manner and method quite unworthy of the author of the 'Hymn to Satan' and the 'Odi Barbare.' D'Annunzio, the next greatest, as a purely lyric poet even greater, has abandoned the muse for some time past and devoted himself to prose instead. Notwithstanding the plagiarisms from English, and above all from French writers, of which he has this year been convicted—a discovery which roused a perfect hornets' nest of acrimonious controversy in both the French and Italian press—he has nevertheless written things that must last as long as the Italian tongue. Never surely was any one more distinctly divine poet born, however he may of late years have dissipated his gifts. His songs can be ranked with those of Goethe, Shakespeare, and Burns for their perfect spontaneity, and it is worth mentioning that his finest poetry is not his love poetry, tho that is fine, but that which deals with nature, with manly emotions.

"Rapisardi, too, the rather long-winded epic poet, the author of 'Lucifero' and of 'Job,' in which all humanity is personified, has also long been silent, absorbed in his professional duties at Catania. The same applies to Enrico Panzacchi, the elegant singer not unjustly compared to François Coppée, as also to Marradi, who won his poetical spurs under the pseudonym of Labronio. Pascoli, too, the exquisite, the man of one book, 'Myricæ,' the singer who loves to realize in verse the impressions of a moment, and who tells us that these poems are merely wind-falls, that he has yet to gather the fruit from his tree, has contented himself with republishing this volume, which was long out of print, in an elegant illustrated edition."

It is therefore to the new talents that Italy must look, and fortunately these are springing up daily. Ida Negri, who lately caused a stir in the world of letters, stands at the head of the new school of poetry and voices the aspirations and sentiments of the poor and oppressed.

The novel-writers are divided into three schools or sections, and each derives its leading principles from foreign sources. The writers say:

"The literature of fiction has been more active and more fortunate, notwithstanding the fact that the great Sicilian, Giovanni Verga, the high priest, so to speak, of the most notable tendency, of the actual novel literature in Italy, has unfortunately also been silent for a couple of years, if we except a gruesome play which for its repulsive character finds little favor on the boards, 'La Lupa,' founded on one of his own early stories, contemporary with the lucky 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Verga has been visibly inspired by Zolaism; admiration for the French author was at one time carried to the point of fetishism in Italy, while now by some the French writer is as extravagantly depreciated as before he was extravagantly lauded.

"The second school, which also takes its origin from France, headed by Gabriele D'Annunzio, includes all those who, to an overrated cultus of form, have lately united a cultus for the theories of Frederick Nietzsche, theories of aristocracy and egoism as explained by them, whose principles and fundamentals they did not fully understand, the originals being mostly a closed book to them, as no Italian translations exist. The third section are followers of Antonio Fogazzaro, himself a lineal descendant in Apollo of the great Alessandro Manzoni, writers who are by no means neglectful of form, as the second section would have us believe, but who seem desirous to oppose the high aspirations of the soul, a pleasant serenity of heart and mind, a gentle sentimentalism which is rather German than Italian in its nature, to the bizarre contortions of the prose of the second class of writers, which, professing to be simple, is larded with archaic and difficult words.

"For this matter, however, this turning to the past in scorn of the present is a phenomenon not new in Italian literature, nor in that of other lands either. The well-merited novelistic triumph of the past year belongs to Antonio Fogazzaro with his 'Piccolo Mondo Antico,' a book that treats of the struggles, the pettiness, the nobility of the little world centered in Val Solda, an offshoot of Lake Lugano, during that mighty year in Italy's modern history, 1859, and the years immediately preceding it, years of hope, of preparation for the future unity of the land."

In the dramatic world little has been accomplished. The theater has rather been a topic for historians and essayists than a field for playwrights, and hence modern Italy has no adequate representation on the modern stage.

MEMORIES OF PAUL VERLAINE.

ONE who knew" the brilliant but unfortunate French poet, whose career reminds us in many ways of Poe, tells of a visit to him in his rooms in the narrow, squalid street (St. Victor) in which he lived in Paris. Verlaine at the time was laid up with



PAUL VERLAINE.

the gout. The writer proceeds with his narrative (in *The Academy*) as follows:

"At the doorway of the house in which Verlaine lived was a group of gossiping women with disheveled hair, and uncared-for children were scrambling in the gutter or playing hide-and-seek behind the petticoats of their elders, as in the slums of London.

'M. Verlaine,' said one of the women with a marked tone of reverence as she repeated the poet's name in answer to my inquiry for his flat, 'Au quatrième, la porte à gauche.' And so I made my way up the narrow, creaking stairs to the two small rooms which Verlaine and his housekeeper occupied at this time.

"He was sitting in an armchair near the open window; his right leg, swathed in bandages, resting on a stool. On a table before him were the materials for writing which he always kept within reach so as to be able at a moment's notice to record his thoughts. He gave one the impression of a person who was suffering much pain, but who was too proud to show it. His manner during the first two hours of our conversation was reserved and dignified. Later, his temper broke down under the pain he was suffering, and he freely denounced his enemies.

"I remember during the course of our conversation expressing admiration for one of his poems, 'À Eugénie,' which had been published a short time before in *The New Review*—a charming piece of work in which the author dwelt lovingly on the virtues and beauty apparently of some young girl very dear to him. Out shot Verlaine's hand toward his pen to make a note of the date of the magazine on the edge of a newspaper, for he did not appear to have heard of its publication, and checks were things which rarely came in his direction. 'Not that I myself care for money,' he said apologetically, 'but these good people must be paid,' and he made a motion with his hand to indicate the proprietors of the house. Hardly had he spoken the words than a kindly looking buxom woman of forty entered the room, and was about hurriedly to withdraw upon seeing a visitor, when Verlaine begged her to remain. Then, with a wave of his hand and a kindly smile, he said, 'Voilà Eugénie!' the Eugénie of the poem of which we had been speaking, the poet's countrywoman, the Alsatian who to the end of his days remained his stanch friend when others deserted him, and who was the embodiment to him of all that was most beautiful.

"It was a pleasing incident to preface our friendship. Then a few minutes later the baby girl of a neighbor toddled into the room to say the only words she had yet learnt: 'Bonjour, Monsieur Verlaine,' and the delight which he showed in taking her on his knee was equally pleasing. But after this period of calm there was to come the storm, a wild outburst of wrath caused by the attack which Herr Max Nordau made upon him in 'Degeneration.' The book had just been published in a French edition, and Verlaine was glad to have the opportunity of reading the copy which I had brought with me. Line by line we read through the chapter on the symbolists, Verlaine growing more and more indignant with every page until the climax was reached upon reading the passage referring to his personal appearance:

"'On remarque au premier coup d'œil la forte asymétrie du crâne que Lombroso a signalée chez les dégénérés, et la physionomie mongoloïde caractérisée par les pommettes saillantes, les yeux bridés et la barbe rare, que le même savant regarde comme un stigmate de dégénérescence.'"

"Verlaine no longer restrained himself; down came his fist upon the table, and out poured a torrent of abuse at the German criminologist who had had the audacity to turn literary critic. Passing his hand over his bald head, he appealed to me to say whether the description was accurate; but, before I had time to answer him, he half rose from his chair, and burst into another

fit of anger. But he soon quieted down, and began to deliver a speech in his defense, as tho he had been on trial for his life. His contention was that Nordau, who probably had never seen him, relied too much upon newspaper descriptions of his physiognomy and certain portraits which exaggerated the irregular form of his skull; finally, that he allowed his theory to run away with him. 'Nordau will be trying to make out next,' he said, 'that Saint Vincent de Paul, whose skull was of extraordinary formation, was a criminal.' 'Mon-go-lo-ide . . . Mon-go-lo-ide,' he repeated scornfully as he glanced over other sections of the volume before him, and with these words the subject dropped."

According to the writer, Verlaine had a marked admiration for England and never tired of singing the praises of English literature. The following statement is made concerning his poetical aims:

"So much that is erroneous has been written in regard to his poetical aims, that it may be as well to state that he gave me to understand his object was to make his verse 'calme, simple, et grande.' In his opinion, poetry must return to its starting-point, and his tendency was to write simple verse, almost classic in form. The Parnassian movement, to which he gave his support, resulted, as will be remembered, from a meeting of Mallarmé, Mendès, Dierx, Heredia, Xavier de Ricard, Leconte de Lisle, Théodore de Banville—with the last two as leaders. 'We sought after perfect rhythm, rich and pure rime,' said Verlaine upon one occasion, 'in opposition to the imitators of Alfred de Musset and Lamartine.'"

A MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

IF the conclusions announced by E. Davidson Palmer, an English vocalist, after five or six years of experimenting with the so-called falsetto voice, are confirmed, there is a revolution near at hand in the development of the male voice. These conclusions are, he says, of so startling a nature and so utterly at variance with all that is taught on the subject, that, tho he reached them by reason of his own personal experience long before his experiments upon others began, yet he felt the hopelessness of announcing them until he had fully fortified himself with confirmatory evidence. This evidence he thinks he now has, and he gives it to the public in *The Nineteenth Century* (February). These conclusions are stated by him at the outset as follows:

"The result of these experiments was such as to fully confirm me in the views which I had long entertained, by the establishment of the remarkable fact that by bringing down the so-called falsetto to within a few notes of the bottom of the vocal compass, and by exercising it frequently and persistently, it is possible at this low pitch to gradually strengthen and develop it until it acquires all the robustness of the ordinary 'chest voice.' When this process of development is completed, the voice may be said to be entirely transformed. The old 'chest voice' is discarded, and in place of the two registers of which the voice formerly consisted there is now only one register, which extends from one extremity of the voice to the other. This new voice, while as regards strength and volume of tone it bears a great resemblance to the discarded 'chest voice,' for which it may easily be mistaken, differs from it in three important particulars: firstly in the peculiar beauty and sweetness of its quality, secondly in its exceptionally extended compass, and thirdly in the perfect ease with which it can be carried to its upper limit."

Mr. Davidson then proceeds to describe his experiments. Here is one of them:

"One of the voices with which I was most successful was that of a young man of about six-and-twenty years of age, who when he came to me had already had some little training. His voice, which was tenor, consisted of the two registers commonly known as 'chest voice' and falsetto. The 'break' between these two registers was quite conspicuous, and the difficulty in producing the upper notes of the 'chest' register was unmistakable. He had been taught to exercise the 'chest voice' and let the so-called falsetto alone. I advised him to do exactly the reverse. On getting him to bring the upper register down as far as G in the fourth space of the bass stave, nearly an octave lower than it is supposed

* The entire passage in Nordau's book, and of which this is a part of the concluding sentence, runs as follows:

"The great poet of the symbolists, their most admired model, from whom, according to their unanimous testimony, they have received the strongest inspiration, is Paul Verlaine. In this man we find, in astonishing completeness, all the physical and mental marks of degeneration, and no author known to me answers so exactly, trait for trait, to the description of the degenerate given by the clinicists—his personal appearance, the history of his life, his intellect, his void of ideas and modes of expression. M. Jules Huret gives the following account of Verlaine's physical appearance: 'His face, like that of a wicked angel grown old, with a thin, untrimmed head, and abrupt (?) nose: his bushy, bristling eyebrows, resembling bearded wheat, hiding deepset green eyes; his wholly bald and huge long skull, misshapen by enigmatic bumps—all these give to his physiognomy a contradictory appearance of a stubborn asceticism and cyclopean appetites.' As appears in these ludicrously labored and, in part, entirely senseless expressions, even the most scientific observer has been struck with what Huret calls his 'enigmatic bumps.' If we look at the portrait of the poet, by Eugene Carrière, of which a photograph serves as frontispiece in the 'Select Poems' of Verlaine, and still more at that by M. Aman-Jean, exhibited in the Champs de Mars Salon in 1892, we instantly remark the great asymmetry of the head, which Lombroso has pointed out among degenerates, and the Mongolian physiognomy indicated by the projecting cheek-bones, obliquely placed eyes, and thin beard, which the same investigator looks upon as signs of degeneration."—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

to be of any practical use, I found it, as was to be expected, exceedingly weak and 'breathy.' Below that point it was little better than a whisper. On this weak and 'breathy' voice he now began to work under my directions, by means principally of octave and arpeggio exercises. After about three months of regular and diligent practise, a very remarkable increase of strength was observable in all the notes as far down as the G just mentioned. These notes had lost their falsetto character, and had begun to sound like 'chest' notes. In a few more months the improvement had extended itself to the lower notes as far as the low D. Thus the development process went on until, in less than a year, the transformation was complete. The old 'chest voice' had been entirely discarded and superseded, and in its place was what may be described as a new kind of 'chest voice,' with an available compass of two octaves and a fourth, extending from the low A flat to the high D flat, every note strong and of good quality, *and every note produced in exactly the same way as the so-called falsetto.*"

Other cases in which similar results were achieved are mentioned, but admission is made that a number of failures and partial successes have been interspersed among the complete successes, some of the failures being due to lack of practise because of business pursuits, but most to the lack of necessary patience and perseverance. "Several of the partial successes were men over forty years of age." Another discovery was made, namely, "that the so-called falsetto not only strengthens that voice itself, but is beneficial to the 'chest voice' also." Says Mr. Davidson:

"It is generally supposed that its exercise to any great extent is productive of serious injury to the 'chest voice,' and the assertion has been made, and is indorsed by high authority, that, if it be exercised exclusively, the 'chest voice' will be entirely destroyed. There is not a vestige of truth in this assertion. The many careful and prolonged experiments which I have made disprove it completely; and not only do they do this, but they also show that, while the so-called falsetto is improved by being exercised, the 'chest voice' is improved by being let alone."

Another important point is brought out by the writer. He has occasionally met with adult males who possessed untrained voices which, contrary to the common teaching, had but one register, not two, nature having made them in her own way in defiance of all the great musical authorities. Even when examined with the laryngoscope no break in the voice could be discerned to indicate two registers. Voices so produced are exceptionally fine voices, and in adult males have the peculiarity of seeming to be all "chest voice," but can be carried to the highest limit of the voice with perfect ease. The means by which such voices are produced he has discovered to be simply and solely that which is employed in the production of the so-called falsetto. He continues:

"If this conclusion be true, and I fail to see how it can be successfully disputed, then the question, What is falsetto? which has always been a puzzle to the physiologist, may be satisfactorily answered. Falsetto is the remains of a voice a portion of which has been wrongly produced, and the wrongly produced portion is not the falsetto itself, as is commonly supposed, but that portion which is known by the name of 'chest voice.' Signor Garcia, in his 'Hints on Singing,' says that falsetto is a remnant of the boy's voice. This is perfectly true, altho the majority of professional singers and many teachers of singing are quite unaware of it. But it is not the whole truth. Falsetto is not only a remnant of the boy's voice, but it is a remnant of the rightly produced voice. Moreover, in every case where it exists as a separate register it is the only rightly produced voice."

"That the theory of voice production which this view involves is a strange and startling theory to propound is not to be denied. But I have brought forward some strange and startling facts, and these facts can not, I believe, be accounted for by any other theory. Nor is this all. Strong and conclusive as these facts appear to me, they are not the only facts by which the theory may be supported. Others may be noted which point plainly in the same direction. There are many musical men who had good voices when they were boys, but have anything but good voices now. These men have a distinct recollection of the kind of

voice which they formerly used when they sang soprano as children, and are well aware that, whatever were the mechanical means by which it was produced, the mode of production was exactly the same as that which they would now employ if they wish to produce the voice which is called falsetto. In other words, they are fully conscious of the fact, already referred to, that the falsetto of the present voice is the remains of their former soprano voice, while the voice which they now use both in speaking and in singing is obtained by a mode of production which was not natural to them as children, but was acquired at or about the period of change from boyhood to manhood."

This being the case, Mr. Davidson contends that there is nothing in the mechanism of the larynx to justify a change in the mode of voice-production when the boy-singer becomes a man. He insists, also, that the men singers who possess the best voices did develop them in this way. He anticipates that any amount of ridicule and opposition will be awakened by his statements, but appeals to the facts in confidence that they will support his conclusions.

SCHUBERT'S WEAKNESS AS A MAN AND AS A COMPOSER.

ECHOES from the Schubert centenary (January 31) are reaching us from abroad. The London *Saturday Review* finds in the great song-writer's life as in his music the indications of pathetic weakness and melancholy. We quote from an article in its columns (February 6):

"The music is like the man: the oddest combination of greatness and smallness that the world has seen. Like Wagner and Beethoven, Schubert was strong enough to refuse to earn an honest living; yet he yielded miserably to publishers when discussing the number of halfpence he should receive for a dozen songs. He had energy enough to go on writing operas, but not to see that his librettos were worth setting, or to insure that anything should come of them when they were set. He thought, rightly or wrongly, that he needed more counterpoint, yet continued to compose symphonies and masses without it, vaguely intending to the very end to take lessons from a sound teacher. He had spirit enough to fall in love (so far as stories may be relied on), but not to make the lady promise to marry him, nor yet resolutely to cure himself of his affliction. He had courage to face the truth, as he saw it, and he found life bitter, and not worth enduring; yet he could not renounce it, like Beethoven, nor end it as others have done. And as in actual life, so in his music, having once started anything, he seemed quite unable to make up his mind to fetch it to a conclusion. He was like a man who lets himself roll down a hill because it is easier to keep on rolling than to stop. He repeats his melodies interminably, and then draws a double bar and sets down the two fatal dots which meant that it has all to be played again. If the repeat had not been a favorite resort of lazy composers before his time he would have invented it, not because he was lazy, but because he wanted to go on and could not afford infinite music-paper. Hence his music at its worst is the merest drivel ever set down by a great composer; hence at anything but its best it lacks concentrated passion and dramatic intensity; more than any other composer's it has one prevailing note, a note of deepest melancholy; and therefore when a few pieces are known most of the rest seem barren of what is wanted by those who seek chiefly the human element in music."

"Of his lengthiness, his discursiveness, Schubert might possibly have been cured, but not of his melancholy; it is the very essence of his music, as it was of his being. 'The Wanderer' is his typical song; he was himself the wanderer, straying disconsolately, helplessly, hopelessly through a strange chilly unreal world, singing the saddest and sometimes the sweetest songs that ever entered the ears of men. That his home and his happiness lay close at hand counts for nothing; for he did not and could not know that he was the voice of the eighteenth century, worn out and keenly sensible of the futility of the purely intellectual life. . . .

"His career, if career it can be called, is infinitely touching. His helplessness moves one to pity, odd tho it seems that one in

some ways so strong should also in so many ways be so weak; and his death was as touching as his life. Of all the composers he met death with least heroism. Mozart, it is true, shrieked hysterically; but death to his diseased mind was merely an indescribable horror; and the fact of his hysteria proves his revolt against fate. Beethoven, during a surgical operation shortly before the end, saw the stream of water and blood flowing from him, and found courage to say 'better from the belly than the pen'; and as he lay dying and a thunderstorm broke above the house he threatened it with his clenched fist. Schubert learnt that he was to die, and turned his face to the wall and did not speak again. It is hard to say whether his music was sadder when he sang of death than when he sang of life. Even in his rare moments of good spirits one catches stray echoes of his prevailing note and realizes how completely his despair dominated him."

Despite this plaintive accent, the writer adds, Schubert's music is saved by its endless flow of melody, and his miraculous facility in extemporizing frequent passages of extraordinary power. While half of his songs are poor, one half of the remainder are "nearly equal to any songs in the world for sweetness, strength, and accurate expressiveness."

THE POET-LAUREATE'S LATEST.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN has published within the last few weeks "The Conversion of Winckelmann, and Other Poems." As yet the book has received but scant attention from the critics, and those who have reviewed it have not done so in a very flattering way. The London *Spectator* avoids any disrespectful gibes or sneers, and is not without words of praise for his poems of Nature, remarking that he is "always at his best with nature, seldom with man." Of the poem which gives title to the book, which is described as "a study in the school of Browning," *The Spectator* speaks as follows:

"In style it is something between 'Bishop Blougram's Apology' and 'The Bishop Orders his Tomb in St. Praxed's Church.' It has a good deal of the casuistry and apologetic treatment of professional insincerity which we find in the one, and also a good deal of the blatant paganism and voluptuous delight in a pagan form of artistic workmanship which is embodied in the other. It is a clever piece of Browningsque execution, but not a poem in which it is possible to take great pleasure. Winckelmann carries on the living lie of his life to his very last breath, and dies in the odor of sanctity from a wound received from a rival connoisseur to whom he had refused one of his great 'finds' in classical art. We doubt whether it would ever have been written had not Browning set the example of those long versified monologs in which men are supposed to delineate and betray themselves, and had not shown how to make such monologs effective. Still, it is a clever *tour de force*, tho it has but a little of the special flavor of Mr. Browning's curt and very rough-shod genius."

The following *The Spectator* thinks is the "most taking" poem in the volume and exhibits Mr. Austin at his best:

THE SILENT MUSE.

When slowly through the noonday sleep
A phantom something seems to stir,
Like waves of dewy light that creep
Along gray chords of gossamer.
At first it is nor sight nor sound,
But feeling only, inward sense
Of motion slowly rising round.
You know not where, you know not whence.
Then, noiseless still, but plain to see,
The languid waters wake and wind;
The wave before now fears to be
O'ertaken by the wave behind.
The race, long pent, from out the mill
Comes rushing, rippling, gleam on gleam;
The runnels rise, the shallows fill,
And deep and happy flows the stream.
And so, if I be shaped to sing
What kindly hearts are pleased to hear,
And blissful were, did Nature bring
A rush of music all the year;

Seasons there are it doth not flow,
When Fancy's freshets will not come,
The springs of song seem shrunk and low,
And all my being dry and dumb.

When suddenly from far-off source,
Unseen, unsounding, deep, immense,
Something, with swift resistless force,
Flushes the heart and floods the sense;

And as tho Heaven and earth did drain
Into that deep mysterious spring,
Brims all the windings of the brain;
Then like replenished stream I sing.

The London *Sketch* is disposed to be satirical. Here is what its "Literary Lounger" has to say of the book:

"The laureate is facing the fact that he is the servant of the nation, and that the nation has little unity in its poetical taste. He may share his personal esthetic pleasures with a select few, but he knows that the great heart of the public does not care a jot for the conscience-struggles of a Winckelmann, tempted by such remote and chilly things as marbles, intaglios, and gems. He is resolved to be the mouthpiece of the many, the echo of their heart. And so we have this simple appeal to the primitive instinct of love of country, in 'Praise of England'—

If you would put it to the proof,
Then round the zodiac roam;
But never will you find the roof
To match an English home.
You hear the sound of children's feet
Still pattering on the stair;
'Tis made by loving labor sweet,
And sanctified by prayer.

"Will the British workman accept this as a hymn for his fire-side, or has his home circle been spoilt by literary education at the board school, grown a little too fastidious, and learnt to distinguish the maudlin from the pathetic? It is an amiable mistake on the part of the laureate to wish to include what will appeal to the meanest intelligence, but it causes misapprehension, and in future the patriotic and domestic songs in this strain should be printed separately. Some of the societies for the promotion of perfectly harmless literature might give him a hint as to the popular styles of binding, etc., and might even find out for him where such things circulate and are blessed."

The Sketch ridicules also the poem "How Florence Rings her Bells," which is described as "a perfectly unique specimen of a courtier and a poet at bay, but still courageous."

The Evening Post (New York) sums up the book as follows: "All that is not poet-laureate in it is excellent. All that is, is the poorest of Mr. Austin's total output of verse." It proceeds to comment on his position and to give him advice as follows:

"It would be a blessing if his Pegasus kicked off its harness, tho its rider got a fall in the process. He would rise a freer man and a better poet. He shows a disposition to throw some of the blame of his recent misfortunes on the public or on secret enemies. The lines which bring the volume to a close form quite a curiosity of self-deception of this kind. They amount to this, that when he is betrayed by the crowd he finds consolation in thinking on the woes of his sovereign:

When friends grow faithless, or the fickle throng,
Withdrawing from my life the love they lent,
Breed in my heart disdainful discontent,
And sadden sunshine with a sense of wrong,
Then I, forgetting to be wise and strong,
And on my own endearment too intent,
Unto myself make musical lament,
And lullaby my pain with plaintive song.
But, when I gaze upon this face august,
Her gift, who, seated on earth's loftiest throne,
For others' weal holds half the world in trust,
Pondering on cares of empire all alone,
I, then rebuked, remember to be just,
Think of her griefs, and quite forget my own.

It is what the Americans would call a pretty tall order in comparisons."

OLIVE SCHREINER, the author of "The Story of an African Farm," is about to publish a new book, not a novel, but apparently a book descriptive of South African life on the line pursued in her recent magazine articles.

SCIENCE.

A VOLCANO AS A WEATHER-PROPHET.

UNDER the heading "Stromboli as a Weather-Prophet," *Gaea* (Leipsic, September) publishes an interesting notice from which we learn that this volcano has been used from the earliest times, both by mariners and by those who live in its vicinity, as a means of predicting the weather. A recent exhaustive study of the subject, while it does not confirm quite all that has been claimed for the volcano in this line, amply justifies the confidence that has been placed in it. Probably other volcanoes of the same class would give equally trustworthy indications, and it may be that nature has thus been furnishing us with a means of local weather-prediction that has been somewhat neglected. We translate below the article referred to:

"Among the Lipari Islands, between Sicily and Calabria, Stromboli is the best known on account of its active volcano, 921 meters [3,000 feet] high. Even in ancient times this served the sailors of the Tyrrhenian Sea as a weather-sign. Pliny relates that the inhabitants of the island could tell from the smoke of the volcano what the direction of the wind would be, and Martianus Capella says that the king of the island was Æolus, who knew the changes of the wind from its flame and vapor. These tales are true in so far as the smoke-column of the volcano, ascending, as it does, far into the upper air, can give indication of the air currents that prevail there, before these have made themselves felt on the ground. Later on, Stromboli became still better known as a weather-prophet, and Dolomieu, who in 1781 visited the Lipari Islands, tells us that in general this volcano is noticeably more active in winter than in summer, and also more active on the approach of stormy weather than in a calm. Spallanzani, who visited Stromboli in 1788, investigated the weather indications that the inhabitants had derived from the volume of smoke and the brightness of the flame of the volcano, and found by actual observation in seven cases that these rules for the most part were not trustworthy. The well-known expert in vulcanology, Poulett Scrope, was led to believe in a connection between the activity of Stromboli and the atmospheric pressure, because an alteration of this pressure must alter the balance of the expansive forces in and under the crater. Judd also regards it as beyond doubt that in stormy weather, and especially in winter, the eruption of Stromboli is most violent, and he cites the testimony of the islanders in favor of this. The same opinion is held by Mercalli, who ascribes to meteorological conditions a preponderant influence on the activity of the volcano. Quite recently Alfred Berget of Munich has taken up the question anew, and in 1894 he made a long geological study of the Æolian Islands. In a paper in the Proceedings of the German Geological Society, he describes his own observations on the alleged connection between the changes of atmospheric pressure and the activity of Stromboli, from which it appears that such a relationship is unrecognizable. Moreover, he has compared all the eruptions of Stromboli since 1881 with the condition of the atmospheric pressure, and has found that there is no evidence for the hypothesis that the energy of the volcano increases with diminution of the pressure, nor can any lowering of activity be shown to follow upon a rise of the barometer. Finally, he also found that the list of eruptions given by Mercalli can not safely be depended upon. He also carried out a theoretical investigation of the subject, that led him to the conclusion that no noteworthy influence on the activity of the crater can be ascribed to the pressure of the atmosphere, altho it has been regarded by some as a natural barometer. But how about the popular belief, which regards Stromboli as a weather-prophet? Dr. Bergert answers this question as follows. He notes that this belief has to do only with the smoke that issues from the volcano. It is, he says, water vapor, which seems to envelop the summit of the volcano as a cloud. If moist masses of air blow over Stromboli, the vapor that rises from the volcano will become more clearly visible than when dry winds are blowing in the upper regions of the air. In this way the volcano acts as a very sensitive hygroscope and at the same time as a weather-vane also, and by the combination of its indications . . . skilful mariners have for a long time been able to derive trustworthy

prognostications of the weather. 'When the air is moist,' says Dr. Bergert, 'if the cloud of vapor over the volcano's summit is thicker, the reflection from the light that shines upward through the crater will also be more evident, which was probably what gave rise to the idea that the volcano is more active in stormy than in clear weather.' The question by what conditions the eruption of the volcano is influenced is at present not to be answered with certainty. Bergert believes that Mercalli was right when he regarded the varying activity of such a volcano as Stromboli to depend chiefly on the stoppage of the lava-channel and the subsequent clearing out of it. Bergert expresses the hope that an observatory may be established on the isle of Æolus for the special observation of its volcano, so that the action of meteorological causes may be clearly separated from other influences on the varying activity of the volcano."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE COCAIN HABIT.

ACCORDING to *The British Medical Journal*, the cocaine habit is on the increase, and is fostered by well-meaning persons who do not understand the nature of preparations of coca. It says:

"There can be no doubt that in many parts of the world cocaine inebriety is largely on the increase. Many writers speak of it as the third scourge of humanity, alcohol and morphin being the first and second. The greatest number of victims is to be found among society women and among women who have adopted literature as a profession; and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of chronic cocaineists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. Others have acquired that habit quite innocently from taking coca wines fortified with salts of the alkaloid in solution. . . . The symptoms experienced by the victims of the cocaine habit are illusions of sight and hearing, neuromuscular irritability, and localized anesthesia. After a time insomnia supervenes, and the patient displays a curious hesitancy and an inability to arrive at a decision on even the most trivial matter. In Paris the use of the hypodermic syringe for the administration of both cocaine and morphin is extremely common, and there are establishments to which ladies of fashion resort periodically in order to have the accustomed stimulant administered. One drug habit rapidly engenders another, and the victim of chronic cocaineism is usually addicted to overindulgence in alcohol, besides being a confirmed cigarette-smoker. . . . Stringent measures should be taken to stamp out an evil which, if once established, is difficult to eradicate. Coca wines made from cocaine, and cocaine lozenges and tablets, should be supplied with the utmost caution, and there should be a distinct understanding that prescriptions containing cocaine should not be dispensed a second time without being re-initialed by the prescriber."

In a subsequent issue the same paper resumes the subject, touching especially on the innocent and well-intentioned administration of coca, as follows:

"We find that coca wine and other medicated wines are largely sold to people who are considered, and consider themselves, to be total-abstainers. It is not uncommon to hear the mother of a family say, 'I never allow my girls to touch stimulants of any kind, but I give them each a glass of coca wine at eleven in the morning, and again at bedtime.' Originally coca wine was made from coca leaves, but it is now commonly a solution of the alkaloid in a sweet and usually strongly alcoholic wine. . . . Not long ago a physician reported that he had experienced considerable inconvenience from taking a glass of standardized coca wine which he had mistaken for an innocuous beverage. Still more recently we have been furnished with details of the case of a man who, thinking to abjure the use of alcoholic stimulants, drank coca wine so freely that he died of delirium tremens. School-mistresses as a rule have a deep-rooted belief in the efficacy of the popular drug, and give it to their pupils on the slightest provocation, in complete ignorance of the fact that they are establishing a liking not only for alcohol but for the far more insidious and pernicious poison cocaine. The child who is the innocent victim of cocaineism is wayward in disposition, is restless and disturbed at night, and is incapable of prolonged application. The mania

for taking narcotic stimulants is widespread, and is a distinct source of danger to the national health. It is difficult to say at present what steps should be taken, but it is obvious that at no distant date some restriction will have to be placed on the sale of coca wine and its congeners."

SOME UNFAMILIAR TEXTILE FIBERS.

THE majority of people have the idea that practically the only animal or vegetable fibers used to make textile fabrics are those with which we are familiar in this country, namely, wool, flax, cotton, and silk, with perhaps one or two others, such as jute. The fact is that the number of fibers so used runs up into the thousands. We are told something about a few of the most important by W. S. Gavey (*The Textile World*, February). Says Mr. Gavey:

"When it is taken into consideration that there are over a thousand different species of palm, each of which furnishes fiber in some particular part of the world, the immense number of fibers is accounted for in a measure. Of course some of these fibers are



THE CHUSAN-PALM.

used more extensively than others, and among those which are used largely is that obtained from the screw-pine.

"This plant is a member of the *Pandanus* family, and is found in different types in various parts of the world, but is extremely abundant on the coral islands of the Pacific and in Bengal.

"The species shown in the illustration is a plant of the *Pandanus* *adoratissimus*; it is found principally in Bourbon and Mauritius, the southern parts of India, and the Straits Settlements. It is chiefly remarkable for its gigantic leaves, which while being extremely long are comparatively narrow in width. The leaves follow the main stalk of the tree around, in the shape of a spiral staircase, hence the name 'screw-pine.'

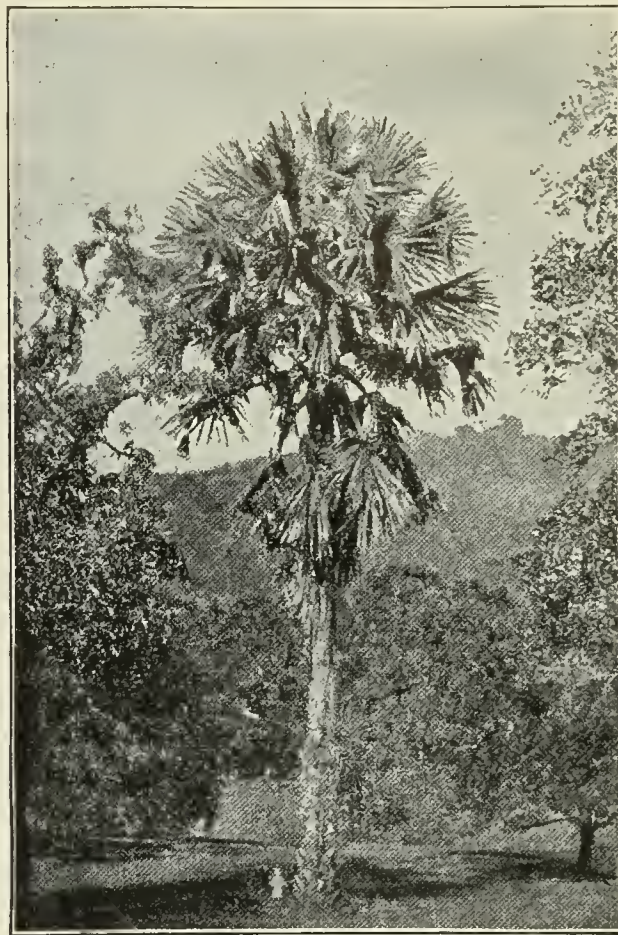
"They are composed almost entirely of tough, longitudinal fibers, which are exceedingly white and glossy, and are used in the manufacture of clothing, mats, cordage, bagging, etc. The fiber is extracted by splitting the leaves into ribbons three quarters to an inch in breadth, tapering to a point. Much of the fiber is used in the manufacture of sacking for transporting sugar.

"In Mauritius the plant grows to a height of thirty feet and is remarkable for its aerial roots, which it sends down as supports for its stem. The tree illustrated has had these roots removed, but their position on the stem is shown by the excrescences on either side.

"These roots are of so fibrous a nature that they are employed for making paint-brushes. The principal use of the fiber of both leaves and roots is as a mixture, in conjunction with jute fiber, but it would also make an excellent paper stock.

"TALIPOT PALM.—While this is the most beautiful of the East India palms, it is also the most useful. *Corypha umbraculifera*, as the talipot palm is called scientifically, is a native of the East Indies, Malabar, and Ceylon.

"The views from which the illustrations are produced were taken in Ceylon, and show the straight cylindrical trunk of this palm rising to a height of 60 to 100 feet, the top covered with the



THE TALIPOT-PALM.

enormous leaves, which are divided at the ends into many points, each leaf being connected with the trunk by narrow spiny stalks.



THE SCREW-PINE.

"The enormous size of the leaves is the wonder of this tree; they are usually 18 feet long exclusive of the connecting stalk and

14 feet broad, and their immense size can best be imagined when the statement is made that each leaf will protect from fifteen to twenty men. These leaves are full of fiber which is used in the manufacture of shirts, hats, baskets, netting, and clothing. At the age of thirty to forty years the tree flowers and then dies."

Mr. Gavey next describes the Chusan-palm or hemp-palm of China, a species of palmetto, which is found chiefly in the island whose name it bears. He says:

"It is a fan-leaved palm, and grows to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. The leaves become strongly fibrous as the tree increases in age, and the farmers of northern China make coats and hats of this fiber. They are used only in wet weather and serve the purpose of a mackintosh. These garments have a very Robinson Crusoe appearance. . . . This fiber is also used for making ropes and cables which are very durable, even when exposed to water. There is also a species of hair or tow which grows on the trunk, and this is used by the Chinese in the manufacture of clothing, coarse stuffs, and cordage."

TRANSPARENCY OF SEA-WATER AT GREAT DEPTHS.

SOME recent investigations on this subject, made possible by the advances in photography, are described by M. A. Berthier in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 13). We translate below the principal paragraphs of his account, and also reproduce the pictures that accompany it:

"The scientific applications of photography can scarcely be numbered. There is now hardly a subject that this art, which is at the same time a science, has not succeeded in illuminating, and by doing so it has rendered the most signal service. . . . The method followed is almost always the same, and the purely photographic part is certainly extremely simple. A sensitive plate is exposed in certain conditions characteristic of the experiment; but this plate, except in rare cases, is always the same, that is to say, no special research is necessary in connection with it, and no special preparation, since it can be obtained cheaply of any dealer, and its development offers no great difficulties. The interesting part of the application of photography, then, does not lie in the photographic operations or manipulations themselves, but rather in the more or less ingenious dispositions that are utilized to obtain the impression of such or such an object on the sensitive layer; and this disposition is variable with different cases."

As instances of this variability and adaptability the author mentions chronophotography or the photography of rapid movement, X-ray photography, etc. He goes on:

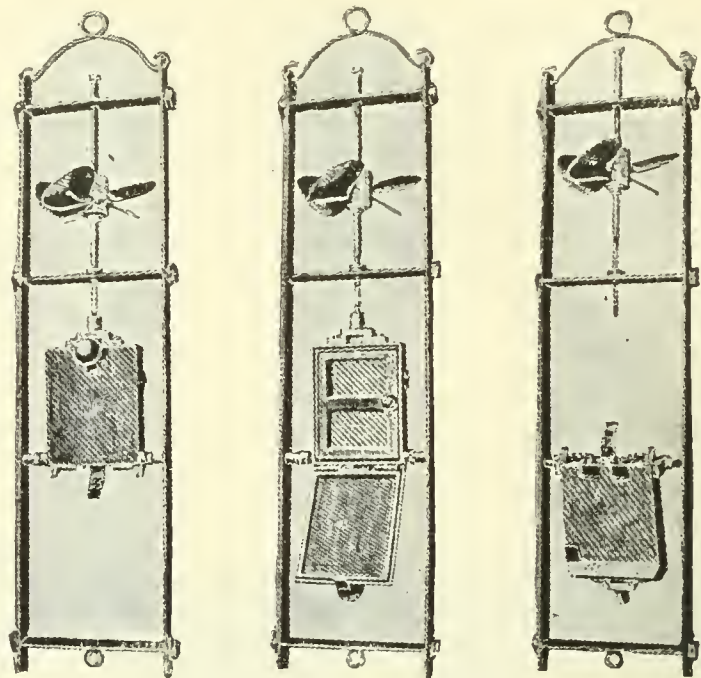
"We shall note here the new device of a German scientist. The object sought differs notably from that which has been attained by the disciples of Marey and Muybridge, but the manner in which the problem has been solved is no less ingenious.

"The object was to determine the transparency of sea-water.

"This study has been several times taken up by different physicists. It presents some rather serious difficulties. The experiments of Messrs. Lacaze-Duthiers and Boutan on the zoological-laboratory steamer *Arago* are well known. A photographic apparatus, preferably one of these little devices that allow of the taking of several pictures in succession . . . is enclosed in an oblong square-cornered metal box. Windows of plain glass set in copper rings are fixed on each of the faces of the apparatus, corresponding to the lenses of the camera. Two handles, placed on the outside, allow of communication with the interior by means of push-buttons that work the shutter and the plate-holder.

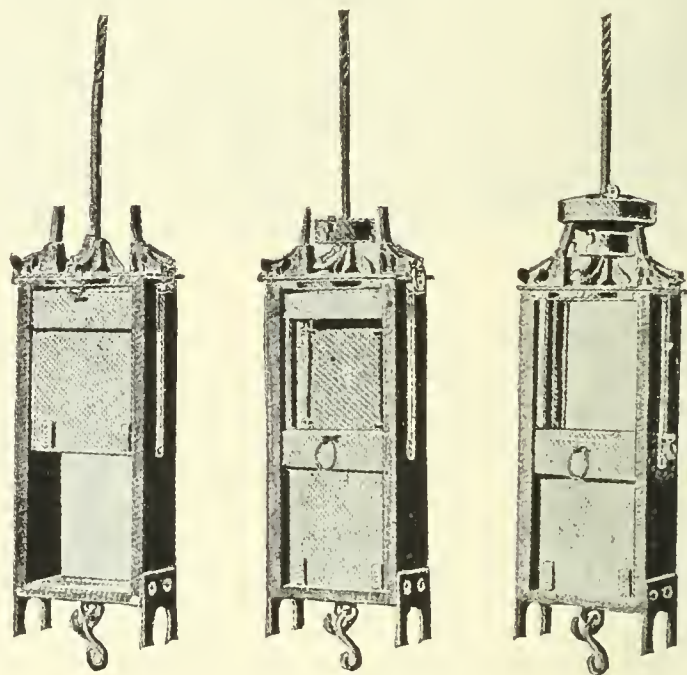
"Such is Boutan's apparatus for submarine photography. It is very evident that it may serve for the study of the transparency of the water, altho, not being designed for this special purpose, it does not give sufficiently precise results. By following another method, Messrs. Chun-Petersen and I. Luksch, professor at the Fiume Naval School, have devised irreproachable apparatus. The principle of both is the following: a sensitive plate, enclosed in a perfectly tight receptacle, is let down into the sea to a given depth, then exposed for a certain time, and finally hauled up to the surface and developed in the laboratory. If the development

gives a hazy plate, it is concluded that the plate has felt the influence of the light, and from the thickness of the haze the intensity of this light is deduced. When the plate remains perfectly transparent, this indicates either that the duration of the exposure was too short or that it was made at a depth where the intensity of the light was too feeble to decompose the emulsion on the plate."



CHUN-PETERSEN'S APPARATUS.

The author then proceeds to describe in detail both the devices mentioned, whose workings will be sufficiently clear from the illustrations. In the Chun-Petersen apparatus, the plate-holder is closed when it descends, as shown in the first part of the figure; it is then given a jerk, which turns the screw-propeller and makes



LUKSCH'S APPARATUS.

the exposure, as shown in the second part, and then it is hauled up, turning the screw still further and letting the plate-holder drop over and close as shown in the third part. In Luksch's apparatus, the exposure is made by sending a sliding weight down the line, as shown in the second part of the figure, and the holder is closed by sliding down a larger weight, which acts on a different set of levers. M. Berthier tells us something of the results of experiments with these devices, as follows:

"The Luksch apparatus was used with success in the researches undertaken on board the *Pola* for the Vienna Academy of Sciences. It was found that daylight penetrates to a depth of 500 meters [1,640 feet] in the sea, and that an exposure of ten minutes was necessary at this depth. The experiments are being carried on elsewhere and they will certainly be productive of interesting results regarding the conditions of existence at great depths."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME PHOTOGRAPHIC MYSTERIES.

SOME unexplained mysteries of photography, most of which seem to depend on some previous exposure of a plate, without the owner's knowledge, either to light or to some form of chemically active dark radiation, are thus described in *The American Journal of Photography* (February):

"It is no uncommon experience to find upon new plates certain images for which there seems no possible explanation, their startling and unaccountable appearance being 'wropt in mistry,' causing astonishment not unmixed with uncanny feeling. A gentleman made an exposure upon the interior of a friend's house; he was doubtful of the time, and proceeded to develop for under-exposure; to his great surprise the plate developed quickly, and to his greater surprise the image was an interior quite different from that upon which he had exposed. The plate was from a fresh box and could not possibly have had a previous exposure. Another instance of the kind, having quite a sensational and tragic ending, is on record. An exposure was made upon a view having a river in the foreground. The photographer, while developing this peculiar plate, was perfectly astounded by an appearance which he had not seen while taking the photograph, and for which he could in no way account. On completing the development there was plainly revealed, in the foreground of the picture, the figure of a woman, apparently floating upright in the water. Not many weeks after, to complete the mystery, the body of a woman was found in the river at the exact spot where the photograph had been taken. Again, not long since, the daily papers were agitated over the account of a traveling photographer, who, upon making an exposure upon the exterior of a reputed haunted house, discovered at one of the windows a portrait of the murdered man through whom the house had gained its evil name. In another case three distinct images, having no connection one with the other, were impressed upon a single film. The plate was exposed upon a garden in the evening—nothing remarkable being seen—but when placed in the developer a man's hat of old-fashioned shape, a child's dress, and a dog were distributed over the image of the garden. Such mysterious images were more common in the days of wet plates than now. A few years back Professor Burton investigated the matter. Upon tracing back the history of the glass he found that it had been used for other films, and that the images which appeared undoubtedly arose from the remains of previous images. The old glass was thus proved to be the source of the ghosts, it only deepened the scientific mystery, while it cleared away the supernatural. The glass traced by Burton had been washed for some weeks, immersed in strong nitric acid, and every means taken to insure chemical cleanliness, yet, in spite of all this, enough energy remained latent to form a developable image upon the new film, whether by chemical or physical force remains to be discovered. A complete solution of the difficulty would probably throw considerable light upon the nature of photographic images in general; at least, it seems to indicate that light is not absolutely essential in the formation of latent images in a sensitive film."

Recent Discoveries about Electric Waves.—Certain as most physicists are that electric waves and light waves are one and the same thing, differing only in length, they have never yet been able to produce the "missing link" that connects them. The chasm grows narrower and narrower, however, and the shortest electric wave is now much closer to the longest infra-red wave of the spectrum than it was a year ago. Says *The Electrical World*, in chronicling some recent work on the subject: "Those who have kept in touch with the progress made in the study of electric waves were doubtless much interested in the paper read by Professor Bose last fall before the Liverpool meeting of the British Association, in which he described a complete apparatus for the study of electric waves. Professor Bose pointed out that he had succeeded in obtaining a wave-length as small as six millimeters, or about one fortieth of the length which Hertz obtained in his pioneer investigations in this line of research. By means of the apparatus which he devised, Professor Bose was able to study with electric waves all the phenomena associated with light. According to our London contemporaries, this paper has been supplemented by a lecture at the Royal Institution, in

which Professor Bose showed that any number of crystals, such as beryl, selenite, and cryolite, and to some extent tourmaline, are polarizers of electric waves. To these may be added vegetable fibers, such as common jute and even human hair. The fact that ordinary crystals act as polarizers of electric waves indicated to Professor Bose that their conductivity is different in different directions. Upon investigation he has found that this difference may amount to fourteen times as much in one direction as in another."

The Handy Electric Locomotive.—According to E. H. Mullin, the new electric locomotives that are coming into use for switching purposes are proving their superiority over steam in many ways, some of which he expatiates upon in the passages quoted below (*Cassier's Magazine*, February):

"The most striking thing about the behavior of the electric locomotive is the certainty with which it may be moved over short distances varying from a few inches to a few feet. The obedience of the motors to the controller is practically instantaneous, thus doing away at one stroke with one of the chief drawbacks to steam switching-engines, with which there is a noticeable delay between the time when the throttle-valve is opened and the pistons begin to move, in this way often causing the engineer, no matter how careful he may be, to overshoot his mark.

"This delay in action, while generally only a few seconds in each case, mounts up seriously in the course of a whole day's work, and is the chief cause of the proverbial lateness of freight-trains which have much switching to do at intermediate stations. From the fact that the movement of the electric locomotive can be graduated so nicely, a full third of the time usually occupied by steam locomotives can be saved, particularly as single empty cars unprovided with automatic couplings need never be bunted off by too rapid an approach of the engine, as frequently happens under switching conditions as they now are."

Coal Analysis with the Roentgen Ray.—Since the discovery of the X rays, it has been proposed to utilize them in some way or other in nearly every existing art and science, often in ways that are palpably absurd. A more sensible suggestion than some of these was made recently in a paper read by Caryl D. Haskins before the Northwestern Electrical Association at Milwaukee. Mr. Haskins proposes to use the rays in the rough analysis of samples of coal. Says he in the paper to which we have referred:

"It is my belief that quite successful rough analyses of coals can be accomplished by means of the fluoroscope. The density of the shadow of a coal sample viewed through a fluoroscope is dependent upon the percentage of ash, and by matching the shadow of the sample under investigation with that of a sample of coal of similar size and thickness, and with a known percentage of ash, speedy and probably quite accurate results may be obtained."

Commenting on this suggestion *Electricity* says on its editorial page (February 17):

"To those unfamiliar with the chemistry of steel this proposition may seem visionary and impracticable, but to the steel metallurgist it will appear merely as an extension of methods long employed by him."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

NATURAL GAS has been decided by the courts to be a mineral, it having been found by the United States circuit court that the natural gas piped from Shirkstown, Canada, to Buffalo, N. Y., is not subject to duty because it is within the definition of "crude minerals."

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.—"Outside of the Siberian Railroad extensive improvements are to be made in Russian railroads," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The Ministry of Ways and Communication intends to order this year 455 new locomotives, 300 passenger-cars, 200 oil-tank cars, and 10,000 freight-cars. About \$5,000,000 will be spent in building new branch lines."

THOSE who wish to retain good health should follow these rules, according to *The Medical News*: "Eat fruit for breakfast and for luncheon. Avoid pastry. Shun muffins and crumpets and buttered toast. Eat whole-meal bread. Decline potatoes if they are served more than once a day. Do not drink tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water and sleep eight hours."

It appears from 6,456 kinds of fear described by Pres. G. Stanly Hall in a recent study of the subject, says *The Boston Transcript*, "that thunderstorms are feared most, that reptiles follow, with strangers and darkness as close seconds, while fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers, high winds, dream-fears, cats and dogs, cyclones, solitude, drowning, birds, etc., represent decreasing degrees of fearfulness."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOCTOR BUCKLEY AS A "HERETIC."

THE religious journals are having some amusement at the expense of the secular press over the serious treatment given by the latter to the report of Dr. James M. Buckley's "heresy." At a recent meeting of the Methodist preachers in and around New York city, Dr. Buckley (editor of *The Christian Advocate*), in discussing a paper read by Dr. Curtis, took occasion to say that there were not four men in the room who believed in the infallibility of the *English version* of the Scriptures. The statement being challenged, he called for a vote; but the meeting adjourned without its being taken.

In the recent number of his paper, under the title "The Sensations of an Alleged Heretic," Dr. Buckley writes as follows:

"Never before have we discerned, except by observation and imagination, the peculiar fascination which the charge of heresy brings to budding genius. But to-day (Tuesday, February 16) the writer has had an inside view, and can forever sympathize with the joys of the obscure youth who exclaimed with delight to his sweetheart: 'Now my congregation will swell. The papers have called me a heretic!' For the writer happened to say what John Wesley and Adam Clarke said many years before he was born, that the *English version* of the Bible is not absolutely infallible; and nothing since the last prize-fight has attracted so much attention in this vicinity.

"The infidels hold out the olive branch, the 'liberal Christians' (those who believe what pleases them, and remand the rest to myth, parable, or allegory) compliment the lofty intelligence that could discern that King James's translators were not as pens in the hand of Deity (though they confess their fallibility in the introduction to their work).

"The writer also said that there is not an original manuscript in the world, all existing ones being copies; hence that the extant ones could not be compared with them; but the reporters did not get hold of that.

"On cars, steam and electric and cable, men gazed at us, that never glanced our way before, and ever and anon we heard such words as 'progressive,' 'liberal,' 'up to date.'

"Alas for the transitoriness of popularity based on the emphatic utterance of a truism old as the centuries! Yet the incident shows what a great fire in combustible materials a little matter kindleth."

The church papers that comment on the matters sustain the Doctor's position as tho it were a matter of course. *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) says "that any man should be charged with heresy by the secular press for saying that the English version of the Bible is not infallible, and that no original manuscript of the Bible is in existence, evinces a state of ignorance which is as amazing as it is painful." The *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) says:

"Doctor Buckley will be supported by almost all the ministry of the church—we think by all of it. In fact, we know of none who will dispute his position. To affirm the infallibility of the English version is to declare the inspiration of the translators and therefore their infallibility. These men must have received the guidance of the Holy Spirit in translation just as the writers of the Scriptures did in writing them, and this is pushing inspiration beyond anything we have ever heard. The inspiration of the original documents is all the friends of the Bible claim."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) thinks that "the only remarkable thing about this is that Dr. Buckley should have occasion to say it."

The American Israelite, however, tells of a class of Jews who hold to a position similar to that which is scouted in the above extracts. We quote its editorial as follows:

"It may be entirely new to our readers that anybody should believe in the infallibility of translation which at best could rest upon the authority of common consent only. Yet something sim-

ilar had been believed among the Hellenistic Jews in regard to the Septuagint. The translators became inspired men in the myths—also in the Talmud—which refer to their work; and the Targum of Onkelos to the Torah was almost canonized by the Rabbinical Jews, so that it became a law that every one should read for himself the Pentateuchal section . . . twice he should read the original, and once the Targum, the Aramaic translation. When Moses Mendelssohn's purely German translation of the Torah was published, there were some of our orthodox shepherds on hand to place the ban on that book, simply because it superseded the Aramaic Targum. Abraham Ibn Ezra and Rashi as early as the twelfth century pointed in all doubtful cases to that Targum as the ultimate authority in expounding Scriptures. . . . On the whole, however, the Jews acknowledged no authorized version of Scriptures. It is supposed that every Jew knows the Hebrew language. If he does not, he is obliged to rely upon the authority of others."

EXCOMMUNICATION OF ANIMALS.

THE absolute moral distinction between man and the brute creation has always been regarded as a fundamental Christian doctrine. Man has a soul to be saved; animals have none. Yet the Christian Church, and especially the Roman Catholic branch of it, has been accused of inconsistency, inasmuch as it seems to acknowledge in certain cases that animals may be morally responsible for their acts. A noteworthy case is that of the excommunication of animals, formerly common in Catholic countries, and still occasionally practised. In *Cosmos*, a journal at once scientific and orthodox, M. Laverune (September 12) attempts to defend the Roman Catholic Church from this charge, and to explain the practise of excommunication, apparently countenancing, in so doing, some rather medieval opinions on the subject of demoniac possession. Says M. Laverune:

"The writers most in favor of the theory of evolution as applied to the origin of man are all obliged to recognize that there exists between man and the animals an abyss that no kind of transition can span. Thus Huxley, after having affirmed that between the animal kingdom and ourselves the anatomical line of demarkation is not more profound than between the animals themselves, adds that all attempts to establish a psychical distinction is equally futile; but he hastens to contradict himself, for he writes, several lines further on: 'But at the same time no one is more strongly convinced than I of the immensity of the gulf that exists between civilized man and the animals; no one is more certain than I that whether he is or is not descended from them, he certainly is not one of them; no one is less disposed than I to treat lightly the present dignity, or to despair of the future, of the only being in the world with intelligent consciousness.'

"Man, whatever may have been his origin, is then, even in Huxley's opinion, the only being in the world that possesses conscious intelligence.

"A celebrated physiologist, Professor Lordat, has said jokingly: 'The materialists reduce man to the level of the beasts.' We may say, on the other hand, of them and of certain evolutionists, that they wish to raise animals by attributing to them intellectual faculties that make them approach man, and to make veritable brothers out of these poor and distant relatives of ours.

"Thus there have been largely attributed to animals an intelligent consciousness and even a degree of responsibility that, on the other hand, a certain criminological school refuses even to man.

"Several years ago, Professor Lacassagne of Lyons read before a scientific congress a communication on the criminality of animals.

"What is a crime? It is not simply an act so denominated by law, but an act that is performed in violation of certain higher principles. A hen that eats her own eggs may thus, with some show of reason, be compared to a mother who kills her child. Comparison, however, is not logic, and if we may establish numerous ingenious analogies on this subject, as the learned professor has done, it is impossible to prove any true likeness between the acts of animals and human crimes. There is no crime except when there is a lack of observance of a recognized law,

and the only thing of this kind that can be studied among animals is the departure from discipline among domestic animals, dogs and cats for instance, as when they steal food that does not belong to them.

"This thesis of the responsibility or criminality of animals has been upheld on the authority of texts of Scripture and of certain religious practises.

"If an ox gore a man or a woman so that he die, the ox shall be stoned to death and his flesh shall not be eaten, but the owner of the ox shall be held innocent. But if the ox has already been accustomed to gore for a long time, and the owner could have prevented it, and yet did not, and the ox kill a man or a woman, then the ox shall be stoned and the owner put to death."

"This extract from the Mosaic law signifies simply that, altho the ox is not responsible, he must be killed as a dangerous animal. His master is to be punished only in case it is proved that he could have prevented the injury.

"There have also been recalled to mind, in this connection, the excommunications that bishops have on many occasions launched against snails, caterpillars, and grasshoppers. This practise is still in vogue in Corsica.

"The word 'excommunication' is to be taken in a very wide sense; it is a synonym in such a case of 'expulsion,' 'anathema,' or 'malediction.'

"Just as the church blesses beings and objects destined for man's service, such as fruits, houses, vessels, locomotives, so she curses those that are injurious to him. Benedictions and maledictions are only prayers addressed to God, the sovereign Master of nature, with the object of obtaining from Him protection from the accidents, the evils, the catastrophes of which man might be the victim through the action of the thing blessed or cursed. In the special case with which we are concerned, the excommunication of injurious animals was only a prayer addressed to God, under the form of a sentence pronounced against these animals, enjoining them in God's name to retire from the regions into which they had brought devastation and death.

"The following is the text of a formula of excommunication against worms or mice, that proves the truth of this interpretation.

"I adjure you, pestiferous worms [or mice] by God the Father . . . that ye presently retire from these waters [fields, or vines] nor inhabit them any more, but that ye pass to those places in which ye may be able to harm no one; and I curse you in the name of the omnipotent God and of all the heavenly host and of God's holy church, that wherever ye go ye may be accursed and day by day dwindle away . . ."

"In other cases this excommunication is 'an exorcism. The author of a very interesting work on this question [Alexis Arduin, "Criminality among Animals," Paris, 1882] writes thus on the subject.

"The church has always believed, and yet believes, that the devil exerts a certain power over irrational creatures, and that by this power he can injure men in health, in temporal goods, and even in life, by means of the creatures in which he has, so to speak, incarnated his maleficent power. Hence the frequent exorcisms employed by the church. Before administering baptism she drives the devil from the infant's body by an exorcism; when she blesses holy water she first exorcises the water and the salt and adjures the devil to abandon all power over them. When a pestilence rages in a country and manifests itself under the form of an invasion of grasshoppers, rats, worms, or other noxious creatures, it is logical to think that this plague comes from the act of the devil, exerting his maleficent power by means of these creatures. The church, by virtue of the power that she derives from God, adjures the demon to cease his ravages; she gives her orders in God's name, and she naturally addresses directly the creatures that the evil spirit has employed as the tools of his hate, by whose means he manifests his influence."

"These practises of the church imply in no way a belief in the moral culpability of animals.

"Man has succeeded in training animals, and by their fear of physical pain sometimes makes them perform acts opposed to their natural instinct; but the animal that thus obeys does not acquire virtue; it is incapable of merit or guilt, and, as Thomas Reid says:

"Animals can not be immoral any more than virtuous. Common sense revolts against it, and the man who should seriously accuse his dog of a crime would cover himself with ridicule."

"Comparative criminology, then, will never succeed in bridging the abyss that separates *homo sapiens* from the animals."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROFESSOR BRIGGS ON THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D., whose inaugural address a few years ago, when installed in the chair which he still fills in the Union Theological Seminary, had such an important bearing on the affairs both of the Seminary and the Presbyterian Church, handles the Old Testament with at least as much



PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BRIGGS, LL.D.

freedom as that displayed by Dr. Lyman Abbott in his recent course of sermons. Professor Briggs writes in the latest number of *The North American Review* on "Works of the Imagination in the Old Testament," and six pages of the article are devoted to the book of Jonah, the conclusions reached being almost, if not quite, identical with those for which Dr. Abbott has been so severely criticised in the last few weeks.

Professor Briggs begins his article as follows:

"The Bible is a marvel of literature. It is the book of God containing a divine revelation to mankind. It is also the book for man, in which devout souls in all ages guided by the divine Spirit have drawn near unto God, and have opened up the paths to the divine presence. The Bible contains codes of law, but it is not a law-book for ecclesiastical lawyers. The Bible contains statements of doctrine as bright as the rays of the sun and as clear as a mountain brook, but it is not a system of theology for dogmatic divines. The Bible contains laws and doctrines, but it also contains more than laws and doctrines. It gives a divine revelation for all classes of people, for all races, and for all nations. It is for the merchant and the physician, for the father and the mother, the young man and the maiden, the child and the peasant; and therefore it approaches all these classes of people in the way in which they can be reached."

Accordingly, we are told, while the Bible contains history, this history is written chiefly, not for the scholarly historian, but in a popular style, in which "the imagination prevails over the logical arrangement of facts and words." Another large division of the Bible consists of prophecy, which may be compared with the oratory of other nations. A large portion of the Hebrew prophecy is "for most moderns of little practical importance," because it is so difficult for us to place ourselves in the situation of those

to whom it was addressed. "It is the imagination of the prophets that makes them the religious instructors of mankind." The third great division of Hebrew literature is the poetical literature embracing a collection of lyrical poetry—the Psalter; a collection of sentences and poems of wisdom—Proverbs; a collection of dirges—Lamentations; and three pieces of composite and more artistic poetry—Job, the Song of Songs, and Ecclesiastes. In addition, the historical books contain enough beautiful poems to make another collection as large as the Psalter.

Professor Briggs then takes up for consideration the following six books in the order named: Job, the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes, "three great pieces of composite poetry"; Jonah, Ruth, and Esther, "three prose works of the imagination, all written in the times of the restoration."

Of Job Professor Briggs says, it is a "gnomic, didactic drama," the poetic skill in which is approached in modern times by Goethe's "Faust" alone, which indeed was modeled after it. The story is now commonly recognized as in part or in whole a work of the imagination, "a drama of human experience under divine discipline, human persecution, and satanic temptation."

The Song of Songs has been the most abused of all the Old-Testament writings. The climax of the sins against it is the indelicate and immodest language into which it is rendered. There is not in the original an immodest or impure word of thought. It is a "drama of love, five acts of an operetta, each act having its refrain," "the drama for women as the Book of Job is for men," telling of the rustic Shulemite maiden, affianced to a shepherd, enticed to the court of Solomon, and resisting all the temptations brought to bear to win her love for the king.

Ecclesiastes is another drama, describing "a battle in the soul between skepticism and faith, agnosticism and the fear of God."

Referring to the great reluctance of many pious people to recognize the existence of imaginative works in the Old Testament, Professor Briggs endeavors to overcome this reluctance by the following considerations: Works of the imagination play a very important part in the Hebrew literature outside the Old Testament. The Haggadistic literature used for instructing the people in the schools and synagogues consisted largely of such literature—parables, stories, and legends of every kind. The Apocryphal writings, regarded as canonical in the Roman Catholic Church, have many such stories. The teachings of Jesus contain numerous parables which "have never been equaled for their simplicity, beauty, and power." "If Jesus used imaginary scenes and incidents in his parables, why may not inspired men in times of the Old-Testament revelation have used them also?"

Coming to the Book of Jonah, Professor Briggs gives reasons why it should be considered "as essentially an inspired work of the imagination." (1) The form of expression is not the steady flow of historical narration, but the story is given only so far as necessary to set forth the prophetic lessons. (2) The prophet Jonah is mentioned, in connection with a prediction of minor importance, in the history of the book of Kings; but no mention is made of his more important (if real) mission to Nineveh, nor is any mention made in the book of Jonah of the ministry referred to in Kings. (3) The two miracles recorded in Jonah are marvels rather than miracles, more like the wonders of the "Arabian Nights" than the miracles of Moses, Elijah, and Jesus. Of the story of the whale the Professor says:

"It is not so much the supernatural power in the miracle that troubles us as the character of the miracle. There is in it, whatever way we interpret it, the element of the extravagant and the grotesque. The divine simplicity, the holy sublimity, and the overpowering grace which characterize the miracles of Biblical history are conspicuously absent. We feel that there is no sufficient reason for such a miracle, and we instinctively shrink from it, not because of lack of faith in the supernatural divine power of working miracles, but because we have such a faith in God's grace and holiness and majesty that we find it difficult to believe

that He could work such a grotesque and extravagant miracle as that described in the story of the great fish."

(4) The wholesale and sudden repentance of Nineveh is still more marvelous. Nothing like it meets us in the history of Israel or of the church. Jesus uses it for illustration because there was no historic repentance so well suited to his purpose. (5) The prayer in the story is not appropriate unless the story be considered ideal. This prayer is a mosaic from several more ancient psalms and prophecies, used by the author as appropriate to his story.

As for the reference made to the story by Jesus, Professor Briggs speaks as follows:

"It is objected that Jesus in his use of Jonah gives sanction to the historicity of the story. But this objection has little weight; for we have seen that his method of instruction was in the use of stories of his own composition. We ought not to be surprised, therefore, that he should use such stories from the Old Testament likewise.

"It is urged that Jesus makes such a realistic use of it that it compels us to think that he regarded it as real. But in fact he does not make a more realistic use of Jonah than he does of the story of Dives and Lazarus.

"Paul makes just as realistic a use of the story of Jannes and Jambres withstanding Moses; and compares them with the foes of Jesus in his times (2 Tim. iii. 8).

"And Jude makes just as realistic a use of Michael, the archangel, contending with the devil, and disputing about the body of Moses, and compares this dispute with the railers of his time (Jude 9).

"These stories by Paul and Jude are from the Jewish Haggada, and not from the Old Testament. No scholar regards them as historic events. If apostles could use the stories of the Jewish Haggada in this way, why should not Jesus use stories from the Old Testament? Jesus uses the story of Jonah just as the author of the book used it, to point important religious instruction to the men of his time. Indeed Jesus's use of it rather favors the interpretation of it as symbolic. For it is just this symbolism that the fish represents Sheol, the swallowing up death, the casting forth, resurrection, that we have seen in the story of Jonah interpreted by the prayer, which makes the story appropriate to symbolize the death and resurrection of Jesus."

Speaking of the lesson of the book—the triumph of divine grace, in the salvation of Nineveh, over the sentence of judgment uttered by Jonah—Professor Briggs has this to say:

"Jonah represents only too well the Jew of Nehemiah's time, the Jew of the New-Testament times, and also the Christian Church in its prevailing attitude to the heathen world. If the Roman Catholic Church had learned the lesson of Jonah, its theologians would not so generally have consigned the unbaptized heathen world to hell-fire. If the Reformers had understood Jonah there would have been more of them than Zwingli and Cœlius Secundus Curio, who thought that there were some redeemed heathen. If the Westminster divines had understood Jonah they never would have coined those remarkable statements of the tenth chapter of their Confession, in which the entire heathen world and their babes are left out of the election of grace. The present century, brought face to face with the heathen world, is beginning to learn the lesson of Jonah. Jonah is the book for our times. Tho written many centuries ago as a beautiful ideal of the imagination to teach the wonderful grace of God in the salvation of repenting heathen and their babes, it has been reserved for the present age to apprehend and apply its wonderful lessons. The repentance of Nineveh is a prophetic ideal."

STILL SCORING THE "HIGHER CRITICS."

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, and Dr. Emil Hirsch are three of the higher critics whom we find being handled with some severity in the religious press of the day for their treatment of the Old Testament. Dr. Abbott and Professor Briggs are well-known offenders in this respect against the convictions of the majority of evangelical Christians.

That Dr. Hirsch is giving the same sort of trouble to his Jewish brethren is not so generally known.

In the latest issue of *The Jewish Quarterly Review* Mr. Claude Montefiore said that four questions must be settled before the Jews can move forward in the direction of reform. These four questions are as follows:

"1. What is to be (the new Judaism's) exact position toward the Pentateuch?

"2. What is to be its exact position toward the miracles of the Old Testament?

"3. What is to be its relation to the personality and the teachings of Jesus?

"4. What is to be its attitude toward the New Testament as a whole?"

In commenting recently on these questions, Dr. Hirsch asserted that American Reform Judaism has already settled the first two of these questions, having declared the Pentateuch "to be no longer the embodiment of our religious ideals; nor the authoritative compulsory regulator of our religious life and its binding practises." Of the Old Testament in general he says: "The miracles of the Old Testament we read in the light of folklore, myth, and legend. In one word, we accept the method and results of Biblical criticism without reserve."

The Hebrew Journal takes sharp issue with Dr. Hirsch on these points in the following style:

"Here at once we must register our protest, not in the name of 'the rabble that is chafing and foaming' at your curious position, if you please, but in the name of those hundred thousands of Jews whose numbers comprise men of vast learning and of deep thought, not inferior to any of the shining lights of your Reform Judaism. We are not prepared at all to say that the Pentateuch does not embody our religious ideal; on the contrary, we affirm (and no one knows better than Dr. Hirsch that ninety per cent. at least of the community of Israel in the United States are with us) that it embodies and reflects the 'ideal of Judaism' for our times and for all times to come as it did until now. This is not a mere assertion on the part of the writer, but a verity, of which Dr. Hirsch can easily convince himself if he tries to take up the subjects involved by the teachings of the Law of Moses against any of the learned conservative representatives of Judaism, not necessarily 'rabbis' or officiating ministers. Dr. Hirsch knows what success his brother-in-law had with his chafing against the so-called 'Abrahamic rite' some twenty years ago, and how well he succeeds with his Sunday-Sabbath ideas. Beside a couple of hundreds, a mere handful of Jews who are too selfish and too ignorant (never mind the high polish which bears the glitter of wealth) to observe the laws of Judaism, out of a community of about a half-million of souls they have no adherents to boast of."

The utterances for which Professor Briggs has incurred fresh censure pertain to the Roman Catholic Church, and were made in the form of a recent interview shortly before sailing for Europe. Among other things he said:

"I expect to spend the latter part of my vacation in Rome, in study of the Roman Catholic controversy, with special reference to the question of the reunion of the churches. I have great admiration for the present Pope, Leo XIII. I think he has the cause of church unity at heart, and that the words he has lately issued to the various Protestant and Oriental bodies, for unity, have been able and statesmanlike. I am of the opinion that he has gone as far as any one can reasonably expect him to go until some cordial response to his proposals has been given. . . . I have learned to look upon some of the Roman Catholic positions more favorably than I used to. . . . I think there are possibilities in the future of a reunion of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) makes these utterances the subject of an editorial on "Briggs and Romanism," in which it asserts that his views of the Scriptures have all along indicated that he is at heart a Roman Catholic. It says:

"When the Briggs trouble began in the Union Theological Seminary we expressed the opinion that Briggs was essentially

a Roman Catholic. The emphasis which he put upon the 'church' in comparison with the Scriptures indicated this. The Bible is the authority of the Protestant; the 'church' of the Romanist. . . . Not only does this interview show Briggs to be a Roman Catholic at heart, but the method of reasoning is that of a Romanist. The Pope is anxious for unity! Certainly, the Popes have always been anxious for unity. But this Pope, as all others, tells the world plainly that that unity must come from submission to the Pope. The Romish Church is ready to receive Briggs and all renegade Protestants who acknowledge the Pope and become Romanists. . . . Briggs wants one world-wide organization. The man at the head of it would be Pope, even if called by some other name. It has been a fascinating idea. It underlies that of church and state; and even in England some of the leaders of the state church feel that there ought to be room for no other denomination of Christians. It is against this idea that Baptists, of all others, protest. We believe in religious liberty. So long as there are differences of opinion they must be provided for. So long as we differ we must *agree* to differ, and give full liberty to differ. When we attempt to compel all men to think alike, we are apt to compel them to think wrong. Truth demands freedom. We notify the Pope that, while he is welcome to Briggs, he can not have the Baptists."

Missions Then and Now.—Food for reflection for those who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the present situation in the religious world is furnished in the following note from *The United Presbyterian*:

"Just one hundred years ago (1796) the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, then under the control of the Moderates, voted down an overture proposing to undertake foreign mission work. Mr. George Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir, one of the leading speakers against the overture, said, 'To spread abroad the knowledge of the Gospel among the barbarous and heathen nations seems to be highly preposterous, in as far as it anticipates, nay, it even reverses the order of nature. Men must be refined and polished in their manners before they can be properly enlightened in religious truths. Philosophy and learning must, in the nature of things, take the precedence.' When we remember the condition and spirit of the church one century ago, and consider what the church is now, what she has done and is doing in the foreign field, and what, under the divine blessing, has been accomplished, we will not say, 'The former days were better than these.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Universalist*, an enterprising Scotch minister in Melbourne has arrayed his male choristers in Highland dress, while the ladies are attired in the costume of the "Lady of the Lake." The hymns are sung to the strains of the bagpipe, and these innovations are so attractive that the church is crowded.

A CURIOUS probate suit has come up in the English law courts. An old gentleman, lately deceased, left half a million dollars to found and endow a church on the condition that every Sunday, before service, the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles shall be read by a clergyman outside the church door. Disinherited relatives are contesting the validity of the will.

"IN a very short time," says the New York *Christian Advocate*, "there will be brotherhoods named after all the apostles and perhaps a number of the prophets. They are now rivaling the secret societies in number and persistency. The Brotherhood of the Christian Church is as much as we find time to attend to properly, and can hardly claim to meet all of its responsibilities."

THE missal sent by Leo X. to Henry VIII., together with the parchment conferring upon him the title "Defender of the Faith," was bought a number of years ago for \$50,000 by the German Government. The missal and parchment had been given by Charles II. to the ancestor of the famous Duke of Hamilton, and the library of this nobleman was sold by auction in London, where the Government of Germany bid up the book beyond the reach of all other would-be purchasers.

IN the seventy-three years of its existence the American Sunday-School Union has founded 100,000 schools, from which 6,000 churches have sprung. Last year it started 1,800 Sunday-schools, and during that time 108 churches developed from schools which previously had been opened. The greater part of this work is being done in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the mountain regions of the Virginias, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

FRICTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A MARKED coolness has arisen between France and Russia. The Russian press, indeed, was never very gushing on the subject of the Franco-Russian alliance, and its tone is no more indifferent than before; but the French papers complain of the manner in which France is treated by the northern colossus. One of the chief reasons for this dissatisfaction of the French journalist is the news that a little volume in which the poetical effusions of Coppée, Sully-Prud'homme, Heredia, etc., on the Czar's visit to Paris are gathered, has been rejected by the Russian censors as unworthy to enter the Holy Russian Empire. The *Petite République* is hopping mad. It says:

"With incredible want of tact and the most barefaced contempt, the Russian Government has allowed its myrmidons to turn back a collection of poems whose every verse breathes praise for the Czar's magnanimous soul. . . France has had her ears boxed publicly. The humblest telegraph operator in Australia or at Cape of Good Hope knows now that, if the President of the French Republic writes to the Czar, the Cossack of the imperial mail will crush the missive and send it back, marked: 'Letters from footmen not received!' . . . The same Czar who fills his pockets with the gold that bears the stamp of our republic refuses to admit our books. Our gold is welcome, our writers are not."

The censors have not explained their conduct. The French papers can not discover any reason for the rejection of the booklet except a passage in Mounet-Sully's poem:

*L'honneur d'avoir conquis
L'amour d'un peuple libre.*

(The honor of having conquered the love of a people free.)

But there are other reasons for French dissatisfaction. France is not pleased with Russia's policy. It is thought in Paris that Russia does not sufficiently consider French interests. Thus the *Siècle*, Paris, says:

"We want to know, once for all, how the alliance will assist us to recover Alsace-Lorraine. If it has been concluded with a view to restoring to us our lost provinces either peaceably or by war, then we are warm partizans of the alliance. But if its aim is merely the preservation of peace, what good does it do us? Unfortunately the latter hypothesis seems to come nearest the truth."

The *Gaulois* publishes extracts from the letter of a Russian diplomat, in which Russia's views are said to be very clearly set forth. We condense its contents as follows:

Russia really can not see why you complain. Emperor Alexander III. has taken your republic by the hand and treated her like a lady (*il la traite comme une grande dame*), raising her to an equality among sovereigns by the introduction he has given her. But the Emperor of Russia can not promise to restore Alsace-Lorraine to you any more than the Emperor of Germany can promise to give the French provinces of Nice and Savoy to Italy. Russia has done what she could to please you with regard to the Egyptian question. Russia has joined her protest with yours, altho we thought this protest useless. The one place where we can work in perfect accord is the Near East. France, like Russia, has much interest at stake in Turkey. But France must not forget that Russia's interests are predominant in this case. . . . Russia can have Germany as a friend any day. France was in verity the Cinderella of Europe until Russia uplifted her, and the French people ought to know that it is not very polite to remind your friends of money lent to them. . . . The last state of France will then be worse than the first.

The *Gaulois* remarks to this:

"The greatest fault committed by France is that she can not make up her mind what to do. During the last twenty years French politicians have been unable to decide whether it is best to work for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine or to demand the evacuation of Egypt. It is very doubtful that we can get both.

We must, therefore, choose between an alliance with the Dreibund or with England."

Clemenceau complains in *Justice* that the Czar has given France absolutely nothing for her millions. Lanessau, in the *Rappel*, fears the money is thrown away and advocates an *entente* with England. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, replies:

"In our times mere pretense and show go for nothing. Real power and influence are only in the hands of nations which are strong and can depend upon strong allies. It was Germany that discovered this secret, and we are all forced to follow in the footsteps of Germany. It is, therefore, very foolish to stand upon questions of prestige and outward appearance. The interests of France are not in Constantinople, they are on the Suez Canal. How can France expect to play a predominant part in Constantinople! The Bosphorus is the natural portion of Russia, when Turkey breaks up. No other country but Russia would know what to do with Constantinople."

"It is quite true that France plays second fiddle in the Turkish question. But if that was not the case, France and Russia could not be friends. If France is so anxious to be mentioned as cock-of-the-walk on some important question that is treated in the newspaper telegrams, she must turn her attention to Egypt."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, fears the Franco-Russian alliance will not last long. "No love will last if unrequited," says our contemporary from the land of bridges and dikes, "but the Russians do not see this. Their selfishness has a sobering effect on France." The *Nord*, Brussels, a paper "inspired" from Russia, nevertheless declares that Russia will do something in the Egyptian question as soon as the Cretan trouble is ended.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

ALTHO the great powers have not consented to the annexation of Crete by Greece, they have made a concession to public opinion. Turkish soldiers have not been permitted to land in Crete. Greek troops, tho officially forbidden to land on the island, have flowed into it with great force, and the Mohammedans are swamped. Telegrams reporting the massacre of Mohammedan women and children are the order of the day, but the figures given—varying between 6,000 and 300—are probably as unreliable as those published regarding the Armenian massacres. The Vienna *Reichswehr* regards these massacres as proofs that the Cretans do not wish to be disturbed in their ancient pastime of murder, "until the last Cretan has killed the last but one." As a consequence the Cretans have lost much of the sympathy aroused in their favor. *Life*, London, says:

"The sympathy which had been roused by the first tales, the appeal which had been made to Christendom to renew its old and historic feud against the Paynim, had taken so firm a hold that the Turks have, it must be admitted, received but scant justice from their detractors. How fatal has been the effect of this sympathy extended to the oppressed Christians of the Turkish Empire is curiously shown in the course which is now taken in Crete, where it is an open secret that the Christians have been the aggressors. . . . Depend upon it, we have not yet heard both sides of the question, in spite of Sir Ashmead Bartlett's presence in the House of Commons. . . . We more than suspect that impartial evidence would reveal the startling fact, one which excuses much, that the Christians have brought upon themselves a goodly share of the ill-treatment of which they complain, and to prevent which they are now endeavoring to set all Europe once again in a blaze."

Similar expressions are no rarity in England, especially in the financial press, whose readers feel the effects of the late disturbances. The average newspaper, however, declares that England can not assist the other powers in their policy of pacification. Both Conservatives and Liberals are disgusted that the British squadron assisted in the bombardment of the rebel camp near

Canea. *The Daily Chronicle* declared, only a few days before, that "no English Cabinet could escape condemnation whose order caused the English squadron to fire a shot in defence of the Turk." *The Spectator* announces that "the British people are no party to the crime of backing the European concert." Yet the Salisbury Cabinet has at last consented to join the powers. England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany have determined that Crete shall have autonomy, full and complete, the only vestige of Turkish authority that remains being an annual tribute to the Sultan. According to the Continental papers the British Government was forced to consent to at least nominal suzerainty of the Sultan over Crete by the threat of the other powers that England would be ignored altogether if she continued to oppose them. There is a widespread conviction that England encouraged both the Cretans and the Greeks. *The National Zeitung*, Berlin, in a lengthy article, declares that the English press exhibits very little prudence in its continued attacks on the German Emperor, who is backed by his people. It continues:

"The near future must show whether the powers can be crossed by the selfish policy of England. The veil will be removed, the origin of these odd proceedings on the part of little Greece will be discovered. Germany has been convinced from the start that the whole affair means much more than a war of Greece against Turkey. It means an attempt on the part of England to embroil Europe in a war for her own selfish purposes."

No proof has been offered in support of these conjectures, but they are very generally accepted, even in France, where the *Petit Journal*, the most widely circulated paper, warns the partisans of Greece as follows:

"It was England who caused all the trouble in Asia Minor by encouraging the Armenians to rebel. It is England who now sends Greece to Crete. France has reason to act with the utmost caution. We have enough to do and can not afford to become embroiled in new difficulties. We must stand by our ally to the last, if we would be successful against England."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's paper, explains that England hopes for the destruction of all European industry and shipping by a general war; the paper thinks, however, that England would be satisfied if Crete became a Greek province or totally independent. In either case England would be rewarded with the Cretan ports she covets so much. Our Hamburg contemporary further asserts that, if peace is maintained, a most signal defeat is inflicted upon British diplomacy. The organ of the French Royalists, the *Moniteur*, expresses itself in a similar manner. Many of the Boulevard papers, however, inspired by their present

dislike against Russia's diplomacy, declare that the Greek cross must be upheld against the Turkish crescent. The *Soleil* and the *Petite République*, both opposition papers, threaten the administration with dismissal.

King George of Greece is not blamed for his action by anybody. *The Times* explains his difficulties to the following effect:

King George has always been a "prince of peace" *par excellence*. During the thirty years of his reign he has always done his best to restrain his subjects, who are ever ready for attempts to realize their dreams of a "Greater Greece." Yet he has always advanced the interests of Greece when diplomacy was of avail. In the present case, however, he was forced to accede to the popular demand for vigorous action, or vacate his throne. He would have earned little respect by the latter course.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks no one could ask King George to commit such useless political suicide, and says:

"When a nation shows as great sympathy for its brothers as the Greeks have shown in the case of Crete, ministers and princes must reckon with it. King George, at best a foreigner, and with the fate of his predecessor Otto of Bavaria in his mind, would not be likely to resist his people. 'You tell me to be careful,' he said to a friend, 'but this is no time for hesitation. Do you know that my crown is in danger?'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

REPORTS that the Czar's health is failing appear periodically in the newspapers, tho the Russian Government denies their truth, and the eminent physicians said to have been summoned to attend the ruler of all the Russias remain at home. The persistence of these reports has nevertheless caused some depression in Central Europe. Hans Delbrück, the well-known German authority on international politics, advises the German Government "to keep its powder dry, in case a regency in Russia should assist Panslavists there in attacking the hated Prussians." The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, has received an authoritative statement from St. Petersburg, declaring that the Czar is certainly in no worse state of health than formerly. We quote the following:

"Emperor Nicholas II. is not exceptionally strong, but neither is he specially weak. He is, perhaps, a little nervous, but the experience of the past year was enough to try the nerves of any man. Few people know how deeply the catastrophe on the Chodinsky Field has affected him, which he could not but regard as a bad omen. Then came the death of his trusty adviser, Lobanow, with whom he had been in daily intercourse. The exertions of such a tour as the Czar's should not be underrated either. To all this must be added that the Empress was in a condition which requires much attention. The Czar is a husband like any other man, and not insensible to the sufferings of his wife. The necessary etiquette prevented the Imperial couple very often from taking their much-needed rest. At present, however, both are recuperating, and there is no reason to believe that their health is exceptionally bad."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The tale that the Czar is in exceptionally bad health has been continually repeated, and its sources are always English. Thus also came the latest version, sent out by the Manchester *Guardian*, which tells of epileptic attacks due to the wound received at the hands of a Japanese. We all know that our British cousins are very anxious about the Czar's health. They would not be pleased if everything went topsy-turvy in Russia in consequence of his death—not they! But their fears will hardly be realized. People grow old in spite of wounds, and the Czar may yet live to ripe old age."

In France these repeated stories have caused some consternation. Frenchmen have learned to identify Russia with the Czar to such an extent that they can not believe that Russia's policy would be stable even at his death. The Monarchist papers espe-



WHO'LL GET THE "WISH?" THE EASTERN QUESTION WILL EVENTUALLY COME TO THIS.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

cially express much anxiety, for their hopes have been raised by the alliance with the Russian Empire.

Cassagnac, the rabid Imperialist, of whom the Republicans say that "his mind has become unbalanced at the sight of an Emperor," prints a long prayer in the *Autorité*, of which the following closing sentences may serve as a sample:

"We pray thee, O Lord of the Franks and of the Royal Chlodwig; the God to whom we offered so recently our thanks in the Cathedral of Reims; the God of the Sacred Heart, to whom France, Christian France, has turned again with promises of faith on the Montmartre; we beseech Thee, O Lord, who once lovedst France and delivered her through our heroic Jeanne d'Arc, that it may please thee to bless us again by restoring to health the Czar, the joy of two great nations!"

This was, however, before the Russian censors rejected the latest effusions of French poetry.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PLAGUE.

THE administration of the small colony of Goa has taken energetic measures to suppress the plague within its limited boundaries. The bodies of the plague victims are burned, without consideration of race or creed. Shipping has been prohibited, and a cordon has been drawn around the infested district. The English officials at Bombay regard this activity with a feeling akin to envy, for it is altogether impossible for them to imitate it. The city is affected largely by the famine; it is therefore impossible to hamper business officially, for the famine would probably increase while the plague would hardly abate if it were made impossible for the poor to earn a living. According to *The Times of India*, the administration does its best to educate the adherents of the several religious communities in Bombay to the necessity of sanitary precautions, even if such precautions interfere with religion. The most scathing criticism on the alleged former lethargy of the Indian officials now comes from other British possessions. Altho the disease has undoubtedly been imported from China, where sporadic cases occur continually, the Hongkong people, only too well acquainted with its terrors, are clamoring for protection. *The Telegraph*, Hongkong, says:

"We are sorry for Bombay. While we wish the municipality a happy issue out of its serious difficulties, we are bound to confess that it seems like hoping against hope, for present prospects can not be considered as favoring any hope of improvement in the immediate future. They are reaping that which they have sown, and, in their blind conceit and foolish reluctance to break asunder the blighting bonds of red-tapeism, have failed to take every possible advantage of the terrible experiences of Hongkong in 1894. It is to be feared that unless the Government of India mends its ways speedily, what with pestilence and famine rampant throughout the land, and a discontented people crying aloud for reforms that are never conceded, however greatly needed, dark days are in store for our Indian Empire. It must be confessed, we fear, that hitherto there has been a superabundance of class legislation in India, and that the protection of the masses has not been given as much thought as past experience indicates as being as desirable as it is necessary in respect of all thickly populated states. Would that it were possible to think otherwise; facts, however, forbid it. Let us hope that the Government of India will not be slow to take warning from the ripples on the surface which now show how the depths are surging below."

The Spectator, London, fears that the entire British Empire will suffer terrible loss on account of the plague. The administration in India, and the British authorities at home are, of course, not responsible, but the foreigner, always ready to hurt Great Britain, has taken it into his head that England ought to close the ports of India. The paper continues:

"The cities of Southern Europe are wild with alarm, and if the disease makes its appearance in Calcutta, which is always exposed to infection from Hongkong, the export trade of India will be

everywhere boycotted, and the value of all Indian textiles will sink, as we note the price of Indian carpets has already sunk. The governments are only too glad of an excuse for hurting Great Britain, but they are hardly to blame, for the current of popular feeling is irresistible. The ordinary Frenchman or Italian, having little faith in a future state, simply will not tolerate a chance of sudden death from an epidemic. The financial consequences to India will be terrible, definitely worse than those of a first-class war."

The Westminster Gazette does not believe that it is necessary to stop the export of cotton from India. It does not blame the nations of Europe for their prudence, but it is certain that cotton can never carry infection.

Meanwhile nearly all the Continental countries are enforcing stringent quarantine regulations against goods and passengers from India, which led to an amusing incident in Italy, where an Englishman was shut up in a railroad carriage and shunted on to a side track used to isolate infected cattle. It turned out, however, that the gentleman in question was perfectly healthy, and he was released with many apologies, which did not prevent him from expressing his disgust in very forcible English. The Stockholm *Allchanda* demonstrates that climate is really no protection against the plague, which has been imported in Sweden on several occasions, killing 60,000 people between the months of September and January at one time. Speaking of the possibilities of the plague in Calcutta, *The Times*, London, expresses itself to the following effect:

Three hundred and fifty thousand people have fled from Bombay, spreading the plague all over India. Calcutta is likely to suffer worse than Bombay, for it is much more densely populated. London has 35,905 inhabitants per square mile. None of the eighteen districts of Calcutta have less than 50,000, some have over 100,000, one has even 144,640. The alluvial soil is very thin, in fact Calcutta is built upon a sponge of refuse, gathered by many generations. Some of the most densely inhabited parts are below the level of the river. The natives are very filthy. Formerly extensive fires cleared the air, but the natives now build their huts of clay instead of straw and matting. The only help is to widen the streets and cover the drains, but this would cost enormous sums. Yet the city can do it, if it has a mind to do so, for the Government is willing to assist with funds.

ARE AMERICANS TERRORIZED AND DON'T KNOW IT?

RECTOR AHLWARDT, the anti-Semite member of the German Reichstag, who recently visited America, has given a lecture in Berlin on the condition of the United States, picturing our great republic in an entirely novel light. According to Rector Ahlwardt we need nothing more urgently than deliverance from the terrorism exercised over us by our Jewish fellow citizens. Germany and Austria, he thinks, are like heaven compared with the United States, where the sons of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob exercise full sway. We quote the most astonishing parts of Herr Ahlwardt's lecture:

"That Germany is suffering from the increase of the Jewish element is a fact too well known to need further proofs. Many of you will, however, hear with astonishment that America, at least certain parts of America, are no better off in this respect. The Americans certainly are in danger of an exclusively plutocratic rule, headed by Jewish financiers. Hence the Jews received me with anything but equanimity. In New York I was clubbed and rotten eggs were thrown at me. In Hoboken a mob of 300 to 400 Jews intended to lynch me, and they might have succeeded if I had not been armed. The sight of my revolver calmed them. The reason for this was apparent enough. New York is absolutely under the thumb of the Jews. The majority of the stores on Broadway seem to be in the hands of Jews. Third Avenue is alive with them, so is Fourth Avenue. The American people are enslaved to such an extent by the Jews that

our own condition here in Germany seems really preferable in comparison. America will be ruined by the mob."

Altho the New York paper whose correspondent publishes the report is anything but reliable, it should be mentioned that Ahlwardt is said to be in the pay of American pork-packers now. It is further said that he has unduly impressed the beef and pork barons of Chicago with his influence in the German Parliament, and that he will do his best to remove existing restrictions on the importation of American produce.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

THERE seems to be an earnest desire in Chinese government circles to mold the country after the pattern of Western civilization. An official named Sheng, who has been appointed railroad commissioner and who seems to exercise much influence just now, has obtained the Emperor's consent to several important reforms, which we find enumerated in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, as follows:

"The most important reform contemplated is the complete reconstruction of the army. The present system of provincial armies under the command of provincial governors is to be abolished. Instead, an army of 300,000 troops, trained by European officers, will be created. The men must serve three years with the colors, three years in the first reserve, and three years in the second reserve. In this way China will have 1,200,000 men ready at the end of nine years. The expenses for this army will be no greater than for the present provincial troops.

"Other reforms relate to the mines and to a new system of public schools. But such reforms are impossible without an adequate financial system and a steady supply of funds. Hence China will in future coin money, like other countries, the coins to be taken in payment by all public treasuries. To regulate the finances of the empire, the *likin* or provincial tariffs are to be abolished. The Imperial Custom-House, however, will collect *ad valorem* duty to the amount of ten per cent. on all imports."

But before the Chinese Government can collect this money, the consent of the treaty powers must be obtained, and this seems somewhat difficult. Especially England, at one time the predominant power in the Far East, will do her best to retard the increase of the tariff until she has obtained formidable concessions. English politicians are much disconcerted over the secret treaty between China and Russia, whose actual text is still a secret. Enough of it has nevertheless been published to show that Russia derives from it the right to build a railroad through Manchuria, to establish factories in Northern China, and to open the northern ports to her trade. A writer in *The Contemporary Review*, London, gives a shrewd guess at the manner in which the ratification of this treaty was obtained, indicating also how England could restore her influence in the Far East. We condense this article as follows:

Li Hung Chang, tho disgraced in the eyes of the Emperor, had retained much influence over the destinies of China, for he was the friend of the Empress Dowager. Cassini, the Russian Minister to China, made use of this circumstance. In the face of much opposition from the Emperor he procured the appointment of Li Hung Chang as special envoy to the Czar's coronation. Once in Moscow, Li Hung Chang signed the treaty. His principal reason was hatred of England, whose selfish policy during the Chino-Japanese war he regards as the cause of China's defeat. Li Hung Chang denies having signed this treaty; but there is no reason to believe him, for his secretary, Loh Fenz Luh, in an interview with the editor of *Galgnani's Messenger*, remarked that "England's prestige in the East was gone altogether, and that soon she would lose India," and after furnishing the details as to how the latter event is to be brought about, he concluded with a general statement that one day Russia and China would rule the Asiatic world. Neither the Tsung-li-Yamên nor the Emperor wished to ratify the treaty; but Earl Cassini

worked upon the fears of the Emperor through the Empress Dowager.

Through Li Hung Chang and a member of the Tsung-li-Yamên, he succeeded in impressing the Empress Dowager with the conviction, not merely that England was philo-Japanese, but that a secret treaty had been actually signed between England and Japan, and that China was in imminent danger of attack by those allied powers. The peril was represented to be direct and immediate, not remote and contingent. This statement could easily be made to wear a plausible appearance. It is the accepted and oft-repeated opinion of Li Hung Chang and his *entourage* that England has become anti-Chinese. The act of ratification was wrested from the young Emperor last September, but not until he had been threatened with the gravest consequences of his refusal by the Empress Dowager. On the one side the young ruler was terrified into the belief that the only means of saving his capital from an imminent Anglo-Japanese attack was by signing the treaty insuring for him the protection of Russia, and also placing Russia, as the reader can discern by a perusal of its clauses, in a position to defend the two principal sea approaches to Peking, Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei. On the other side the young Emperor was menaced with the most serious personal consequences if he showed himself obstinate and opposed the views of those who had placed him on the throne.

Turning to the question, What can England do to counteract the influences of this treaty? the same writer expresses himself to the following effect:

It is clear, at the outset, that we can not tear it up. The Emperor of China is free to sign what he pleases, or what he is cajoled or threatened into signing. Nor can we adopt the heroic measure of presenting an ultimatum to Russia ordering her to cancel this treaty. But such admissions are far from implying that we are helpless. We can refuse to accede to the proposed increase in the tariff unless China extends our treaty rights, such as we have at present on the coast, in Manchuria, and even throughout the whole of China. Germany and France, having much to gain and nothing to lose in this game, should be willing to join us, and Russia could not well object to mere trading advantages. China must be taught that she can only benefit by opening her gates wide to English enterprise. England, on the other hand, must use to the fullest extent the advantages which treaty rights confer upon her. China must, at least, give England the same rights which Russia has obtained. England should be able to obtain this in a peaceful manner, as the price for her consent to tariff revision. When the time for action comes she can hold her own, but she ought not to look on unconcernedly at the progress of the game. But those who believe that she is easily deceived, that she will hand over her rights to persons or governments whose attitude is hostile, and who are frightened into signing away rights that no independent state can safely cede, will one day be undeceived. Russia knows better than this, but the shortsightedness of the Chinese character provides her with one of the instruments for attaining her own ends.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"HUNDREDS" of Americans are said to be languishing in Cuban prisons. The lists furnished to Congress tell of only 74 since the outbreak of the rebellion, all of whom appear, from their names, to be Cubans who took out American naturalization papers to obtain the protection of the American Government.

THE London *Daily Mail*, a new publication typically faithful to "new journalism," relates that the Transvaal and Free State Boers are in such abject fear of an invasion that they continually fire off their rifles on the frontier to frighten away the invaders. The *Handelsblad* thinks it is news that the Boers can afford to waste their ammunition on an imaginary enemy.

A STAGE manager as guardian of public morals is something new. The manager of the Geneva City Theater has the honor of being the first. His prima-donna received the attentions of Baron C., a noted young sportsman and roué, in a box of the theater. The manager not only forbade the actress to do so, but refused admittance to the dude, tho he purchased tickets. The police support the manager, and public opinion is also with him.

MIGUEL, the German Minister of Finance, has been knighted on his fifty-eighth birthday. Like other prominent Germans, he was a violent Radical in his youth. Experience has converted him into a Conservative, he says. His elevation to a baronetcy proves that the Emperor appreciates his services, and that the attacks of the Radicals upon his management of Germany's finances has fallen flat.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports give prominence to signs of encouragement. *Dun's Review*, March 6, says: "The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued during the past week, and without material check. Some cloak-makers here and the ore-handlers at one yard in Cleveland have struck, and the Lake iron mines are quite generally reducing wages, no agreement for the coming year as to prices of ore having been reached, but the aggregate force employed in all industries has still somewhat increased. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool, because of expected duties. Meanwhile money markets continue as easy and undisturbed as if there had never been anxiety about the gold reserve, and fairly large sales of stocks on London account during the week, possibly because of international anxieties, have made no perceptible difference in American markets."

Bradstreet's, of the same date, says: "The new Administration, the certainty of an extra session of Congress within a fortnight, and the promise of a new tariff at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business."

General Prices.—"Reports of probable needs abroad have helped speculation in wheat somewhat, but it has risen about 3 cents, tho the price is still lower than two weeks ago. Corn is a cent stronger, about the price of two weeks ago. Western receipts of wheat are still small, 1,559,821 bushels against 2,301,633 last year, and the Atlantic exports, flour included, were for the week 1,232,412 bushels against 1,541,135 last year; but the corn exports continue so heavy as to compensate largely, if not wholly, for any decrease in wheat, amounting for the week to 2,779,974 bushels, Gulf ports not included, against 1,014,390 last year. Reckoning half a bushel corn for one bushel wheat, the grain supply of other countries continues much larger than a year ago. Cotton has declined an eighth and with good reason, for altho receipts from plantations fall off, the decrease is not greater than the decrease in consumption owing to stoppage of mills. As there is comparative little cotton available in the country, the market is a very convenient one for speculators to manipulate. While many of the mills have stopped production of cotton goods for a time, the general outlook is on the whole unchanged, and the demand for goods does not improve, while print cloths are a shade lower. . . . The boot and shoe industry can reckon a good many more shops at work, and shipments have been as large for the past four weeks as in any previous year, 385,571 cases against 316,993 last year and 386,305 in the same weeks of 1895, but the preponderance of cheap women's goods must reduce the value of products marketed to a considerable extent. The market for materials has not changed to any important extent. While the demand for Bessemer pig has sustained the recent advance to \$10.75 per ton at Pittsburgh, and Gray Forge is still quoted at \$9.40 there, and there is also less cutting of prices to get more business in finished products, the general range of prices still continues very low."—*Dun's Review*, March 6.

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings this week,

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without its particular chimney.

The Index tells what Num-
ber to get; sent free.

"Pearl top" or "pearl
glass."

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Crash and Duck Suits, \$4 up. Capes, \$3 up. Jackets, \$4 up.

Bicycle Suits, \$6 up. Riding Habits, \$10 up.

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119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

amounting to \$1,012,000,000, show an increase of 30 per cent. over the total last week, which included one holiday. Compared with a year ago, this week's aggregate is 5 per cent. smaller, but it is 1 per cent. larger than in the like week of 1895, and 8 per cent. larger than in the first week of March, 1894. The falling-off as compared with the corresponding week of 1893, a period of large volume of business, is 26 per cent., and as compared with the like portion of 1892 it is 16 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, March 6.

Raid on Stock Market.—"The stock market was raided by the bears on the anti-trust feature of the President's inaugural address. London has been weak, and sold stocks for the past two days on the unfavorable Eastern political outlook. The coal stocks have been weak on publications unfavorable to the Jersey Central Company. In spite of its irregularity the market has a very strong tone, the sustaining feature being the refunding plan announced by the Lake Shore Company in conjunction with a bankers' syndicate. The strength of the Vanderbilt stocks, led by Lake Shore, Omaha, and New York Central, is the feature. Foreign exchange is dull and strong at 4.87 @ 4.87½. The ease of money encourages speculative buying of long bills."—*Bradstreet's*, March 6.

Failures.—*Bradstreet's* reports 262 business failures in the United States for the week against

258 last week, 270 a year ago, 252 in 1895. *Dun's Review* reports 246 against 285 last year, and gives a table of February failures by branches of industry which "show but slight increase over those of 1896 or 1895, and but little decrease compared with 1894. There is rather more increase in iron and machinery failures than in other branches. The feature of special interest is the conservatism in trading, indicated by the decrease in liabilities of trading failures in nearly every branch of business, contrasted with the slight increase in liabilities of manufacturing failures."

Canadian Situation.—"Toronto reports a slight improvement in wholesale trade and that prices are firm. The feature of the business week at Montreal has been millinery openings and requests for renewals on a large proportion of commercial accounts due March 1. At Halifax bills maturing on the 1st instant were fairly well met. Demand for pickled fish at St. John, N. B., constitutes the feature of the business week, and recent falls of snow have stimulated activity among the lumbermen. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$16,814,000 this week, compared with \$17,259,000 last week, and with \$17,121,000 in the like week a year ago. There are 51 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 50 last week, 66 in the week a year ago, and 53 two years ago." [*Dun's Review*: 59 against 68 last year.]—*Bradstreet's*, March 6.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

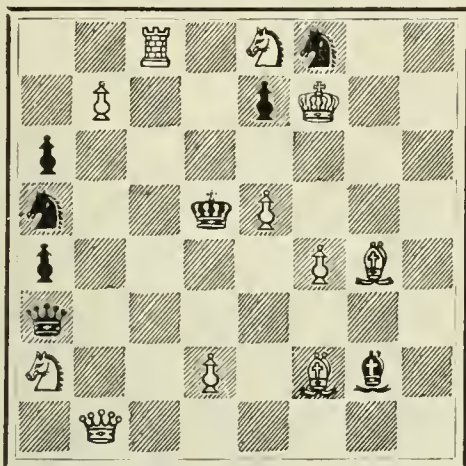
Problem 191.

BY F. W. ANDREW.

First Prize *Birmingham News* (England) Problem Competition.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 4; Q on Q R 6; B on K Kt 7; Kts on K B sq, Q R 4; Ps on K 2, Q R 3 and 5.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on K B 7; Q on Q Kt sq; Bs on K B 2, K Kt 4; Kts on K 8, Q R 2; R on Q B 8; Ps on K 5, K B 4, Q 2, Q Kt 7.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 188.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. B-B 8 | 2. B-B 5, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. B-R 6, mate |
| 1. B x R | 2. Q-B 3, mate |
| 1. B any other | 2. Q x Kt or-Q 4, mate |
| 1. Kt any | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, H. Ketcham, W. G. Donnan, C. F. Putney, the Rev. H. W. Temple, R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; John Henderson, St. Louis; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; E. M. Taylor, Chester, Pa.; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.; the Rev. W. B. Pimm, Babylon, L. I.; the Rev. J. A. Yonkins, Natrona, Pa.; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; Dr. J. A. Maryson, New York city; J. O. Villars, Wilmington, O.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; E. B. J., Washington.

Chas. W. Cooper, W. H. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Streed, E. B. J., Drs. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis., and J. N. Chandler, Des Moines, discovered the correct solution of 187.

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References: Bradstreet's or Dun's Commercial Agencies.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York.

We will give the solution of 186 next week. Only two of our solvers have thus far mastered it. H. Ketcham should be credited with getting 184. Send in your way of doing 181 as corrected.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

ELEVENTH GAME.

(Comments by Reichelm in *The Times*, Philadelphia.)

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3
3 Q Kt-B 3	K Kt-B 3

The study of the Queen's Pawn Opening is yet in a state of comparative infancy, and it has become a question whether White's next regulation (B-Kt 5) is the best on the board. As throwing some light on the subject we may say that Herr Lasker, who is right cute in the opening, prefers to develop his Queen's Bishop by way of Knight's second.

4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2
5 P-K 3	Castles
6 Q-Kt 3	P x P
7 B x P	P-B 4
8 P x P	Kt-Q 2
9 P-B 6	P x P
10 Kt-B 3	Kt-Q 4
11 B x B	Q x B
12 Castles K R	R-Kt sq

Here the opening is left and each player from this point is left to his own wit.

13 Q-B 2	Q-Kt 5
14 Kt-Q sq	B-Kt 2
15 Kt-K sq	K R-Q sq
16 Kt-Q 3	Q-Q 3
17 P-K B 3	

White has not an easy game to play, but he had better sought a simplification by medium of Knight to Bishop's third.

17 Q Kt-Kt 3

Pawn to King's fourth won't do on account of Kt-Kt 5, with a strong development.

18 B x Kt	18 B P x B
19 P-Q Kt 3	P-K 4
20 Q Kt-B 2	Q R-B sq
21 Q-Kt 2	P-B 3

The difference between the two players is that Lasker makes no unusual moves of the Chinese pagoda order.

22 K R-Q B sq	Kt-Q 2
23 R x R	R x R
24 R-B sq	Q-Kt 3
25 R x R ch	B x R
26 Q-Q 2	B-Kt 2
27 K-B sq	Kt-B sq

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28 Q-Kt 4	Q x Q
29 Kt x Q	K-B 2
30 Q Kt-Q 3	Kt-K 3
31 K-K 2	K-K 2
32 K-Q 2	K-Q 3
33 K-B 3	P-Kt 4
34 Kt-Q B 2	B-R 3
35 P-K Kt 4	B-Kt 4
36 Kt-R 3	B-K sq

Black's troops are better ordered for the final operations, and he throws nearly all his forces to the advancement of his King's wing which decides the battle.

37 Kt-B 2	B-R 4
38 P-Q R 4	

He should be more defensive. Say, Kt-K B 2, for instance.

39 P-Kt 5	38 P-B 4
40 P-K 4	P-B 5
41 P x P	P x P
	B-Kt 3

Now on White's Kt-B 2 Black would continue with Kt-B 4.

42 Kt—R 3
43 Kt—B 4 ch
44 P—Kt 3

B x P
K—K 2
B x Kt

The shortest cut in Lasker's famous style.

45 K x B
46 K—K 2
47 P x P
48 Kt x P
49 K—B 3
50 K—Kt 4
51 Kt—B 6
52 K—R 5
53 P—Kt 4
54 Kt—Kt 8
55 Kt—Q 7 ch
56 Kt—B 5

Kt—B 4 ch
P x P
Kt x P
Kt—B 6 ch
Kt x P
K—K 3
K—B 3
P—Q R 3
Kt—Q 3
P—R 4
K—K 2
Kt—B 2

The clincher, winning easily for Black, who proceeds at his leisure to win the King's Knight's Pawn and the game.

Lasker and Steinitz.

Lasker and Steinitz have, in their two matches and in the tournaments at Hastings, St. Petersburg, and Nuremberg, played 44 games. The following table shows the score:

	Lasker.	Steinitz.	D.
First match.....	10	5	4
Hastings.....	1	0	0
St. Petersburg	3	1	2
Nuremberg.....	1	0	0
Second match... ..	10	2	5
Total.....	25	8	11

In their two matches, they played 36 games, of which Lasker won 20; Steinitz, 7; Drawn, 9.

Chess-Nuts.

Lasker and Tschigorin will play a match for 4,000 rubles a side and the Championship of the World, in St. Petersburg.

The ways of problem-composers, problem-solvers, and problems themselves are curiously unaccountable. "An incident worth recording," says the London *Field*, "happened with problem No. 1,260. It was transcribed upon a two-move blank form and printed as a two-mover instead of

a three-mover. But the curious point is that as a three-mover it would have been 'cooked,' while as a two-mover it is sound, although not perfect."

Current Events.

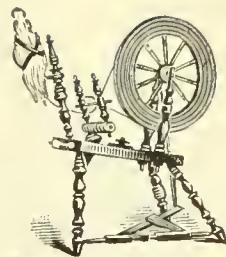
Monday, March 1.

The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and considers the naval bill; Mr. Chandler's amendment to fix the price of armor plate at \$300 a ton precipitates a bitter discussion. . . . The House sends the sundry civil bill to conference. . . . The President approves an amendment to postal laws providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter. . . . The United States Supreme Court reverses judgment in the case of the filibuster *Three Friends* which is remanded to custody. . . . Increase in public debt for February, \$4,592,137; cash in Treasury, \$864,338,167. . . . A strike is on against employment of non-union labor at the Globe Shipbuilding Company's works, Cleveland, Ohio. . . . It is reported that a volcano has burst forth in Great Salt Lake.

In the Greek parliament Prime Minister Delyannis says Greece protests against the bombardment at Crete. . . . The Japanese government is said to have adopted gold as the monetary standard, with coinage of gold and silver at 3½ to 1.

Tuesday, March 2.

The Senate passes the fortifications bill and concurs in amendments to the monetary conference bill. . . . Inaugural arrangements were discussed; Mr. Dalzell defends Supreme Court Justice Shiras against strictures regarding the income-tax case. . . . President Cleveland vetoes the immigration bill. . . . Mr. and Mrs. McKinley dine with President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. . . . Secretary Olney sends a partial abstract of correspondence in the Ruiz case. . . . A protest against the seating of William Heitfeld, of Idaho, is filed in the Senate. . . . Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway authorize \$50,000,000 100 year 3½ per cent. gold bonds to refund the en-



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tire bonded debt of the company. . . . The commission to locate a deep-water harbor in Southern California selects San Pedro. . . . The New York court of appeals sustains the Percy-Gray racing law, and the law legislating New York city police justices out of office. . . . Rev. Dr. G. S. Mallory, editor and proprietor of *The Churchman*, New York, dies.

Turkish gendarmes in Canea, Crete, mutiny and foreign marines silence the trouble; Kandamo and Selino are to be placed under protection of the powers. . . . The judges of the High Court of Justice of the South African Republic protest against the law lately passed by the Volksraad subjecting the decisions of the court to revision by the executive body, and decide to adjourn from March 5 until June, to await the voice of the people.

Wednesday, March 3.

The Senate acts on conference reports and passes several bills without objection. . . . The House passes the immigration bill over the President's veto and considers appropriation bills. . . . Official correspondence concerning the Nicaragua Canal is sent to the Senate. . . . The President approves, among other bills, the army appropriation bill, monetary conference bill, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, and bills to provide aids to navigation, and allow bottling of distilled spirits in bond. . . . Cornelius N. Bliss of New York accepts a place in McKinley's cabinet. . . . The Gold Democrats of Michigan nominate a state ticket at Grand Rapids.

The powers warn Greece to evacuate Crete within six days on pain of compulsion. . . . A damaging gale sweeps over the British isles.

Thursday, March 4.

William McKinley is inaugurated President of the United States with elaborate ceremonies, and delivers his inaugural address; Vice-President Garret A. Hobart takes the oath of office. . . . The Fifty-fourth Congress expires by limitations; the general deficiency appropriation bill fails for lack of agreement, and President Cleveland refuses to sign the sundry civil, Indian, and agricultural appropriation bills. . . . Resolutions of thanks are tendered Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Reed by the respective houses of Congress. . . . Ex-President

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"A PROFESSOR OF BOOKS"—Emerson

IN glancing through one of the early volumes of Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," we met, in the Emerson section, an extract from one of the sage's fine pages that ran in this wise:

"Meantime the colleges, whilst they provide us with libraries, furnish no professor of books; and, I think, no chair is so much wanted."

It is doubtful if any phrase could so happily describe at once the function and the achievement of Mr. Warner in his new and great work. He himself is essentially a "professor of books," altho the charm of his work has tended to make us forget his wide and varied learning. And knowing not only books but living writers and critics as well, Mr. Warner has gathered around him as advisers and aids other "professors of books," not men of the Dryasdust school, but, those who possess the same salient charm and graphic power as himself.

The result of this remarkable literary movement has been to provide the great reading public, the busy public of ever scant leisure, with just what Emerson declared more than half a century ago we so much needed, namely, a guide to the best reading.

Emerson indeed likens a library of miscellaneous books to a lottery wherein there are a hundred blanks to one prize, and finally exclaims that "some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would do a right act in naming those which have been bridges or ships to carry him safely over dark morasses and barren oceans into the heart of sacred cities into palaces and temples."

This is precisely what Mr. Warner's new library does in the fine, critical articles which preface the master-works of the greatest writers.

Think what is here accomplished. In the case of Emerson himself, the general voice has proclaimed his two volumes of "Essays" as a requisite for every library. But if we have the wish to go farther and know more of the work of our greatest man of letters, what volume shall we select? There are ten or eleven others to choose from. Looking into Mr. Warner's Library we find that Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum, a life-long student and biographer of Emerson, has written a critique that gives us exactly what we wish to know.

Again, take the case of the man who occupies in German life the same place as the Sage of Concord in American life. All told, Goethe's writings comprise seventy compact volumes. Emerson himself, in one of those delightful letters he wrote to Carlyle, tells how, after years of effort, he has "succeeded in getting through thirty-five," and despairs of the other half. But who, even among those who call themselves well read have despatched thirty-five volumes of the great German, or even half or third of thirty-five? Nevertheless we do not like to remain without at least a general and historical view of Goethe's tremendous activity, and, furthermore, if we go beyond "Faust" or "Wilhelm Meister," we are—the most of us—lost in a sea of conjecture as to which of the remaining sixty-eight volumes we shall attack.

How happily has Mr. Warner here come to our relief! He has chosen, to prepare the Goethe section for the Library, no less a scholar than Prof. Edwin Dowden of Dublin, the president of the Goethe Society of England. The assignment was most fitting, as no Englishman since Carlyle is so well versed in all that pertains to the great German, none knows better of his strength and power, none better his shortcomings and his weaknesses. Here we have the distilled essence of his criticism, together with Professor Dowden's choice of what is of paramount and lasting value in the legacy Goethe has left to us.

Professor Evans, of Munich, performs for us a like service with Schiller. Prof. Maurice Francis Egan does the same with Calderon. Prof. Charles Elliot Norton of Harvard with Dante. Prof. Santayana with Cervantes. The historian Lecky with Gibbon. Charlton T. Lewis with Bacon, and so on. Never, it seems to us, was so much talent, such an array of eminent names pressed into service for the production of such compact and pregnant expositions and criticism.

It would be a great mistake, however, to believe that the new Library which Mr. Warner and his associates have prepared has to do with nothing but the "classics." Here, for instance, is Dumas the elder. Who is there that has not fallen a victim to the stirring romances of "The Three Musketeers" and their extensive kin? Many of us, when we have once got into their companionship, hardly know where to stop. But we do not want to be misled into reading an immense number of worthless and mediocre stories that Dumas, in the burst of his fame, was led to palm off as his own, tho they were in reality the work of others. There never was a more delightful "professor of books" than

Andrew Lang, and we doubt if there is any one living who could tell us so much as he has told us in the Library of what is interesting and what we wish to know of Dumas.

We cross from the field of romance over into that of poetry, and the first name we chance upon is that of Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets who ever lived—no one questions that. And yet what great poet ever left so much fine wheat mixed with so much chaff? Dr. R. H. Hutton, the editor of the London *Spectator* and one of the sanest and most appreciative of living critics, has chosen for this Library the best of Wordsworth's poetry, and has planned such further journeys through the poet's writings as the reader may wish to take.

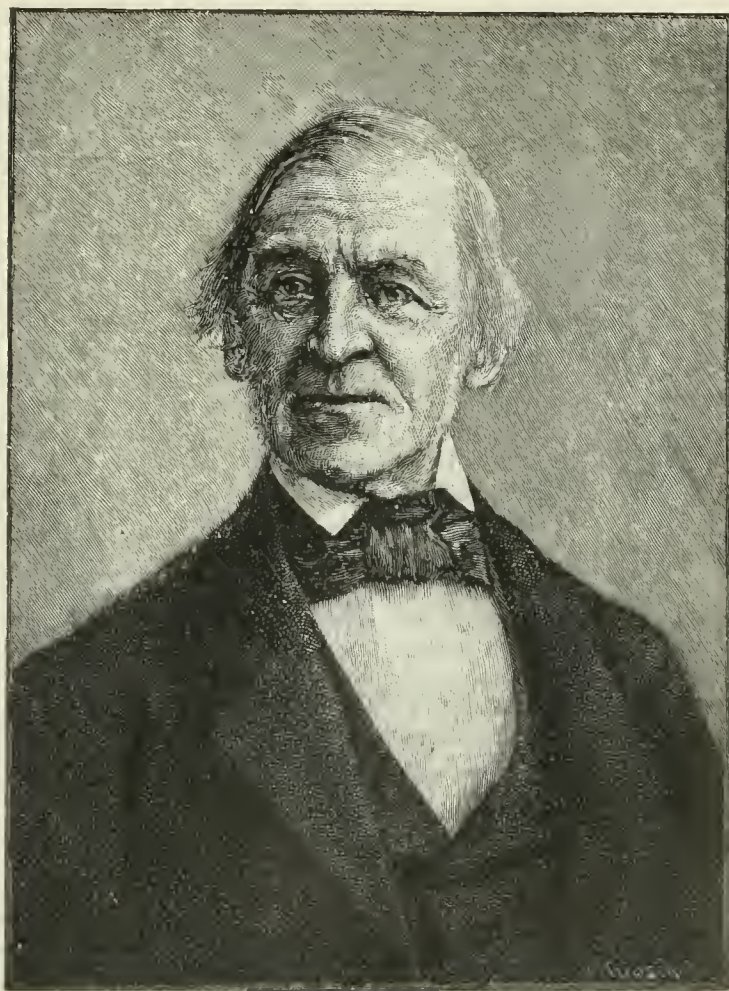
And so we might go on. But we think we have made clear to the reader that which struck us so forcibly when we looked into the Emerson section, namely, how finely Mr. Warner has, in his Library, succeeded in satisfying the great want which Emerson there so well voiced—that of a "professor of books." Exactly as the professor of chemistry or physics or astronomy or biology gives his pupils a view of the whole field of his science, the summary of its achievements, its great names and its great works, so Mr. Warner and his associates have given us the distillation not merely of the whole world's literature, in itself a colossal attempt, but in

addition its history, biography, and criticism as well. It is only when we grasp its full import that we realize the truly vast and monumental character of the Library. It must assuredly rank as one of the most notable achievements of the century.

That there is a widespread desire among all classes to possess these thirty treasure volumes clearly appears from the number and the character of the letters which are coming from far and near to the Harper's Weekly Club, through which a portion of the first edition is being distributed.

Altho the first edition is the most desirable because printed from the fresh, new plates, the publishers, instead of advancing the price, have actually reduced it nearly half, so as to quickly place a few sets in each community for inspection.

These introductory sets are being distributed through Harper's Weekly Club exclusively, which will close this month, but we have made a reservation of fifty of these sets for LITERARY DIGEST readers, and these sets can be had by making prompt application personally or by letter to the Club at 91 Fifth Avenue, New York. Sample pages (and special prices) will be sent on request.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Cleveland declines an invitation to a dinner in his honor by the New York Chamber of Commerce. . . . Senator Wolcott returns from Europe after a trip in the interest of an international monetary conference. . . . Nine persons are killed by an explosion of gas in a subway in Boston.

King George declares that Greece will not listen to admonitions of the powers; fighting is reported from Cretan towns. . . . Montevideo is declared in a state of siege. . . . Trouble breaks out again in Samoa. . . . Captain-General Weyler returns to Havana; The Spanish cabinet asks extra credit to fit out six more war-ships.

Friday, March 5.

President McKinley's cabinet nominations are confirmed by the Senate. . . . M. A. Hanna is sworn in as Senator Sherman's successor. . . . Ex-Congressman Bellamy Stover of Ohio is appointed first assistant Secretary of State. . . . Major A. T. Wood of Kentucky is appointed successor to United States Senator Blackburn. . . . Heavy floods in the Ohio and Western river valleys are reported. . . . A building-trades strike is authorized in Chicago.

Preparations for a war with Turkey continue on an undiminished scale in Greece; 1,500 Christians are investing Heraklion in Crete. . . . Consul-General Lee telegraphs from Havana that Americans convicted of political offenses in Cuba will be expelled from the island. . . . President Krüger warns the High Court of the South African Republic to conform to the new law passed by the Volksraad.

Saturday, March 6.

The President issues a proclamation calling an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress to meet on March 15. . . . The members of President McKinley's cabinet are sworn into office. . . . United States Senatorial appointments: John A. Henderson of Florida to succeed Senator Call; H. W. Corbett of Oregon to succeed Senator Mitchell. . . . Republicans hold a senatorial caucus in Washington. . . . Immense damage is done by floods in the Middle Western States, the loss of property probably amounting to millions of dollars. . . . Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish consul-general in Boston, is indicted on charges of embezzling upward of \$100,000 by the Grand Jury in that city.

Greek warships have been ordered to cruise in the Sporades and the Gulf of Arta; the foreign admirals are drawing up plans for the blockade of the Greek ports. . . . The German Government proposes large naval demands against opposition in the Reichstag.

Sunday, March 7.

President McKinley attends the Metropolitan M. E. church. . . . Ballington Booth's Volunteers of America begin to celebrate the first anniversary of the organization.

It is said that the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers will say that it is impossible to evacuate Crete, as peace is not restored; the Porte assents to the terms of the powers; the powers are not in accord on the precise terms of autonomy for Crete. . . . Cuban insurgents loot towns in Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

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THE LUNGS

And the Diseases Which Affect Them.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures.

The lungs are the great vital center of the body, on which all the other organs and functions of the human system mainly depend for health. They make the new blood out of the food eaten, by which we grow and maintain our strength. They purify the old blood by removing from it dead elements, which otherwise would produce disease. They strengthen the heart and enable it to distribute nutrition throughout the system. They give to the brain the strength and activity required to perform every mental function. They give tone to the nervous system and activity and power to every organ of the body.

The stomach is little more than a mill in which our food is ground, dissolved, and separated so that the nutritious parts can be sucked up by the lymphatics and carried as a white liquid, chyle, to the lungs, which endow it with life, change its color and transform it into blood. From the lungs it is sent to the heart, which, as a force pump, distributes it to every organ and tissue which compose our bodies.

Until the lungs have changed our food into blood and endowed it with life it is dead matter that has no power to repair the waste of the body. The change from CHYLE TO BLOOD takes place in the capillaries of the lungs, and is CAUSED BY RESPIRATION. The amount that can be so transformed depends on the QUANTITY and PURITY of air we breathe. If the breathing is obstructed by any local disease of the air-passages, or rendered defective by the impurity of the air itself, the body immediately shows its effects, the face becomes pale, the features sharp, and the appetite poor.

The volume of air we are able to take at a breath regulates, to the weight of a grain, the quantity of food that can be assimilated and made into blood. People with small lungs are always

THIN AND WEAK,

because the small volume of air they breathe can only transform a small quantity of food into blood. They may enjoy comfortable health until some local disease occurs to obstruct the tubes and diminish the freedom of their breathing. Whenever this occurs they fall into a decline and their flesh and strength begin to waste away.

A man with large lungs is naturally strong and robust because he breathes a large volume of air and can transform a large quantity of food into blood. If, however, he gets an attack of congestion of the lungs which results in bronchitis, and the tubes become obstructed by phlegm and narrowed by the swelling of their internal lining, shortening his breath, from that moment his flesh and strength begin to diminish, his cheeks to grow pallid, and every vital function of his body becomes weak.

Even tho no local disease occurs to diminish the volume of air taken in at a breath, the habitual breathing of close, confined air, which has already been breathed by others and insufficiently renewed by fresh air, as in overcrowded rooms and factories, the same result follows, because such air, altho sufficient in volume, is deficient in the elements of purification required to maintain health. This is why persons of feeble breathing power so often faint in church and public lecture halls and other crowded assemblies.

If these

SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS

were generally understood by the people and acted upon, lung diseases would be far less prevalent and less dreaded, because better understood and more intelligently cared for.

Every condition which injures our breathing can be avoided or remedied by proper care or proper treatment. When local disease establishes itself in the air-passages and tubes of the lungs it can be arrested and removed by medicating the air which the patient breathes with remedies adapted to the form and stage of the disease, but none of them can be cured by sending local remedies on a roundabout through the stomach and general system. Such treatment is irrational, false in theory, and fatal in practice in all lung complaints.

There is no such thing as consumption inherited or set up in healthy lungs. It is only after the lungs have become inflamed and the epithelium which shields their mucous surfaces destroyed by bronchial or catarrhal disease, exposing a raw surface in the lungs, that the tubercle bacilli can attack them and set up the disease. As every form of bronchial and catarrhal disease of the lungs can be uprooted and radically cured by antiseptic air inhalations every case of consumption can be prevented by this treatment.

NOTE.—Dr. Hunter has published his views in a little book which tells all about the lungs and their diseases—how Consumption is prevented, and the improvements in medical science by which it, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and other lung complaints are now successfully treated and radically cured. All readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are afflicted and anxious about their lungs or interested in the subject will receive a copy free by addressing

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,

Specialist in Throat and Lung Diseases,
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 20

NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 361

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VIEWS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

COMMENTS by papers from the South and the West on the incoming Administration were received too late for publication last week. Coming as these do from States where the battle for silver waged hottest, they possess a peculiar interest. These papers express wide differences of opinion on the policy outlined by Mr. McKinley in his inaugural, yet they are remarkably free from bitter personalities and for the most part show a kindly interest in the new President. The selection here given is fairly representative of the varying views:

Democrats are Asking for No Reward.—"The Democrats who threw to the winds all considerations of long-standing attachments and equally long-standing hostilities in the political crisis of last year ask for no reward except the faithful and unswerving pursuit, on the part of the new President, of the great objects to which he stands pledged. Among these objects, it must not be forgotten, is the resolute maintenance of the civil-service law, and the carrying of its spirit, as fully as possible, into the offices not covered by its provisions. On this head, Mr. McKinley's record as a Congressman, the declaration of the St. Louis platform, and the language of his letter of acceptance, all conspire to justify high hopes on the part of the friends of good government. All talk of 'recognition' of the gold Democrats by the award of offices should be dismissed with contempt; they are not entitled to any such compensation for their assistance in the election of Mr. McKinley, and we are sure that few if any of them desire it. They will get all that they bargained for if Mr. McKinley shall administer the Government in accordance with the chief purpose of the struggle, and with the general principles of good government."—*The News (Gold Dem.), Baltimore.*

Will Stand by the Platform Pledges.—"As an expression of loyalty, patriotism, honesty of purpose, and sympathy with the

wants and needs of the people, individually and collectively, President McKinley's inaugural address perhaps never has been excelled. It was an address worthy of the President of a great people, and one of which not only the people who by their votes aided him in attaining his present exalted position, but the whole body of citizens may well feel proud. It breathed a spirit of fairness, and was indicative of a policy the chief end of which shall be general good regardless of precedents or personal consequences.

"Those who have believed or hoped that the new President would formulate a policy at variance with the St. Louis platform or any part of it must now feel that they are doomed to disappointment. His address indicates an intention to respect every pledge made to the people in that platform, even the one relating to an international monetary conference. He apparently has no sympathy with the views of those Republicans who have been asserting that the vote in November absolved the party from any duty to silver."—*The State Journal (Ind. Rep.), Topeka, Kans.*

High Tariff will Postpone the Revival of Prosperity.—"A high protective tariff is President McKinley's hobby, and has long been so. If Congress should respond to his demands, the entire foreign trade of the country will be unsettled and upset for two years to come, and the very stability and established order so necessary to any revival of prosperity will be postponed. However, the idea seems to be generally accepted that the Republicans are going to be allowed to have their way as to the tariff. But it must be remembered that there is a considerable deficiency in the revenue, caused by the failure of the income-tax act, and a high tariff that will shut out imports will not yield any income. The tax must be so laid as to furnish an adequate revenue, and to this end it should encourage importations, instead of shutting them out. . . .

"*The Picayune* wishes the President well; but it realizes that his Administration will be environed with many difficulties and beset with much violent and radical opposition. The hurly-burly of the late national campaign is not yet over. The socialistic forces are still menacing. They have got to be met with wise statesmanship, Christian philanthropy, and courageous firmness."—*The Picayune (Gold Dem.), New Orleans.*

The Plutocratic Program will Divide the Country.—"If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

"Mr. McKinley would be justified in holding Congress and the cabinet to this view, but he certainly errs when he assumes that he is authorized to proceed against the greenbacks. It was popular clamor which put a stop to their destruction in 1878. Popular clamor will be heard again if the purpose is shown to destroy them now. . . .

"The patience of the American people is very great, and the power of party names is still strong, but in my humble judgment the plutocratic program which seems to have been prepared by Mr. McKinley and his counsellors will divide the voters of the country with a cleavage unparalleled since Jackson's day into McKinleyites and anti-McKinleyites—those who stand for the trusts and the privileges and those who combat trusts and privileges. The majority of our people are not yet ready to acquiesce in policies and laws which will give to our corporations (which do not die) those special privileges and powers which in Europe are held and exercised by hereditary nobles."—*Thomas E. Watson, in The World, New York.*

McKinley as a Manager.—"Perhaps the best way to secure an accurate estimate of his character is to make the comparison that Grover Cleveland controlled men and affairs, while Mr. McKinley, judging from his past record, will manage them. He will apply his fine faculty of common sense to matters which come before

him, and use tact and address in securing compliance with his wishes. Just how far these faculties will succeed in giving the people a strong and satisfactory administration the future will decide. As it is, he goes into office with the very best wishes of every American citizen who loves his country or has a respect for his citizenship."—*The Record (Gold Ind.)*, Chicago.

"The message as a whole is not brilliant, few such documents are, but will impress the reader by its honesty of purpose and its abundant evidences of the author's sincere devotion to the public weal. It is intended for the country rather than for the party."—*The Journal (Gold Ind.)*, Chicago.

Contributes to Confidence.—"The new President proves equal to the situation in laying down some sound principles of government and foreshadowing some general lines of policy which are generally satisfactory. His utterances concerning the money question and government credit will confirm public opinion in his soundness on these issues, and his forecasting of policy will undoubtedly contribute to the growth of confidence. His other declarations are equally frank, and the entire address is in excellent spirit and form."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Indianapolis.

"If he has any ideas of a plan of currency reform they are veiled in vague generalities. The only clear note as to the policy of his Administration is the promotion of international bimetalism, and, until that end is gained, the maintenance of the gold standard. For the rest the inaugural address outlines a policy which includes the increase of the revenues by tariff taxation, protection with reciprocity, civil-service reform, economy in expenditures, and trust legislation and the 'jolly' of the people with 'prosperity' tinkering."—*The Republic (Silver Dem.)*, St. Louis.

Course of Opponents Depends on Developments.—"President McKinley's inaugural address has a business-like ring about it. . . . While disagreeing with some of the principles outlined as the directing influences of the new Administration, *The Constitution* concedes that the Republicans should be given a full and a fair opportunity to redeem their campaign pledges. The Democrats will take advantage of no parliamentary technicalities; but after reasonable debate the Administration will, without obstruction, be enabled to enact such legislation as it is prepared to assume. On the record so made the Democrats will go before the people; and the result of the next congressional election, to take place in about a year and a half, as well as of the next Presidential campaign, will depend entirely upon developments which take place in the mean time."—*The Constitution (Silver Dem.)*, Atlanta.

International Bimetalism an Ignis Fatuus.—"He indulges in a little talk about international bimetalism, but that is an *ignis fatuus* which he will never catch. There is as much prospect of obtaining relief for the ills which afflict this country through an international monetary conference as there is of curing a man suffering with a raging fever by giving him the ten-thousandth part of a grain of quinin once a day. When a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. McKinley used to talk and vote in favor of real, genuine bimetalism, but that was before he was placed under obligations to Mark Hanna and secured his election to the Presidency by the powerful help of trusts and the money power."—*The Register (Silver Dem.)*, Columbia, S. C.

"After four years of Democratic administration the country will start off to-day on a new career under a Republican President. It seems good to think that national affairs and the ship of state will be once more under the guidance of the Grand Old Party—the party under whose management the country has always enjoyed prosperity, and always will.

"The four years past seem like a nightmare. . . . A new era is about to dawn. Americanism is at the front once more. We shall have a vigorous foreign policy as well as a constructive and self-developing domestic policy. Let us all rejoice in the restoration of sound governmental methods."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

May be Like a Third Term of Cleveland.—"The whole tone of the inaugural is thoughtful and statesmanlike and is calculated to produce a favorable impression not only at home but abroad, where the transfer of the reins of executive power from the strong, firm hands which have held them for the past four years is regarded with natural anxiety. It may yet happen that

in all but the thorns and difficulties which hedged the late President's path, what was meant as a gibe by a Populist Senator may turn to be a fortunate prediction, and that Mr. McKinley's Administration may be like a third term of President Cleveland."—*The Sun (Gold Ind.)*, Baltimore.

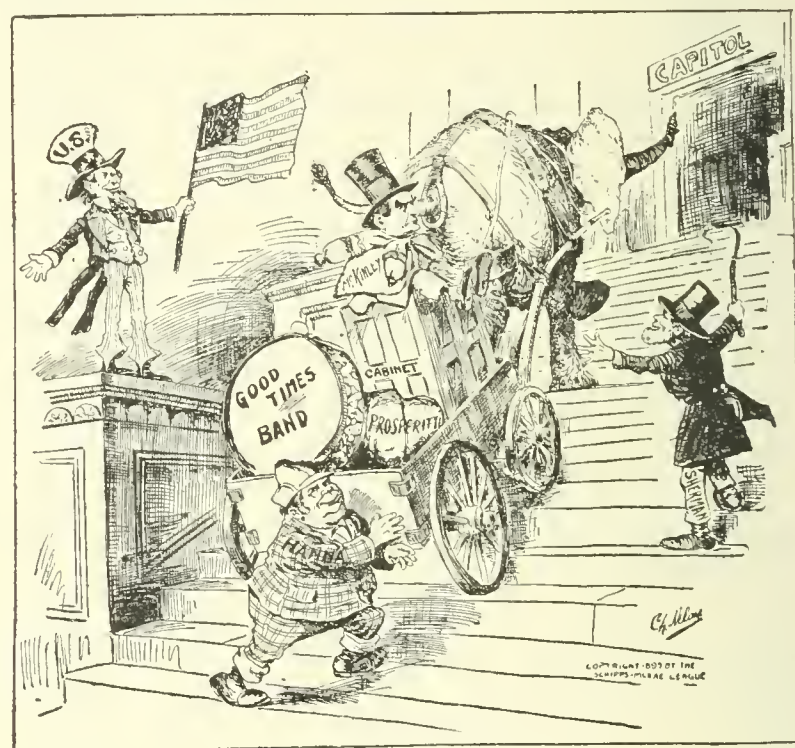
"President McKinley's inaugural was a clear, dignified, and modest address. From a Republican standpoint it ought to prove satisfying to the members of that party. It was an amplification, tho in a much more terse and clear form, of the pledges, promises, and declarations set forth in the St. Louis platform. . . . His declarations on the currency approach nearer the President's ideas before his nomination than they do to the financial plank of the St. Louis platform. But his words on this vital question are vague and indeterminate. They abound in glittering generalities and frayed platitudes."—*The Times (Silver Dem.)*, Kansas City.

The South Wants No Division.—"Mr. McKinley's assurance that he will 'do nothing and permit nothing to be done' that will disturb the friendly relations between the old sections of the country is greatly to his credit. The South is weary of strife and division, and the promise that the new President will not regard sectional questions in the administration of his office will be accepted with thanks in this persistently and cruelly misjudged part of the country.

"We do not know what sort of President Mr. McKinley will make, but he will be fairly and honestly judged by his work rather than his words. He has made a good start, but he has four years before him in which to make a record, to prove a failure or a success. We hope, for the sake of the country, and for his own sake as well, that he will not prove a failure."—*The News and Courier (Gold Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

"All conditions and classes feel that they have and acknowledge allegiance to a common Protector. In short, the American Government and people may be justly proud of what promises to be a return to the patriotic days of yore. And in this return no class of citizens will be more thankful, faithful, and loyal to God and their country's cause than the despised, down-trodden children of Ham."—*The Southern Age (Afro-Am.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

Generalities That Are Not Even Glittering.—"President McKinley's enunciation of his foreign policy is not only colorless, but is distinctly disappointing, so far as is involved the foreign question that is uppermost in the public mind. It is true that he approves flat-footed the arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain, and expresses the hope that it will be ratified, thus imparting strength to the suspicion that obtained from the first of a Republican understanding in the Senate, whereby the treaty might be hung up in order to the new Administration's getting the credit and the glory of making it an accomplished fact. For the rest, his allusions to foreign affairs are very suggestive of the innocuous, stereotyped Queen's speech that is made upon the opening of Parliament. They are generalities that have not even the merit of glittering."—*The Dispatch (Silver Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.



NO. 4.—THEY TAKE POSSESSION.

MARK: "Don't forget the concert after the big show."

—*The Journal*, Chicago.

[For the first of the series of which this is the last, see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 13.]

BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESSES AND HARD TIMES.

THE Fifty-fourth Congress, which terminated on March 4, has exceeded all preceding Congresses in the amount of its appropriations. The first of the "billion-dollar" Congresses was the Fifty-first Congress, terminated in 1890. A speech by Representative Joseph D. Sayers (Dem., Texas), of the House committee on appropriations, delivered March 4, shows in detail the appropriations of the last four Congresses. The figures are as follows :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, FIFTY-FIRST TO FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.

TITLE.	Fifty-first Congress.	Fifty-second Congress.	Fifty-third Congress.	Fifty-fourth Congress.
Agriculture	\$4,827,253.50	\$6,556,495.50	\$6,527,373.06	\$6,438,434.00
Army	48,820,000.98	48,534,139.60	46,845,492.77	46,407,747.03
Diplomatic and Consular	3,367,740.00	3,161,490.00	3,138,377.52	3,337,867.52
Dist. of Columbia	11,366,660.32	10,731,197.18	11,291,121.82	12,087,910.54
Fortification	8,007,738.00	4,944,331.00	4,331,561.50	16,895,029.00
Indian	23,648,300.88	15,518,288.22	19,422,316.40	15,060,717.68
Legislative, etc. ..	43,058,427.50	43,765,935.78	43,197,301.37	43,210,091.61
Military Acad'my ..	837,360.75	861,473.45	870,796.74	929,098.44
Navy	55,677,690.31	45,647,446.38	54,743,372.03	63,690,895.24
Pensions, including deficiencies ..	288,329,751.69	335,092,756.85	292,963,140.00	282,592,460.00
Post-office	150,133,921.60	164,335,590.95	176,782,597.41	188,236,902.97
River and Harbor ..	25,136,295.00	21,154,218.00	11,643,180.00	12,659,550.00
Sundry Civil	69,488,894.11	69,381,388.08	80,821,935.95	86,126,761.77
Deficiencies (except pensions) ..	22,659,690.23	16,358,221.01	21,636,378.88	25,715,162.67
Totals	\$755,359,733.87	\$786,042,972.00	\$774,214,945.45	\$803,388,628.47
Miscellaneous	26,509,436.37	3,729,422.00	875,623.92	916,010.06
Totals, regular appropriations by Congress ..	\$781,869,170.24	\$789,772,394.00	\$775,090,569.37	\$804,304,638.53
Permanent appropriations	253,810,939.70	237,332,153.92	214,148,636.32	239,132,380.00
Grand totals, appropriations ..	\$1,035,680,109.94	\$1,027,104,547.92	\$989,239,205.69	\$1,043,437,018.53

These totals for the last Congress include the sundry civil, Indian, and Agricultural Appropriation bills of the late session, which received the "pocket veto" of President Cleveland, also the general deficiency bill, which was agreed upon by the two Houses, but failed of final passage. All these properly belong to the Fifty-fourth rather than to the new Congress.

The remarkable increase in recent years is shown by the following totals of appropriations by the four Congresses preceding those given above :

Forty-seventh Congress, \$777,435,948.54; Forty-eighth, \$655,269,402.33; Forty-ninth, \$746,342,495.51; and the Fiftieth Congress, \$817,963,859.80.

In a speech made in the House March 4, Joseph G. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the appropriations committee, calls attention to the fact that President Cleveland's estimates for the sundry civil bill, which he failed to approve, were nearly six million dollars in excess of the amount agreed upon by the two Houses. He then refers to the increase of appropriations by the Fifty-fourth Congress in these words :

"It is the result of conditions growing out of the rules of the House and out of the rules, practice, and so-called courtesies of the Senate, together with the irresponsible manner whereby the Executive submits to Congress estimates to meet expenditures for the conduct of the Government. If the appropriations made by Congress have been extravagant and beyond the revenues of the Government, how much more so have been the estimates of the Executive? The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by Congress measured up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the Administration.

"It is said that ours is the only Government in the civilized world wherein the administrative branch apparently assumes no degree of responsibility to the taxpayers for demands for the expenditure of public money, and that ours is the only Government wherein the legislative branch alone exercises the functions or duty of check upon public expenditures without any considerable

degree of cooperation on the part of the Executive. It is hoped, and I believe, that the incoming President, with his long experience as a distinguished member of the legislative branch of the Government, will exact of his cabinet counselors some degree of wholesome effort in the direction of intelligent recommendation of public expenditures, to the end that Congress may not have to strive unaided and alone toward bringing our public expenditures within the sum of our public revenues."

Chairman Cannon finds another source of extravagant appropriations in certain practises of the Senate. He says :

"The practise of the Senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the general deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the Government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, mere findings of the court of claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the Government—has grown with astonishing and intolerable rapidity, until the general deficiency bill in recent sessions as it leaves the House, providing for legitimate deficiencies in current appropriations for the support of the Government, is transformed into a mere vehicle wherein the Senate loads up and carries through every sort of claims that should have no consideration by either branch of Congress except as independent bills reported from competent committees."

With reference to House methods he recommends that appropriation bills should be reduced from fourteen, the present number, to ten.

Representative A. M. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), also a member of the committee on appropriations, in his speech of March 3 declared that the Republican Party "can not escape the condemnation of the country for unjust and unwarranted appropriations in a time of profound commercial depression," and predicts that many Republican seats will be vacant in consequence at the next congressional elections. He recommends that the House return to the method in vogue before 1865 by putting all appropriation bills in charge of one committee instead of the eight subcommittees now empowered to formulate such bills.

How the press of the country look upon this increase in appropriations is shown by the following excerpts :

Our Need Grows with the Country.—"The Congress which has just passed out of existence has been charged by critics with extravagance. The billion-dollar mark was passed, it is true, but that has been passed before, and it is no sign of extravagance. We can not turn the country back five or ten years, and we would not do it if we could. We are growing as a people, and our needs grow with us. We are young yet as a country. We have hardly scratched the surface of development. England, which may be regarded as a finished country, can spend \$100,000,000 on new war vessels in a year. Our Congress has denied us a single addition to the navy, because we have many and varied channels for the use of our money. Rivers have to be deepened, harbors made, buildings erected. The more we do of this sort of thing the quicker do we develop business. Our one extravagance, if we may call it extravagance, is in the appropriations for pensions. The nation has been more than generous to its old soldiers, but it does not begrudge the annual gift. As the veterans die off the pension appropriations will decrease. Yet when they are practically wiped out we shall continue to have billion-dollar Congresses simply because we can not stand still."—*The Inquirer* (Rep.), Philadelphia.

Reckless Expenditures and Jingoism.—"The talk about this being "a billion-dollar country" as a justification for billion-dollar appropriations is the merest buncombe. It is on a par with the logic of the jingoes, who one day assert this country 'can whip all creation,' and the next chatter with fear about a fleet of foreign warships blockading our ports and levying tribute, and then proceed to pile up billion-dollar appropriations. Perhaps, after all, that is the explanation. Jingoism and billion-dollar appropriations are legislative corollaries to the grand proposition that this country can whip the world and should at once get ready to do so. Such jingoism and such recklessness in spending money by the million when the treasury is practically bankrupt might be

justified in Europe; it is almost criminal recklessness in America."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"That the largest appropriations ever voted should have been made with the conditions of business and of the treasury what they have been the past two years is sufficient to give the Fifty-fourth Congress a distinction for which we trust no subsequent Congress will enter into competition with it."—*The Journal of Commerce (Comm.)*, New York.

The Wilson Tariff Would do It.—"With such an enormous increase in the expenditure it is not to be wondered at that the revenues do not meet the expenditures. The Wilson tariff would fully meet the demands of the Government if the expenditures were kept within reasonable bounds. If the extravagance of Congress is not checked it will be difficult to frame a revenue bill, to which the people will submit, that will provide a sufficient income for the Government."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah, Ga.

"But for the recklessness of the late billion-dollar Congress it (the nation's income) would have been ample for all the expenses of the last fiscal year. It may be said that the country's growth demands an increase of expenditures. So it does, but the increase of expenses has been out of all proportion to the increase of population. . . .

"The Government can live, and live well, on what it took in during the last fiscal year. Its income will be still larger this year, and yet President McKinley calls for more money. If we get it there will be no lack of billion-dollar Congresses to squander it."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

Extend the President's Veto Power.—"There is one step which might be taken to secure a concentration of responsibility at one point, and that the final one. If the powers of the Executive were so extended as to allow him to veto separate items of appropriation bills, not a few items that now are log-rolled into these bills would be omitted from them, and ultimately a good many million dollars might be saved to the national treasury. It would then be possible for a President to check the extravagance of Congress without inconveniencing some department of the Government by cutting off its entire appropriation."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"One of the answers to what causes hard times is found in the government expense account. For the support of the national Government alone, to say nothing of state, county, and municipal government, about one tenth of the entire annual wealth production of the country is required. In Biblical times, out of the tithe, or one tenth, the entire governmental establishment was maintained, and the people complained of the rapacity of taxgatherers. We grant a tithe for maintenance of only one of our governmental establishments."—*The Leader (Dem.)*, Des Moines.

Something in View Besides Economy.—"The Republican Congress has gone to the utmost limit in spending the people's money, and is floundering about for excuses. A billion dollars is an outrageous sum of money to be spent by one Congress in an endeavor to show that a certain tariff law does not produce desired revenue. It is shameful extravagance for a more shameful

purpose. With all the fixed charges created by a Republican predecessor the Democratic Congress showed how economy was practical and it practised economy. There was nothing to prevent the Fifty-fourth Congress doing the same thing,—that is, nothing which a patriotic Congress would find preventive. But the Fifty-fourth had something beside economy in view. There is a high tariff bill to be passed, and the necessity for it must be made somewhat apparent. The people are being robbed to glut the rapacity of the Republican machine."—*The Patriot (Dem.)*, Harrisburg, Pa.

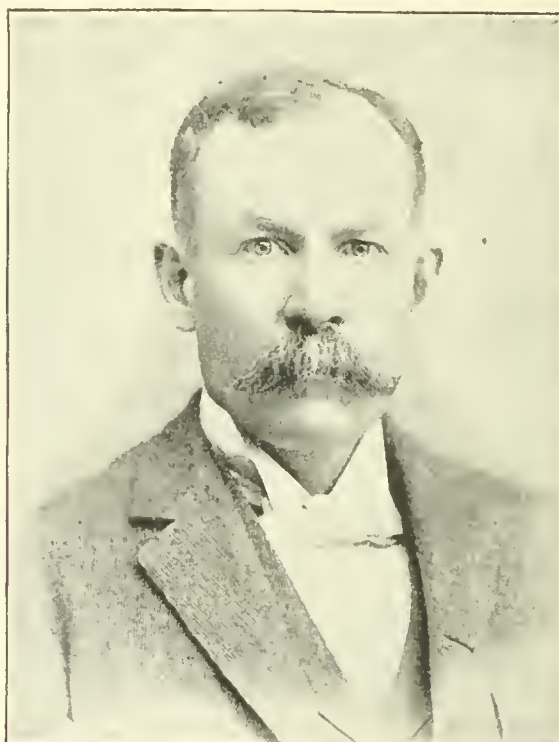
"Congress must not expect to receive small and careful estimates of the needs of the various executive departments, as long as it does nothing in the way of enforced economy. All branches of the national Government are alike in the matter of high salaries and redundant employees. The Senate and the House are fairly loaded down with pages, clerks, doorkeepers, and other employees who get pay far in excess of the work they do. There is plenty of opportunity for economy all along the line.

"And there is imperative need of it to the end that really desirable

and legitimate public works and improvements shall not be prevented for lack of money, or taxpayers unduly burdened."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.



HENRY HEITFELT (POP.), IDAHO.



JOSEPH L. RAWLINS (DEM.), UTAH.

TWO OF THE NEW SENATORS.

BRYAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

DEFEAT for the Presidency last November is evidently not accepted by Mr. William J. Bryan as a good and sufficient reason for his retiring into oblivion and giving up the fight for free silver. The very title of his new book, "The First Battle," indicates that to his mind the war has just begun. The larger portion of the volume is concerned with the late campaign. Sandwiched between extensive excerpts of his speeches Mr. Bryan has briefly sketched the uprising for free silver and his own part therein.

The introductory pages give a short biographical sketch of Mr. Bryan's early life from the pen of his wife, Mary Baird Bryan. One selection from that account illustrates his fondness for quoting scripture, which he manifested at that critical period in a man's life when he has been requested by the young woman of his choice to see her stern parent. Mrs. Bryan writes:

"The time came when it seemed proper to have a little conversation with my father, and this was something of an ordeal, as father is rather a reserved man. In his dilemma, William sought refuge in the scriptures, and began: 'Mr. Baird, I have been reading Proverbs a good deal lately, and find that Solomon says: 'Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord!' Father, being something of a Bible scholar himself, replied 'Yes, I believe Solomon did say that, but Paul suggests that, while he that marrieth doeth well, he that marrieth not doeth better.' This was disheartening, but the young man saw his way through. 'Solomon would be the best authority upon this point,' he rejoined, 'because Paul was never married

while Solomon had a number of wives.' After this friendly tilt the matter was satisfactorily arranged."

Mr. Bryan takes up the story with his nomination for Congress in 1890, and shows his connection with the silver movement which culminated in his nomination for the Presidency. Of his famous "cross of gold" speech in the convention, which is popularly credited with having given him the nomination, Mr. Bryan, after quoting it in full, says:

"In view of the wide publication of this speech, I may be pardoned for making some reference to it. While a member of the committee on resolutions, I was prevented from attending the first sessions of the committee owing to our contest, and was not a member of the subcommittee which drafted the platform. As soon as our contest was settled, I met with the committee and took part in the final discussion and adoption of the platform. Just before the platform was reported to the convention, Senator Jones sent for me and asked me to take charge of the debate. In dividing the time I was to have twenty minutes to close, but as the minority used ten minutes more than the time originally allotted, my time was extended ten minutes. The concluding sentence of my speech was criticized both favorably and unfavorably. I had used the idea in substantially the same form in a speech in Congress, but did not recall the fact when I used it in the convention. A portion of the speech was extemporaneous, and its arrangement entirely so, but parts of it had been prepared for another occasion. . . .

"I never addressed an audience which seemed to act in such perfect harmony; it reminded one of an immense chorus trained to sing in concert. The applause broke out simultaneously in all parts of the hall, and ended simultaneously when the next sentence began. The intense interest depicted upon the faces before me presented a picture never to be forgotten."

The opposition of the Populists to Mr. Sewell placed Mr. Bryan, as he admits, in an embarrassing position. "Throughout the entire campaign it was the most trying feature." And yet he adds:

"Looking back over the campaign I am now convinced that under the conditions then existing two Vice-Presidential candidates were better than one, and that, notwithstanding the embarrassment at the time, the silver cause made a better showing than it would have done if Mr. Sewell had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Watson, or Mr. Watson in favor of Mr. Sewell."

Mr. Bryan believed that the campaign should be opened in New York city. The result was the famous Madison Square Garden "failure." For the purpose of obtaining accuracy in newspaper reports he decided to read his speech of acceptance, thinking it better "to disappoint the few thousands who would be in the hall in order to reach the hundreds of thousands who would read it in print," a plan which the *New York Journal* defended by showing that Lincoln had followed the same course in the campaign of 1860.

From this point Mr. Bryan carries his itineracy through in detail until it ended in the eventful early November. During the campaign he traveled about 18,000 miles and made some 600 speeches. The press reporters who accompanied him estimated the attendance at his meetings, including men, women, and children, at about 5,000,000. The campaign was continued without interruption by Mr. Bryan until the evening before election.

When the fateful hours following election day came, worn out by his long-continued labors he received the returns in bed. Mr. Bryan's account of the occasion is as follows:

"As soon as the polls were closed the representatives of the press, drawn by friendliness and enterprise, assembled in the library below to analyze the returns, while Mrs. Bryan brought the more important bulletins to my room—her face betraying their purport before I received them from her hand. As the evening progressed the indications pointed more and more strongly to defeat, and by eleven o'clock I realized that, while the returns from the country might change the result, the success of my opponent was more than probable. Confidence resolved itself into doubt, and doubt, in turn, gave place to resignation. While

the compassionless current sped hither and thither, carrying its message of gladness to foe and its message of sadness to friend, there vanished from my mind the vision of a President in the White House, perplexed by the cares of state, and, in the contemplation of the picture of a citizen by his fireside, free from official responsibility, I fell asleep."

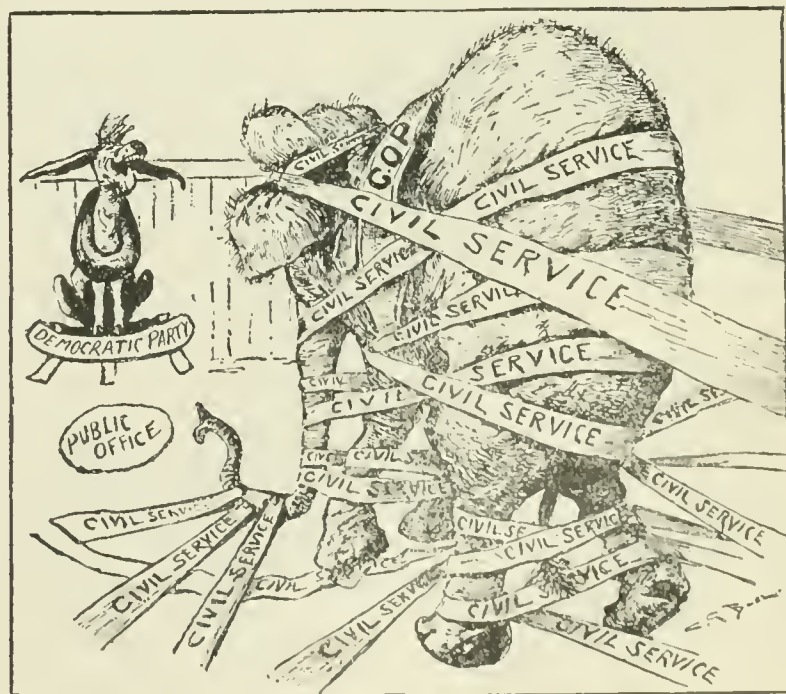
The closing chapter of the book lays out the work for the future. To the criticisms of gold advocates because of his advice to continue the agitation for silver, he replies that this is the only means for the remedying of abuses. He wants both gold and silver clubs to continue their organization. He believes that more attention should be paid to the newspapers, and holds that every State, county, and city should have a silver organ. He declares his belief that the year 1900 will mark the overthrow of the single gold standard. But whether or not this will prove true, "every citizen is under obligation to contend for those policies which he believes to be best." His final word is that "no question is settled until it is settled right."

OFFICE-SEEKERS AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and his cabinet are suffering the usual discomforts of new administrations in the persistent clamors from the multitudes of seekers for the "plums" of office. This rush has become such a settled part of the program that it is difficult for the "old stagers" to look upon the civil-service law as anything but a joke. Even President McKinley's emphatic statements in his inaugural address that "reforms in the civil service must go on," and that he will attempt to enforce the present law "in the spirit in which it was enacted," do not appear to have been taken seriously. Nearly one hundred thousand letters making application for office under the new Administration are now on file in the several departments. The persistent demands made upon the President while at Canton and since his coming to Washington are said to be a serious tax upon his strength and patience.

Nor do these seekers for office appear to comprehend the sweeping character of the changes in the civil-service conditions which have been brought about during the past four years. Some of these changes are indicated in the following press despatch from Washington which appeared in the *New York Sun* of March 11:

"Its [the law's] scope was enlarged and widened recently by President Cleveland to such an extent that it is now almost an impossibility for a cabinet officer to find a place for a political friend with a salary large enough to warrant him in accepting it.



JUST OUT OF REACH.

—*Evening Telegram, New York.*

Perhaps no one of the cabinet members finds himself in such an embarrassing situation in this regard as General Alger, Secretary of War. His experience affords a striking illustration of the sweeping character of President Cleveland's order, which, it is said, has left only seven thousand Federal employees in the United States outside the jurisdiction of the civil-service law. General Alger finds that he has no authority to appoint even a confidential secretary, as it has been a rule of the department to detail one of the clerks to act as the Secretary's private secretary."

The thirteenth annual report of the Civil-Service Commission, just submitted to the President, states that of the 178,717 positions in the civil branch of the Government, 87,107 are now in the classified service. This leaves 91,610 still unclassified, and of these 66,725 are postmasters of the fourth class. The commission says that removals from the classified service have been less than 2 per cent. a year, while in the unclassified service removals have aggregated fully 50 per cent. in the four years of President Cleveland's Administration.

It is semi-officially announced that the new Administration will make few changes until after the nation's finances have been placed upon a more satisfactory basis. Among the widely varying press comments on the civil service are the following:

Falling into the Same Mistakes.—"Never having served in Congress, Mr. Cleveland came to Washington with very singular conceptions of official duty. He harbored the impression that a public office was a public trust, and insisted that he was installed in the executive mansion to serve the country instead of the office-seekers. This was one of his earliest 'mistakes.' It was all due to his inexperience. He frequently committed the indiscretion of giving place-hunters to understand that he was determined to look after public business before he hunted up government positions for them. He called down thunderbolts of wrath upon his head by enforcing civil-service reform.

"This was a mistake that cost Mr. Cleveland the sympathy and fealty of thousands of Democrats who wanted to be taken care of, and deprived him of the good-will and cooperation of Senators and Congressmen who wanted the place-seekers taken care of. Yet now we find Mr. McKinley, with all his public career to admonish him, plunging into the same suicidal policy. We find him slipping out of the White House for a walk in order to avoid the importunities of patronage-seekers. We hear him telling the Republicans who expect something to go home and wait a while. We are informed that all local appointments throughout the country, such as customs and internal-revenue collectors, district attorneys and marshals, postmasters, etc., must wait until the present incumbents serve out their time, and that consular appointments will not be considered for several months yet.

"It will be a great blow to a certain element in the Republican party to learn that President McKinley is bent upon repeating this Cleveland 'mistake.' But the country can stand it."—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

Give the Young Men a Chance.—"Why shouldn't the young men have a chance? Why should not a great many men who are out, whether they are young or along in years, have an opportunity to serve the Government? When did the ambition to work for the United States become dishonorable? Why should seekers after public place be denounced as spoilsmen? If the officers and other places under the Government are spoils, why should they be enjoyed for life by one set of people, many of whom are absolutely incompetent, and others of whom have become superannuated. Rotation in office is a cardinal, underlying principle of our Government, and when we finally and fully abandon it we may as well bid farewell to republican institutions. . . .

"If the working Republicans do not get the rewards which belong to them; if they do not get their turn at a proper public recognition; if they are obliged to pass by their legitimate opportunity to enjoy the honors and emoluments of official position, they should understand that it will be because the President and Congress they have elected have not the courage to repeal or modify the British class law which bars them out; which says to them that it is disgraceful and humiliating for them to be asking for recognition; that the spoils of office belong exclusively to the people who now have them."—*The Enquirer (Dem.)*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Killed by Office-Seekers.—"This evil of office-seeking is thus a blight upon those engaged in the pursuit, as well as an affliction of direst character to the holders of official positions who are supposed to have the dispensation of patronage. The story of the career of Secretary Manning can not have been forgotten—how he went to Washington a man in robust health, but how he was obliged soon to relinquish all outdoor exercise to escape the importunities of office-seekers, no longer being able to take the pleasant walks that were the mainstay of his health. In course of time the illness began which shortly ended his life.

"The new officials, from the President down, and every one who is supposed to have offices himself to distribute or influence with others, will be harassed in the same way. The only remedy is to let it be understood from the beginning that the civil-service rules will be strictly adhered to and that personal solicitation and irregular maneuvering of any kind will avail nothing."—*The News (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

His Party Largely an Organized Thirst.—"Not more than 4,815 of the remaining 'possibilities' in the unclassified list offer strong inducements, but as they become available during the next four years, through limitation of term, divers applicants and the multitudinous backers thereof will seek the ear of the President.

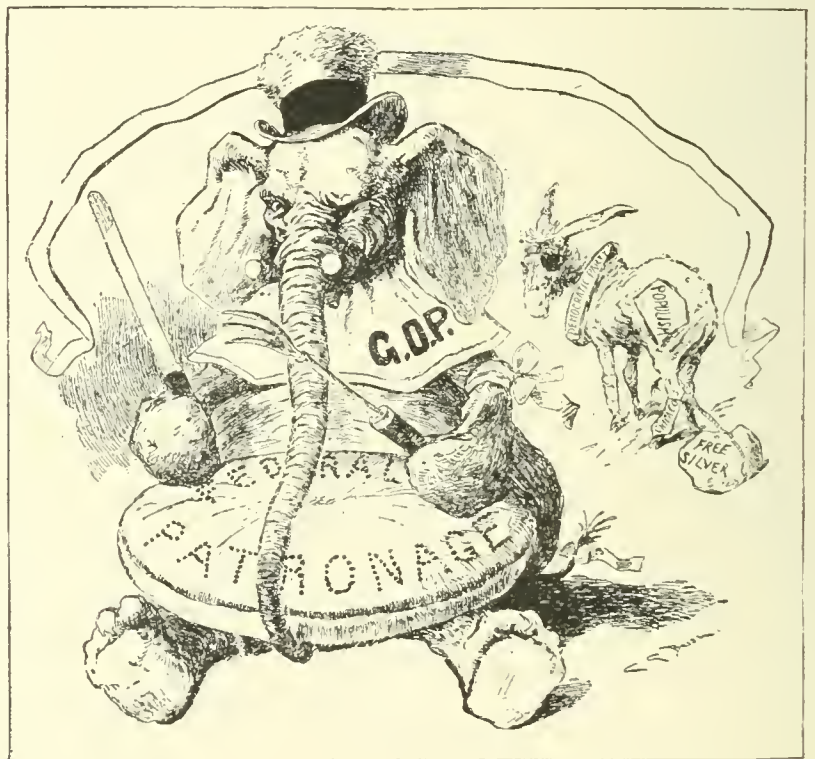
"Indeed, it will not be strange if long before the anniversary of his inauguration comes round, President McKinley 'feels to know that his party is largely an organized thirst.'"—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"It is not to be assumed that the work of new appointments is to be postponed forever, but much credit must be awarded to Mr. McKinley and his cabinet that they have not rushed to the slaughter of the official corps with the indecent eagerness manifested on too many former occasions. Undoubtedly the recent extension of the civil-service rules has contributed to this gratifying display of moderation, but still more, we think, is the President's personal sympathy with those rules responsible for the result; and for this we are profoundly thankful."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

A Post-Inaugural Parade.—"How different it would have been with the somewhat disappointing inaugural parade if the managers had contrived to reinforce its exiguous ranks with a parade of the patriots who are ready to serve their country by filling the Federal offices! It would have been a thrilling spectacle to see the office-seekers walking twelve abreast up Pennsylvania avenue, brigaded according to the departments of the Government to which they desire to contribute their valuable services—60,000 hungry beggars after 600 offices!

"That parade, under the escort of Senators and members of Congress, has been steadily marching up to the White House ever since the inauguration, and altho eight days have passed only the vanguard has been reviewed.

"Nowhere else can such a spectacle be paralleled. No other



—*The Herald*, New York.

country in the world ever furnishes such an illustration of unselfish patriotism. The Republican Party fondly call itself the Grand Old Party. Its true grandeur can be appreciated only by those who know how many recruits it can furnish to the army of bone-hunters, and how ready they are to submit to any humiliation to secure the slightest prospect of an appointment."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

MONETARY CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

BOTH Houses of Congress have put themselves on record by emphatic majorities in favor of international monetary conference. The vote in the House of Representatives was 279 to 4. The law (approved by President Cleveland) provides that the President may invite European nations to join in a conference and authorizes him to appoint delegates from this country. He is also given the alternative of making diplomatic negotiations in the interest of international bimetallism. This law is considered by representative party journals a step in the direction of redeeming the bimetallic plank of the Republican national platform adopted by the St. Louis convention, which nominated Mr. McKinley, and allegiance to which was reiterated in President McKinley's inaugural address. A large portion of the independent press characterize the movement as political buncombe, or as a party expedient. The silver men, including Senators and Representatives who bolted from the Republican Party in the last campaign, declare that it will deceive nobody, least of all those whom Republicans expect to deceive by it, that is, the real friends of silver. A number of papers call the movement harmless, but that remarkably large section of the press of the country which insisted that the result of the campaign must be interpreted as a decision in favor of the gold standard, discover that the bill means only mischief.

An Anchor to Windward.—"The party was pledged to this course at St. Louis, and it must in good faith do something to redeem its pledges. But in the last campaign the sound-money people, both Democrats and Republicans, educated themselves as well as others, and not only made converts from the free-coinage fallacy, but almost as many from the policy of bimetallism, even with an international agreement and warrant. Still, the poles of public opinion are so far apart on this question that compromise may be necessary and upon a no less well-protected plan than one guaranteed by international arrangement will it become possible. Therefore the action of the House is the redemption of a pledge and an anchor to windward."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

"The unanimity of Congress can hardly fail to impress the financial world with the sincerity of American purpose. Bimetallism may not result from the conference, but the conference will be held under more favorable auspices than any of its predecessors. It is safe to say that the President will appoint commissioners who will be genuine friends of bimetallism upon a sound-money basis."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Settle the Question by Diplomacy.—"It is eminently a question for diplomacy and treaty, for our experience of conferences amply shows that they lead nowhere. The conferees can not speak authoritatively for their respective countries, but ambassadors and ministers can, and thus the matter can be determined and made an end of. It is worse than idle to have this question of international bimetallism constantly in front of us but never overtaken. If it is a will-o'-the-wisp, let us find it out and give over its pursuit. If it is something tangible and achievable, let us ascertain that. In any event, let us end it as a debatable question."—*The Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

Conference Worse than Useless.—"It may be necessary, in order to live up to the Republican platform, for the next Administration to do what it can to bring about international bimetallism, but it will very early appear, no doubt, that what it can do is very insignificant. No international conference for the promotion of bimetallism can amount to anything as long as England

remains in her present attitude, and until there is a change of sentiment in that quarter it will be worse than useless to call one. . . . The best service the coming Administration can do for international bimetallism is to do nothing. If there is any leaven of bimetallism at work in the world, its operation will more likely be retarded than accelerated by an international conference at this time."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

"Could we urge any change of conditions or any new argument, we might have some grounds on which to appeal to foreign nations for a rehearing. But they, as well as we, know that this movement has its only basis in an attempt of a sorely pressed political party in this country to escape with its life from the polls of 1896. What does Europe care about that? What does the party care, either? It has pulled through and that ends it. All its bimetallic gesticulations are perfunctory, mere exercises to amuse political babes."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Milwaukee, Wis.

Assurance of Gold Standard Needed.—"What the business world needs is not simply the gold standard, but the assurance that the gold standard will be maintained. There are business men of good judgment who would take the silver standard at once rather than have a continued uncertainty as to what the monetary standard will be next season, next year, and two years hence. The evil of the action of Congress is not that it will bring about bimetallism, national or international, but that it will encourage the free silverites to keep up their war upon industry and civilization, and will create an impression at home and abroad that our monetary system is not determined; that, in short, we may at any time endanger the existing standard by further compromises with the silverites and additional experiments in coinage."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind. Rep.)*, New York.

High Tariff Tactics.—"In the willingness of the Republican party leaders to serve the insatiable greed for tariff spoils Republican influence is used to bring into the Senate of the United States open champions of free-silver coinage. While this maneuvering is going on at home, Senator Wolcott makes an ostentatious visit to Europe in behalf of bimetallism. What tho the governments of Europe be wholly wanting in sympathy with the object of his mission, if it serve to promote the Republican-Silverite alliance in a new tariff campaign? International bimetallism belongs to Utopia; but a maneuver that will secure needed Populist votes in the Senate of the United States for a high tariff has in it something tangible and substantial that will repay the efforts made in its behalf. Yet a high-tariff victory in Congress by the aid of Populist votes would be dearly bought by exposing the country to the hazard of a new Popocratic campaign for free silver."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

A Hint from Japan.—"The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard and to coin silver at the ratio of 32 to 1. The yen is to be of silver, and no gold piece will be worth less than five yen. The currency consists chiefly of silver at present, but the silver yen will gradually be replaced with gold till gold predominates. There is a hint for our bimetallists in Japan's program. If they really wish for silver to become again a money metal, in good standing, let them cease to talk about the absolute ratio of 16 to 1—meaning thereby a financial revolution and debasement of the currency—and propose, as the Japs do, to put 100 cents' worth of silver in the dollar. The sound-money people would look with favor upon that honest sort of bimetallism, tho they recognize the fact that bimetallism is mere theory and no law can tie the two metals together at any ratio."—*The Sun (Ind. Dem.)*, Baltimore.

Let Misery Come.—"The French Revolution was most severe in Paris. Possibly in time the men who in their stupidity and conceit think that no one but a banker knows anything about national finance will learn from bitter experience that there are some things which go beyond human endurance, and the the producing classes will not always be burden-bearers for the favored few who grow rich out of the misery and suffering of their fellow men. Let the misery come. It will fall not so much upon the West, which is maligned, but upon the East, which is responsible for our national adherence to the policy of ruin and disaster."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.)*, Denver, Colo.

"The earnest bimetallist of the United States does not believe in that sort of bimetallism which makes silver subsidiary to gold, and that is the only kind we shall ever get through an interna-

tional agreement. Nor do they want a reestablishment of bi-metalism on a basis of the present legal value of gold and the present market value of silver. They want the two metals treated exactly alike and their equality to be that of 1870, when the work of silver demonetization was begun. *The Advocate* has no faith in this fresh project."—*The Advocate (Pop.)*, *Topeka, Kans.*

NATIONAL FORESTRY RESERVATIONS.

A PRESIDENTIAL proclamation, issued on February 22, which added about 21,000,000 acres of public land to the national forestry reservations, stirred up such a commotion in a number of the Western States that the senators representing that section secured without dissent the passage of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill practically nullifying the executive orders. The failure of President Cleveland to sign that bill leaves his forestry reservation order standing, but the debate in the Senate brought out claims that the Forestry Commission, upon whose recommendation these additional reservations were made, had failed to comply with the practise of the Department of the Interior in setting aside such reservations. In some cases the Commission, it was alleged, had failed to investigate personally the regions affected, and the order was promulgated without consulting the representatives of those States in Congress, and without conducting hearings at which the people affected could make known their interests. It was claimed that a number of mining towns would be wiped out of existence, that valuable properties dependent on local resources for development would be irreparably damaged, that railroad properties through the regions affected would be injured, and that in some cases "timber land" had been set apart for the preservation of water-courses on which there was no timber at all. It is stated, on the other hand, that abuses of "squatter sovereignty" have never been more clearly brought to public view than through the protestors against the new order.

The law passed in 1891, creating the National Forestry Commission and appropriating \$25,000 to carry on its work, apparently gives the President sole power to make these reservations of public land. The whole subject of forestry reserves comes up for discussion in connection with the present controversy over the President's proclamation. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, during the debate in the Senate, presented the following table of the reservations included in the President's order as prepared by the Forestry Commission:

	Acres.
Flathead, Mont.	1,382,400
Lewis and Clarke, Mont.	2,926,080
Bitter Root { Montana	691,200
{ Idaho	3,456,000
	4,147,200
Priest River { Washington	92,160
{ Idaho	552,960
	645,120
Washington, Wash.	3,594,240
Olympia, Wash.	2,188,800
Mount Rainier, Wash.	2,234,880
Excluding the Pacific forest reserve.	967,680
	1,267,200
Stanislaus, Cal.	691,200
San Jacinto, Cal.	737,280
Uintah, Utah.	875,520
Teton, Wyo.	829,440
Big Horn, Wyo.	1,127,680
Black Hills, S. Dak.	967,680
	21,379,840

NOTE.—The Pacific forest reserve area is not included in the grand total, for the reason that it is already reserved.

Work of Forest Reservation.—"The importance of this act [establishing thirteen additional reservations] can be estimated when it is known that the entire area hitherto set apart as forest reservations only amounted to about 17,000,000 acres, and that the new reservations embrace nearly all of the remaining great forests of the public domain, covering a territory, in all, of upward of 38,000,000 acres of forest land now belonging to the Government. This enormous area is nine tenths as large as all

New England, much larger than either of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Virginia, Wisconsin, or Indiana. It is another step in the right direction in the preservation and care of government forest lands, which have already been robbed of their growth by miners, railroad operators, and unscrupulous lumbermen. It will be a grand national object-lesson in the line of practical forestry under national auspices.

"A year ago the question of the preservation of the public forests was forcibly called to the attention of Congress, and the result was the appointment of a committee of scientists to investigate and report on the inauguration of a national forestry policy. The National Academy of Sciences was entrusted with this duty, and the president of that body selected Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; Mr. Alexander Agassiz, well known for his scientific attainments; Gen. Henry L. Abbott of the United States engineer corps; Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale University; Mr. Arnold Hague of Washington, a well-known geologist, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot of New York, a noted arboriculturist and forester. Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, president of the National Academy of Sciences, is an *ex-officio* member of this commission.

"The members of this commission, of which Professor Sargent is chairman, started upon its work July 2, 1896, and visited nearly all of the forest reservations and other public forests, devoting months to the work without compensation, and the character of their work is shown by the fact that the recommendations they made have been adopted without change by President Cleveland and Secretary Francis, both of whom have been greatly interested in the preservation of the forests. The preliminary report, upon which the proclamations just issued were based, was sent to Professor Gibbs, and by him forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior several weeks ago, but the commission is now engaged in perfecting a plan of forest preservation, which will be presented in the full report which will be ready when Congress meets in regular session next December.—*The Northeastern Lumberman*, *Boston*.

Abuses of Squatter Sovereignty.—"The attack made on President Cleveland for his action in establishing several new forest reservations was to be expected. It has brought out the fact that the forest tracts to which the President's certificates referred are in many cases occupied, and, tho this was suspected to be the case, nobody has heretofore suggested that this occupation was legal, or could claim the merit of honorable possession in any fashion. The land has never been sold, settled, or staked out for occupation under the government land-office laws. It is the property of the people. Those who have taken possession might have filed claims to justify their illegal holdings, but they never did file them. Yet now, after the whole question of the preservation of such tracts has been reviewed and decided upon, first by an independent commission, not of politicians either, and then by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, it is asserted that the President's orders have wronged thousands. But the very reason for issuing them was to save the country from the consequences which would come to it from the cutting off of the forests on public lands by persons who were without the shadow of a right to the timber. Squatter sovereignty has not yet been declared as good as a fee simple, and it must not prevail over all other authority in the few remaining public forests included under the government's landed property."—*The Journal*, *Providence, R. I.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MCKINLEY may be a bold man, but he dare not call the roll of Ohio office-seekers.—*The Constitution*, *Atlanta*.

THE spectacle of Mr. Hobart trying to boss Mark Hanna in the Senate would be one for gods and men.—*The Tribune*, *Detroit*.

THE German Emperor insists upon coercing Greece—Cable despatch.

I'm a war lord,
A Hohenzollern,
I can knock my sister's husband higher 'n a kite
Do not detain me,
For I am going
To set the streamlets
Of blood a-flowing;
I'm a war lord,
A Hohenzollern.
I am spoiling, I am spoiling for a fight.

—*The Tribune*, *New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN LITERATURE.

SOME excellent advice to writers is given in the *Courrier Littéraire* (Paris, December) by Eugène Mouton, in an article entitled *La Vie et la Mort du Livre* (The Life and the Death of the Book). We translate below a few paragraphs from his opening, in which he discusses what is meant by literary success and by reputation, and how the conditions of both have altered in modern times. His conclusion is that the author should first do his very best, and then resign himself to his fate. Says M. Mouton:

"The question of what causes the success of a book is insoluble. Is it the author's name? his talent? the subject? the public taste? the critics? some favorable circumstances? the skill of the publisher? a reaction against a style of writing that readers are tired of? We may with reason answer either 'yes' or 'no' to each of these questions. They may or may not be true.

"The success of a book is the kind of thing that it is impossible to prove, because there are several publics, each of which has its special judgment; that which pleases one displeases another; one buys the book, another rejects it.

"The author can not even have the slightest idea of the reasons that cause his book to succeed or the reverse, for he often finds himself receiving an ovation for a book that he considers very ordinary, while another much better remains unknown.

"Besides, we can never know exactly what a reputation is, for there are as many reputations as there are publics, and according as he is read by the one or the other an author is classified by readers or critics in a very different way. If we should take from many celebrated writers their irreligion, their libertinage, their insolence, their absurdity, their mental alienation even, what would remain of Voltaire, of Renan, of Michelet, of Barbey d'Aurevilly, of Victor Hugo, of Fourier, and of Auguste Comte?

"Finally, to cap the climax of the uncertainty of which we have spoken, reputations tend to become daily more ephemeral, so that according to all appearances the 'train for posterity' runs the risk of never reaching its destination.

"Literary glory was once a dwelling-place of the gods; the apotheosis once decreed, the happy one never descended again. Thus was peopled that Olympus, some of whose gods are yet full of life. As for others, they have not been dethroned, but we shut our eyes to the irregularity of their position and on their books; we leave them to vegetate in a sort of honorary glory.

"But to-day the republic of letters wants no gods nor emperors: in place of the thrones of old time, she offers a platform where, on four or five rich armchairs, she seats those chosen to renown by universal suffrage. She seats them, but only for a time, after which she requests them to rise and give place to others.

"Unmeasured production in literature has, then, turned topsy-turvy the whole ancient economy of the intellectual world; competition has raised—or, if you prefer, has sunk—the art of writing to an industry, and has made of it the means of gaining a livelihood. It must not be thought therefore that it is only necessary to have talent in order to succeed in it; every one has some talent, at least that kind of literary talent that runs about our streets; and among the thousands of works that are appearing . . . there are many that would have been considered masterpieces if they had seen the light under Louis XIV. or even in the Restoration.

"In fine, there is no apparent reason why the works of olden time should necessarily be worth more than those of to-day. We must not forget that there is nothing new under the sun, and that we therefore must write on the same subjects that the ancients did, altho we have the advantage over them in having them for models, while they were able only to imitate earlier Greek or Latin writers. But, as I have said elsewhere, what confers literary immortality on a writer is to have been the first to produce a form unknown before his time—it is even sufficient that it should have been simply forgotten.

"The literary situation to-day has therefore changed only through overproduction, but it has nevertheless changed completely.

"An author, therefore, if he be wise, should lay aside all the dreams of glory and pride that rush upon him at the moment

when his book is about to appear—he will thus spare himself much grief, not to mention ridicule.

"But above all he will have gained that serenity of mind that will free him from hate, revolt, vanity, odious or culpable inspirations, and finally from that bad frame of mind that pushes so many authors from the straight path, and which, to gain a few shameful successes and a few local ovations, leads them in the end to that kind of dishonor that honest folk call contempt.

"A man must assure himself that in the literary career, as in all others, the best and surest way to attain his end is to walk in the highway, without impatience, . . . without listening to the advice of his companions of the road, and—which is the great point—without tiring anybody, . . .

"When you write a book, do your best; without this you can do nothing. When it appears, wait, and, whatever happens, be resigned."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC."

MR. H. E. KREHBIEL, the well-known newspaper critic, and author of sundry works on musical topics, has written a rather elaborate little book to teach people with a genuine musical taste or feeling, but without musical knowledge, "how to listen" intelligently to good music. There is nothing particularly new in the book, nothing that is not to be found as well stated, in some cases much better stated, in numberless treatises intended for the student or the professional musician. But for many people avowed text-books have few attractions, and doubtless the author fulfils the want of a large number in this popular disquisition.

There is a good deal in these pages to which exception will doubtless be taken; for instance, the statement that "recognition of design is a condition precedent to the awakening of the fancy or imagination," and, for another instance, the statement that "the major mode is 'to do,' the minor 'to suffer.'" Nor will the classification of Mendelssohn as a typical Romanticist, and the suggestion that the Romanticists ignored form, escape challenge.

To any one who knows something of music, the most interesting and the best-done section of the book is that in which a melody is analyzed, and in which the leading themes of Beethoven's C-minor and Choral symphonies are traced through all their various forms. This is not quotable, however; and we confine our extracts to the chapters explaining the character and effects of the various instruments in the modern orchestra. We begin with the following note on orchestration, in which the word "choir" is used in the sense of a group of kindred instruments—the string choir, the wood-wind choir, and so on:

"Each choir, except the percussion instruments, is capable of playing in full harmony; and this effect is frequently used by composers. In 'Lohengrin,' which for that reason affords to the amateur an admirable opportunity for orchestral study, Wagner resorts to this device in some instances for the sake of dramatic characterization. *Elsa*, a dreamy, melancholy maiden, crushed under the weight of wrongful accusation, and sustained only by the vision of a seraphic champion sent by heaven to espouse her cause, is accompanied on her entrance and sustained all through her scene of trial by the dulcet tones of the wood-winds, the oboe most often carrying the melody. *Lohengrin's* superterrestrial character as Knight of the Holy Grail is prefigured in the harmonies which seem to stream from the violins, and in the prelude tell of the bringing of the sacred vessel of Christ's passion to Monsalvat; but in his chivalric character he is greeted by the militant trumpets in a strain of brilliant puissance and rhythmic energy. Some composers have studied the voices of the instruments so long and well, and have noted the kind of melodies and harmonies in which the voices are most effective, that they have formulated what might almost be called an instrumental language. Tho the effective capacity of each instrument is restricted not only by its mechanics, but also by the quality of its tones—a melody conceived for one instrument sometimes becoming utterly inexpressive and unbeautiful by transference to another—the range of effect is extended almost to infinity by means of com-

bination, or, as a painter might say, by mixing the colors. The art of writing effectively for instruments in combination is the art of instrumentation or orchestration, in which Berlioz and Wagner were past-grand masters."

The special qualities of the 'cello and double-bass are thus described:

"The 'cello's voice is a bass—it might be called the baritone of the choir—and in the olden time of simple writing little else was done with it than to double the bass part one octave higher. But modern composers, appreciating its marvelous capacity for expression, which is next to that of the violin, have treated it with great freedom and independence as a solo instrument. Its tone is full of voluptuous languor. It is the sighing lover of the instrumental company, and can speak the language of tender passion more feelingly than any of its fellows. The ravishing effect of a multiplication of its voice is tellingly exemplified in the opening of the overture to 'William Tell,' which is written for five solo 'celli, tho it is often heard in an arrangement which gives two of the middle parts to violas. When Beethoven wished to produce the emotional impression of a peacefully rippling brook in his 'Pastoral' symphony, he gave a murmuring figure to the divided violoncellos, and Wagner uses the passionate accent of four of these instruments playing in harmony to support *Sieg-mund* when he is pouring out the ecstasy of his love in the first act of 'Die Walküre.' In the love scene of Berlioz's 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony it is the violoncello which personifies the lover, and holds converse with the modest oboe.

"The patriarchal double-bass is known to all, and also its mission of providing the foundation for the harmonic structure of orchestral music. It sounds an octave lower than the music written for it, being what is called a transposing instrument of sixteen-foot tone. Solos are seldom written for this instrument in orchestral music, tho Beethoven, with his daring recitatives in the ninth symphony, makes it a mediator between the instrumental and vocal forces. Dragonetti and Bottesini, two Italians, the latter of whom is still alive, won great fame as solo players on the unwieldy instrument. The latter uses a small bass-viol, and strings it with harp strings; but Dragonetti played a full double-bass, on which he could execute the most difficult passages written for the violoncello."

And here is a bit about the bassoon—the buffoon of the orchestra:

"The grave voice of the oboe is heard from the bassoon, where, without becoming assertive, it gains a quality entirely unknown to the oboe and English horn. It is this quality that makes the bassoon the humorist *par excellence* of the orchestra. It is a reedy bass, very apt to recall to those who have had a country education the squalling tone of the homely instrument which the farmer's boy fashions out of the stems of the pumpkin-vine. The humor of the bassoon is an unconscious humor, and results from the use made of its abysmally solemn voice. This solemnity in quality is paired with astonishing flexibility of utterance, so that its gambols are always grotesque. Brahms permits the bassoon to intone the *Fuchslied* of the German students in his 'Academic' overture. Beethoven achieves a decidedly comical effect by a stubborn reiteration of key-note, fifth, and octave by the bassoon under a rustic dance intoned by the oboe in the scherzo of his 'Pastoral' symphony; and nearly every modern composer has taken advantage of the instrument's grotesqueness. Mendelssohn introduces the clowns in his 'Midsummer-Night's Dream' music by a droll dance for two bassoons over a sustained bass note from the violoncellos; but when Meyerbeer wanted a very different effect, a ghastly one indeed, in the scene of the resuscitation of the nuns in his 'Robert le Diable,' he got it by taking two bassoons as solo instruments and using their weak middle tones, which, Berlioz says, have 'a pale, cold, cadaverous sound.' Singularly enough, Handel resorted to a similar device in his 'Saul,' to accompany the vision of the Witch of Endor."

"At a Pianoforte Recital" is a judicious and timely chapter. Here is a notable extract:

"The feats accomplished by a pianoforte virtuoso in the mechanical department are of so extraordinary a nature that there need be small wonder at the wide prevalence of a distinctly technical cult. All who know the real nature and mission of music must condemn such a cult. It is a sign of a want of true appreciation

to admire technic for technic's sake. It is a mistaking of the outward shell for the kernel, a means for the end. There are still many players who aim to secure this admiration, either because they are deficient in real musical feeling, or because they believe themselves surer of winning applause by thus appealing to the lowest form of appreciation. In the early part of the century they would have been handicapped by the instrument, which lent itself to delicacy, clearness, and gracefulness of expression, but had little power. Now the pianoforte has become a thing of rigid steel, enduring tons of strain from its strings, and having a voice like the roar of many waters; to keep pace with it players have become athletes with

'Thews of Anakim
And pulses of a Titan's heart.'

"They care no more for the 'murmurs made to bless,' unless it be occasionally for the sake of contrast, but seek to astound, amaze, bewilder, and confound with feats of skill and endurance. That with their devotion to the purely mechanical side of the art they are threatening to destroy pianoforte-playing gives them no pause whatever. The era which they illustrate and adorn is the technical era, which was, is, and ever shall be the era of decay in artistic production. For the judicious technic alone, be it never so marvelous, can not serve to-day. Its possession is accepted as a condition precedent in the case of every one who ventures to appear upon the concert-platform. He must be a wonder, indeed, who can disturb our critical equilibrium by mere digital feats. We want strength and velocity of finger to be coupled with strength, velocity, and penetration of thought. We want no halting or lipping in the proclamation of what the composer has said, but we want the contents of his thought, not the hollow shell, no matter how distinctly its outlines be drawn."

HOWELLS'S VIEW OF LORD BYRON.

THE new edition of Byron with copious notes by W. E. Henley is calling forth considerable comment. The latest word is said by William Dean Howells (*Harper's Weekly*), who expresses disappointment with Mr. Henley as a critic, because of overbumpiousness and a sort of swagger that suggests a defect of temperament. After thus paying his respects to Mr. Henley, who once called Mr. Howells "egregious," the latter turns to the subject of Byron himself, and expresses his views as follows:

"But Byron, whatever he was, was assuredly not a fine nature. You may count his environment for all you will, and it was brutal and vulgar enough to make out a case for the defense of almost any one in it; but still the fact remains that never was so rare a liquor lodged in so coarse a cruse; never was so noble a spirit pent in a nature so ignoble. Nobody blames Byron now for what he was; hardly anybody would blame him in the old way for what he did. Heredity would account for him in one case, and environment would account for him in the other so far that the modern man would be quite willing to leave him to the modern man's God. It would have been a wonder if he had not been what he was with the mother and father he had: a sort of fury married for her money by a sort of satyr. It would have been strange if in the world where he was flattered and fondled, and then in the outer world where he was cast in shame and ignominy, his nature had not triumphed over his spirit, and characterized the work which will probably remain his monument. Yet when we have made every allowance, and when we have held our hands, and bidden ourselves take thought of circumstances and conditions until we have chastened our self-righteousness into consciousness of potential wrong in ourselves as great as his, still we can not say that he did not do wrong.

"How much wrong he did we should not now like to risk saying; we feel that it is not quite for us to say, tho for whom it is to say is another matter. It would hardly, at this day, be a question of how far he had undermined faith, but how far he had undermined conduct; and probably his most crying sin will always be found to be that in his greatest poem he dealt falsely and to the enduring harm of all who give themselves up to his magic. This is the greatest of all pities; but no candid man can deny that the question of Lord Byron is ultimately the question of Don Juan; or that the thought of this is what first comes into the mind at mention of the poet's name. He is condemned to eternal as-

sociation with a work whose beauties are seen through the shimmer of its putrescence, and whose infamy no poet of a later time would accept for the sake of his fame. Byron is no longer a god; Byron is no longer a devil; but he was undoubtedly guilty of sin against the light which was in him.

"His sin was largely a part of his pose, which was so largely a part of himself; and it must not be taken too seriously in making up a judgment of his character. He has been very much misjudged because he has been taken too seriously for good as well as for evil. Because he was turbulent and rebellious, it was imagined that he was liberal; because he was splendid and profuse, it was believed that he was generous; and he was always suffering from these misconceptions, both in his friends and in his foes. The truth is that Byron was always an aristocrat with very feudal principles and instincts; and tho he gave his money and at last his life to the cause of Greek liberty, he died as distinctly for Byron as for Greece. There was a persistent boyishness in his nature, and with all his greatness he had few hours of maturity. His birth, his place, his experience, bred in him a youthful egotism which he never could put from him in his relations with others. He was not a judge of men or books, and his rash and coarse estimate of Keats was of the same quality as his estimate of Hunt. The texture of his strenuous mind was loose and rough; his work, except in rare and fortunate moments, had defects such as mark that of no other eminent poet; in his most magnificent passages he had touches of astonishing cheapness; he wore stage jewels over his cloth of gold. But he had bursts of true feeling amidst his tawdriest declamation, and he gave proofs of real thinking in conditions which were alien even to any appearance of thinking.

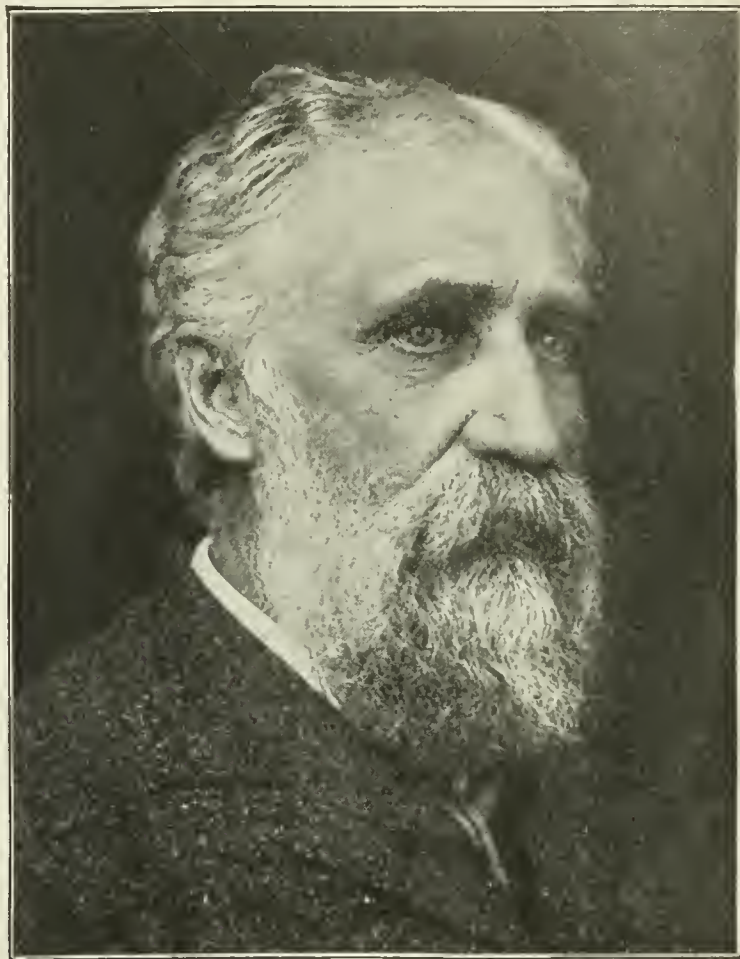
"What Byron's life was the world now pretty thoroughly knows. The world knew pretty thoroughly what it was as soon as the mist of fable which he liked to cloud himself in was cleared away. We need not believe the worst of him to believe that it was a bad life, if the words good and bad have any meaning at all; we need not even believe the evil that he was weakly and perversely willing we should believe, to believe that his life was bad. It might have been better or worse than other lives that are less known; its relative badness may be still uncertain, but there is no uncertainty as to its positive badness if tried by the criterions of any civilized people. It shocked the naïve immorality of the Italians as well as the carefully guarded hypocrisy of the English. He may have been the best of his race, and have been the victim of heredity in what, for want of a more accurate term, must be called his wickedness; but as to his environment there was no reason, and in the last analysis no excuse, for his not leading a good life in either the London or the Venice of his day. . . . As long as the mood of his generation prevailed (and it prevailed far into the next) there was no doubt of his supremacy as a poet; but then people began to have their doubts, and the second thoughts of criticism concerning him have been very sober. I fancy that in no part of the world where readers are native to English is the old admiration of Byron untempered by misgiving; tho I believe that on the Continent, where they read him at second-hand in their various versions, he is still regarded as a first-rate genius, just as Poe, on a smaller scale, is regarded as a first-rate genius. But apparently neither a genius nor a gentleman can be perfectly felt from civilization to civilization, and I should rather trust the Anglo-Saxon estimate of Byron in all respects. This estimate, touching his poetry, seems lastingly to be that it is not so deep as it is swift; not so rich as it is splendid; not so potent as it is vehement; not so fine as it is grand; not so true as it is effective. In fact it is, when matched with the very greatest poetry, not poetry at all, but eloquence. . . .

"After all, the main reason why we can now be patient with either Byron or his poetry is that we have outgrown them both. Yet the world is a wiser world than it was when it condemned them wholesale, and it should be able to distinguish, to extenuate, to blame with due exception, and to admire with due reservation. A greater critic than any other has been silently at work on Byron, and time has pretty finally established his place in our literature as that of a poet who was a master but not among the greatest of masters."

THE invasion of America by English periodicals continues. The London *Studio* now announces that an American edition, with the title *The International Studio*, will hereafter appear simultaneously with the English edition, Mr. Ernest Knauff being the American editor.

RELATION OF LITERATURE TO LIFE.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has apparently taken somewhat to heart, in common with most literary men who mingle much with men of affairs, the indifference generally manifested in utilitarian circles for literary pursuits. As a representative literary man he resents this attitude, and defends the art of letters and the culture essential to it as an influence of vital importance to ordinary lives and to civilization even in its material aspects. His recent book ("The Relation of Literature to Life") contains ten essays and lectures, of which four are directly related to the subject which forms the title of the book, and may be said to constitute an abridged philosophy of literature. The other essays



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

have a less direct bearing on the same subject, treat of such themes as Mr. Froude's essay on "Progress," which Mr. Warner characterizes and combats as "the expression of a profound disbelief in the intellectual education of the masses of the people;" the "English Volunteers during the Late Invasion," which "invasion" is that of England by American writers (not named), the "volunteers" being the English critics, who have brought to bear upon the invaders "all the resources of modern and ancient warfare," the revolvers of the daily press, the small-arms of the astonished weeklies, the blunderbusses of the monthlies, and the ordnance of the quarterlies loaded with slugs and brickbats and junk-bottles; and "A Night Spent in the Garden of the Tuileries" in 1868, where the writer went to sleep on one of the benches, and, failing to wake before the closing of the gates, passed the night in fanciful communion with the historic figures in marble and bronze.

Coming back to the first essay, or lecture rather, in the book, the title of which is the same as that of the book, we find Mr. Warner defining his purpose as follows:

"It is my purpose to show not only the close relation of literature to ordinary life, but its eminent position in life, and its saving power in lives which do not suspect its influence or value. Just as it is virtue that saves the state, if it be saved, altho the majority do not recognize it and attribute the salvation of the state to energy, and to obedience to the laws of political economy, and to discoveries in science, and to financial contrivances; so it is that in the life of generations of men, considered from an ethical

and not from a religious point of view, the most potent and lasting influence for a civilization that is worth anything, a civilization that does not by its own nature work its decay, is that which I call literature."

He defines what he means by literature as follows:

"We may arrive at the meaning by the definition of exclusion. We do not mean all books, but some books; not all that is written and published, but only a small part of it. We do not mean books of law, of theology, of politics, of science, of medicine, and not necessarily books of travel, of adventure, or biography, or fiction even. These may all be ephemeral in their nature. The term *belles lettres* does not fully express it, for it is too narrow. In books of law, theology, politics, medicine, science, travel, adventure, biography, philosophy, and fiction there may be passages that possess, or the whole contents may possess, that quality which comes within our meaning of literature. It must have in it something of the enduring and the universal. When we use the term art, we do not mean the arts; we are indicating a quality that may be in any of the arts. In art and literature we require not only an expression of the facts in nature and in human life, but of feeling, thought, emotion. There must be an appeal to the universal in the race."

"Go out of your library," says Mr. Warner, "out of the small circle of people who talk about books," into places given up to commerce, or manufacturing, or politics, and "you will speedily be aware how completely apart from human life literature is held to be, how few people regard it seriously as a necessary element in life, as anything more than an amusement or a vexation." Yet when one comes to inquire into the end and purpose even of commercial life and the object for which riches are amassed, we find that the contribution made by literature "is precisely the thing of most value in the lives of the majority of men, whether they are aware of it or not." "It may be weighty and profound," continues Mr. Warner, referring to this contribution; "it may be light, as light as the fall of a leaf or a bird's song on the shore; it may be the thought of Plato . . . or it may be the love-song of a Scotch plowman; but it has this one quality of answering a need in human nature higher than a need for facts, for knowledge, for wealth." We quote further on this same point:

"I am not sure that the Scotch peasant, the crofter in his Highland cabin, the operative in his squalid tenement-house, in the hopelessness of poverty, in the grime of a life made twice as hard as that of the Arab by an inimical climate, does not owe more to literature than the man of culture, whose material surroundings are heaven in the imagination of the poor. Think what his wretched life would be, in its naked deformity, without popular ballads, without the romances of Scott, which have invested his land for him, as for us, with enduring charm; and especially without the songs of Burns, which keep alive in him the feeling that he is a man, which impart to his blunted sensibility the delicious throb of spring—songs that enable him to hear the birds, to see the bits of blue sky—songs that make him tender of the wee bit daisy at his feet—songs that hearten him when his heart is fit to break with misery."

Mr. Warner designates the Bible as "the best illustration of the literature of power, for it always concerns itself with life, it touches it at all points." "And this," the author repeats, "is the test of any piece of literature—its universal appeal to human nature." To gain an adequate idea of the value of literature in comparison with other work, discovery or conquest, industry or statecraft, we need to look back over the ages and note what remains, what is permanent. "Perhaps the chief result left to the world out of a period of heroic exertion, of passion and struggle and accumulation, is a sheaf of poems, or the record by a man of letters of some admirable character." Out of Spain's illustrious sixteenth century nothing of more value than "Don Quixote" remains. The best heritage from any generation, the character of its great men, owes its transmission to the poet and the writer. After time has passed, will human life be more affected by what Bismarck did or by what Goethe said?

Pursuing the same line of thought, the author refers to the varied usefulness of Mr. Gladstone, and closes as follows:

"Whatever space he has filled in his own country, whatever and however enduring the impression he has made upon English life and society, does it seem likely that the sum-total of his immense activity in so many fields, after the passage of so many years, will be worth to the world as much as the simple story of 'Rab and his Friends'? Already in America I doubt if it is. The illustration might have more weight with some minds if I contrasted the work of this great man—as to its answering to a deep want in human nature—with a novel like 'Henry Esmond' or a poem like 'In Memoriam'; but I think it is sufficient to rest it upon so slight a performance as the sketch by Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh. For the truth is that a little page of literature, nothing more than a sheet of paper with a poem written on it, may have that vitality, that enduring quality, that adaptation to life, that make it of more consequence to all who inherit it than every material achievement of the age that produced it. It was nothing but a sheet of paper with a poem on it, carried to the door of his London patron, for which the poet received a guinea, and perhaps a seat at the foot of my lord's table. What was that scrap compared to my lord's business, his great establishment, his equipages in the Park, his position in society, his weight in the House of Lords, his influence in Europe? And yet that scrap of paper has gone the world over; it has been sung in the camp, wept over in the lonely cottage; it has gone with the marching regiments, with the explorers—with mankind, in short, on its way down the ages, brightening, consoling, elevating life; and my lord, who regarded as scarcely above a menial the poet to whom he tossed the guinea—my lord, with all his pageantry and power, has utterly gone and left no witness."

NOTES.

A BYRONIC revival seems to be coming. Several complete editions of the poet are announced, of which the one edited by Mr. Henley is receiving much attention for its scholarly notes.

MRS. STOWE'S son, so the *Hartford Courant* learns, will offer no further opposition to the proposed erection of a statue to his mother's memory, and the project has already received the sanction of her two daughters. Whether the legislature of Connecticut will appropriate the sum asked by the committee in aid of the enterprise is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

DR. W. J. ROLFE resents the Boston *Herald's* statement that there is nothing in Shakespeare's writings to show that he ever admired or loved a dog, all the words he has for them being words of obloquy and abuse. Doctor Rolfe refers, in contradiction, to "Midsummer Night's Dream" (iv., 7, 108-132), "The Taming of the Shrew" (ind. i., 16-29) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (i., 1, 96-104).

ONE of the latest schemes in periodical literature is a magazine that publishes articles on the promise of the writer to buy 200 copies at five cents each. "This will bring your name as a magazine writer," say the publishers in their letter to aspiring writers, "direct to the attention of your friends, together with the opportunity of submitting to publications of a more pretentious character already published contributions of which you are the author." Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher!

"THE Book of Wealth" is the title of a costly book just published for sale by subscription to the crowned heads and wealthy nabobs of various lands. One edition sells for \$1,000 a copy and another for \$2,500 a copy. Hubert Howe Bancroft is the author, and it is claimed that nearly one million dollars have been expended in its production. It describes the part played by wealth in the development of civilization, and the processes by which it has been accumulated. We presume no Lexow investigations are admitted.

MME. TERESA CARRENO, "the Valkyrie of the piano," tells in an interview in *Music Trade Review* how her talent was first discovered. "It was when I was but three years old; we were living in Venezuela then—for that is where I was born. One day, as I had perched myself upon the piano-stool and was playing a piece I had heard my sister play, my father came into the room. With my tiny fingers I was making out the big chords. As I turned round, tears of emotion were standing in my father's eyes, for he himself was a remarkable musician. Mistaking his emotion, I jumped quickly off the stool. 'I will never do it again, papa,' I said, 'I promise you.'"

MR. LAURENCE HUTTON has for years made a specialty of the collection of death-masks of prominent men. His collection of some sixty such masks has just been contributed to Princeton University, and includes those of Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Thackeray, Daniel Webster, Queen Elizabeth, Dean Swift, Coleridge, Laurence Sterns, Keats, Prof. Richard Owen, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sir Isaac Newton, Dion Boucicault, John McCullough, General Sherman, Harry Edwards, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Walter Scott, Edmund Burke, Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, Robert Burns, Robert Bruce, Aaron Burr, Edmund Kean, David Garrick, Frederick the Great, Robespierre, Murat, Mirabeau, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Wordsworth, Charles II., Napoleon III, Goethe, Luther, and Dante.

SCIENCE.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GERM
THEORY OF DISEASE.

IT has been almost universally true in the history of science that a newly discovered fact or law looks astoundingly simple at first, but that with closer study so many exceptions and modifications of detail come to light that it is finally seen to be complex and intricate. So the heavenly bodies were first thought to move in circles, then closer observation elongated these into ellipses, and finally with more and more study a new crinkle was put into the orbit with every newly discovered perturbation, till now it is recognized that the actual curve described by a planet is exceedingly complex, tho of course its ground-plan is still an ellipse. So, too, with the molecular theory of matter, the laws connecting pressure and temperature in gases, and so on. The latest fact to broaden out into such a complex system is the germ-theory of disease. In a first statement it is delightfully simple. Every disease is due to a specific microbe. No microbe, no disease. Eliminate the microbe, cure the disease. But exceptions keep cropping out. Especially frequent are the cases in which the microbe is found, but not the disease, so that bacteriologists have come reluctantly to recognize that not the presence of the germ but some peculiar virulent condition of it causes the malady. In other words, the "diseased condition" is transferred from the patient to the germ, and it is now our business to find out what is the matter with the latter. In an article discussing this interesting development the Paris correspondent of *The Medical News*, March 6, says:

"Probably the first thing that set the current of thought seriously in this direction was Roux and Yersin's discovery of the diphtheria bacillus in a large number of normal throats, and in parts of the country where diphtheria had not been epidemic for years. . . .

"After this came the description of various technical methods of differentiating two very important bacilli (Eberth's typhoid bacillus and the cholera bacillus) from a host of very similar bacilli rather widely spread in nature. For a good many years this effort at differentiation was thought to be successful, tho newer and constantly newer technical methods had to be invented, each more complicated than the last, in order to enable the bacteriologist to decide with certainty as to the presence of the specifically pathogenic germ for these two diseases. . . .

"Now the leaders seem to be giving up the effort at further differentiation, and are coming around to the view that it is a family of bacilli one has to deal with in each of these diseases. Some of the members of each family are specially pathogenic and some are not. These last may become virulent under certain conditions not well understood, but the main one seems to be the passage of the bacillus through one or more individuals whose lowered resistive vitality make them subject even to the originally attenuated virulence of the bacilli. This gain in virulence by passage through a series of animals is, of course, well known and founded on any number of observations."

The correspondent goes on to say that Dr. Roux, of antitoxin fame, has about come to the conclusion that these changes in virulence in microbes are the rule rather than the exception, and Metschnikoff, another great authority, found that the cholera bacillus "was widely spread in water in many places, practically all over the world, and that its specificity in the etiology of cholera was due to extrinsic circumstances that modified its virulence." The complexity that this introduces into all bacteriological tests is evident. Says the writer, in a final paragraph:

"Duclaux, who is Pasteur's successor as the Director of the Institut Pasteur, is giving a series of lessons on the biological chemistry of water. He, too, shares the opinion that it is a family of bacilli sometimes pathogenic, sometimes not, and widely spread in nature, that we are dealing with in the microbiology of typhoid and cholera. With regard to typhoid, he is as positive

as is Metschnikoff regarding cholera. He referred especially to some work unpublished when he spoke, but which has since been reported to the Society of Biology. Two physicians in the military service at Val de Grâce have found, as far as all bacteriological tests are concerned, true typhoid bacilli in the dust of the floors of wards in the hospital where there had been no typhoid cases for years. Duclaux deprecates that this seems to make doubtful the hygienic precautions with regard to water-supply that seemed so simple and so sure. For it would seem that these bacilli are so widespread in nature and so liable to become pathogenic, tho they may not have been before virulent, that the simple hygienic precaution of protecting the water-supply from human contamination, thought all-sufficient up to this time, may prove illusory."

DREDGING RIVERS FOR GOLD.

IN some parts of the South dredging-machines are now employed to bring up gold-bearing gravel from river-beds. The beds of rivers have always been favorite resorts for gold-seekers, but the method usually employed for getting at the precious metal has been to divert the stream and work in the dry bed. The new procedure is described by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (February 27) as follows:

"The Chestatee River [Georgia] has been a favorite field of operations, and has usually given good returns, but it is at many points a difficult stream to operate in, owing to the fact that its bed is full of rocks and boulders and it is frequently interrupted by shoals and banks of hard slate. Messrs. T. N. and J. W. Birch have been working this field for some time and have decided that the best and most expeditious plan was to dredge up the gravel and other material from the river-bed and pass it over or through suitable amalgamating apparatus to save the gold."

The plant furnished consists of a shovel mounted on a barge, and of a separate boat carrying the gold-saving apparatus. The material taken up from the bottom of the river is dumped into the hopper of the sluice-boat. The shovel is of the usual construction, the dipper being made as nearly water-tight as possible, so that in the time required to dump the load very little is lost. The description continues:

"The sluice-boat is a barge 80 feet long, and about 75 feet is occupied by the hopper and sluiceway. The latter is of the usual form, the gravel passing through it slowly over riffles filled with quicksilver. The floor of the boat is of 3-inch plank, painted and tarred. The hopper is of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron, set in a timber frame, and having an opening about 2 feet wide into the sluice. In operation two men are placed on each side of the sluice to remove boulders or other obstructions. On some later plants . . . arrangements are provided by which it is possible to screen the material, after it has been washed to such an extent that any gold that might adhere to the boulders would be saved; after which, by a suitable grizzly, the boulders are kept from going through the sluices, and are carried off to one side and dumped out of the way.

"The gold in the river-bed is somewhat widely distributed, so that it is necessary to work on a large scale to make the operation profitable. The greater part of the gold is free, but a little is coated or oxidized. In operation it has been found that practically all the free gold and a portion of the other is saved. Very little gold is found caught or amalgamated beyond the fourth riffle in the sluice, and it is the intention of Messrs. Birch hereafter not to clean up anything beyond the fourth riffle. When the sluice is worn out and has to be replaced, the boards will be burned up, and whatever gold may be in the cracks or caught on the bottom can be recovered from the ashes by panning. . . .

"It takes to operate the plant described four men on the sluice-boat, four men for the dredge (an engineer, a craneman, a fireman, and a roustabout), these, with the night watchman, who completes the force, making nine men in all. The tailings are carried back and deposited in the excavation back of the dredge, so that in working the other portions of the stream it is not necessary to rehandle the material.

"The operators state that in several months of continuous operation they have found the plant both powerful and easily handled, and the breakage has been insignificant, having been confined to

one sprocket-wheel. This is a remarkable record, considering the quantity of material handled and its nature. The digging is practically all in either cement-gravel deposits or hard slate, and there can not be any work which will more severely test the different qualities of an excavating-machine. They further state that the machine does the work well and rapidly, and unless they strike a solid bed of rock, they are able to handle any portion of the rough work."

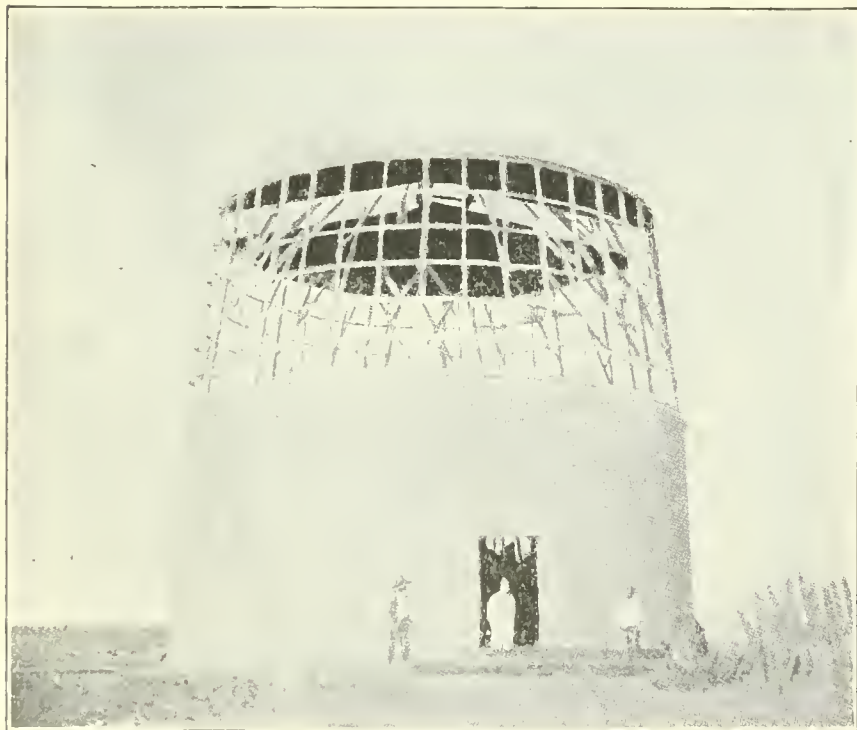
MOVING AN AMERICAN OBSERVATORY TO MEXICO.

THAT indefatigable sky-gazer, Mr. Percival Lowell, at whom some brother astronomers look askance as being something of an amateur, but who manages continually to make a good deal of a stir in the world of science, has recently accomplished a noteworthy feat. Not being satisfied with Arizona as a place for winter observations, he has moved his "plant" bodily over into Mexico, and has erected an observatory there to house it in. In *Popular Astronomy* (March) A. E. Douglass, one of Mr. Lowell's assistants, gives an account of this interesting exodus. After selecting the site, a slope west of Tayacuba, a suburb of the city of Mexico, where land was given rent free by the owners, some quick work in observatory-building was done as the following extract shows:

"An English carpenter was engaged on November 20, and rough plans of the walls of the dome put into his hands. As much of the timber had to be cut to the curve of the walls—a twenty-foot radius—it was on Tuesday, the 24th, that the material reached the site and work began. The land was leveled and the first actual timbers were put in place on Wednesday afternoon. On Saturday, December 5, the walls were finished and everything ready for the arrival of the telescope and dome save the leveling of the track upon which the wheels supporting the dome were to move."

It took twelve days to dismount and load the material at Flagstaff, and there was some delay in getting it across the line, tho it was finally all passed duty-free by the courtesy of the Mexican Government. Then there was some more quick work:

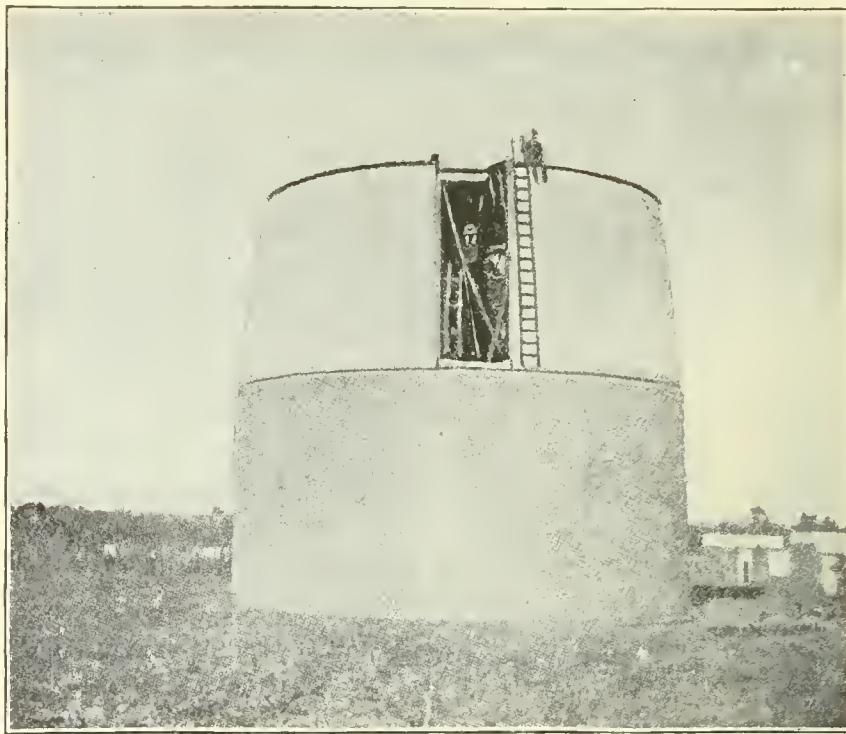
"At the unloading, which took place on December 8, we had a gang of fifteen Mexican laborers under the direction of Mr. France, our carpenter, beside Mr. Sykes and the observatory as-



DOME, LOOKING WEST; SHOWING FRAMEWORK.

sistants. The entire unloading of nearly seventeen tons of material, exceedingly difficult to handle, was accomplished between half-past eight and one o'clock. At intervals a glass of pulque, the national drink, was passed to the native workmen in order to keep their energies alive."

It took a week to level the double track on which the dome was to turn, and the fitting into place of the dome itself was also a slow piece of work, but "at last, on the afternoon of December 28, seven weeks from the day of dismounting, Mr. Lowell brought the great lens out in a hack, and it was placed in the telescope



DOME, FINISHED, LOOKING EAST.

just before dark." The observatory thus hastily put up and equipped has some unique features. Of the dome we are told:

"The dome was designed and built by Mr. Godfrey Sykes during October and half of November. It is framed entirely of wood, and, having an outside diameter of forty-two feet, is probably the largest wooden dome in the world. It gives a clear radius of twenty feet in every direction from the center of the motion of the telescope. In some general points it resembles the new Edinburgh dome, which is smaller and of iron; but in its construction Mr. Sykes showed remarkable originality in adapting to his ends simple and ready-made mechanical appliances, and for such work deserves great credit."

The general plan of the dome can be seen from the illustrations. It rests, we are told, on twenty iron wheels, running on a double track. The walls "are simply of light canvas tacked to slats," while "the shutters are sheets of canvas suspended on wires." The whole weighs a little more than four tons. We are not told of the results of the winter's work, but, whatever they may be, the American astronomer's pluck and push in moving his whole observatory into a foreign country in seven weeks' time, just to get better conditions for star-gazing, is certainly worthy of notice.

Bird's Eggs in the Nest and in the Cabinet.—A bird's egg, according to a writer in *Our Animal Friends*, (March) is a very different thing in the nest from the same egg in a collector's cabinet. He says:

"The most exquisitely colored eggs soon lose their beauty. Mr. Hudson has seen the delicate gold of the rhea's egg fade to a parchment white; and, because of the moist, vegetable character of their colors, the pure yellow, the apple-green, and the pure vivid green eggs of the variegated bittern change early, to become so dry, dim, and pale that the sight of them is hateful to one familiar with their original loveliness. An English work on birds actually describes the eggs of the spotted tinamou as pale leaden in color, while in reality they are 'wine-purple, with the shells so highly polished that they sparkle like crystals in the sunshine.' The writer had, of course, seen them only in some cabinet. The eggs of the Guira cuckoo are as large as those of the pullet, with the ground color of purest turquoise blue, spattered with rough raised spots that are exquisitely white. By handling, the shell becomes tarnished, and no washing will bring back its purity. After a few months in a cabinet it changes to a dull-blue egg spotted with dirty white."

SPENCER AND DARWIN.

IN an article in *The Fortnightly Review*, February, Grant Allen compares these two English scientific men, and tells us that the former was a universal philosopher, while the latter was only a specialist. He says:

"If I were to sum up the positions of these two great thinkers, Darwin and Spencer, the experimentalist and generalizer, the observer and the philosopher, in a single paragraph each, I should be tempted to do it in somewhat the following fashion:

"Darwin came at a moment when human thought was trembling on the verge of a new flight toward undiscovered regions. Kant and Laplace and Murchison and Lyell had already applied the evolutionary idea to the genesis of suns and systems, of continents and mountains. Lamarck had already suggested the notion that similar conceptions might be equally applied to the genesis of plant and animal species. . . . Darwin presented himself at the exact right moment—a deeply learned and well-equipped biological scholar, a minute specialist as compared with Spencer, a broad generalizer as compared with the botanists, entomologists, and ornithologists of his time. He filled the gap. As regards thinkers, he gave them a key which helped them to understand organic evolution; as regards the world at large, he supplied them with a codex which convinced them at once of its historical truth.

"Herbert Spencer is a philosopher of a wider range. All knowledge is his province. A believer in organic evolution *before* Darwin published his epoch-making work, he accepted at once Darwin's useful idea, and incorporated it as a minor part in its fitting place in his own system. But that system itself, alike in its conception and its inception, was both independent of and anterior to Darwin's first pronouncement. It certainly covered a vast world of thought which Darwin never even attempted to enter. To Herbert Spencer, Darwin was even as Kant, Laplace, and Lyell—a laborer in a special field who produced results which fell at once into their proper order in his wider synthesis. As sculptors, they carved out shapely stones, from which he, as architect, built his majestic fabric. The total philosophic concept of evolution as a cosmical process—one and continuous, from nebula to man, from star to soul, from atom to society—we owe to Herbert Spencer himself, and to him alone, using a material the final results of innumerable preceding workers and thinkers."

ELECTROMAGNETIC SEPARATION OF ORES.

OWING to the extremely powerful magnetic fields that the discoveries of modern science put at the disposal of the mechanic, magnetic industrial processes have recently been much extended, it being possible to use magnetic attraction in the case of substances so feebly magnetic that fields of ordinary intensity have no practical effect on them at all. One of the most striking cases is that of the electromagnetic ore-separators. The use of magnetism in the mechanical concentration and separation of various mineral and chemical substances that have usually been called non-magnetic was described recently by H. C. H. Nitze in a paper before the chemical section of the Franklin Institute. The abstract quoted below is from the *Boston Transcript*:

"These separations may take place from each or from absolutely inert substances. There are several commercial concentrators acting on ores ordinarily known as magnetic, but this particular apparatus treats successfully ores which are not capable of being lifted by ordinary permanent or electromagnets. A large model of this machine, known as the Wetherill concentrator, was exhibited in operation with iron and zinc ores and monazite. The distinguishing feature of this apparatus as compared with other magnetic separators is that, owing to the intensity of the magnetic field acting on the ore particles, the ores when fed between the magnetic poles, while not attracted to the magnet, are deflected toward it, and thus fall into brass shutes, where they are carried to receiving pockets; while the inert substances fall perpendicularly. The apparatus consists of specially designed electromagnets producing intense magnetic fields, and means for conveying the crushed ore to and feeding it into such field, and

also means for preventing the ore particles from sticking to the magnet poles and thus obstructing its operation. . . . The chief cost of the process is in the crushing and sizing of the ore. The ores, tho not ordinarily considered magnetic, are treated with but small cost for electrical energy, the exciting current being from three to eight amperes, and in rare cases as high as twenty-five. Such ores as franklinite, red hematite, brown hematite, chromite, rutile, pyrolusite, rhodomite, garnet, hornblende, pyrite, siderite, and limonite, etc., may be commercially treated. This system is being installed at the new Sterling Zinc and Iron Company's works, in New Jersey, in a plant having a capacity of two hundred tons a day. An important field for this invention lies in the treatment of Southern fossil iron ores. It has been urged that the comminuted state of the concentrated ore produced by this process would restrict its use in blast-furnaces, but with the newest types of these this objection does not hold."

HOW TO RECLAIM THE "JERSEY FLATS."

THE traveler to New York from the West looks, as he approaches the rocky ridge that runs parallel to the Hudson, upon a sight that can probably be seen nowhere else in the world—an almost trackless wilderness extending in some directions as far as the eye can reach, within a few miles of one of the world's greatest cities. His first thought is one of curiosity: Why is not this waste utilized? Within sight—almost within call—a few square feet of ground are worth a fortune. Must not this vast expanse be worth the cost of reclaiming it? This is a natural thought, and it goes without saying that it has occurred many times to the persons most nearly interested, who have made many attempts at reclamation, both by filling and by diking, with little success. The work is too great to be undertaken by any private persons, or even by municipalities; hence it is natural that the State has now taken it up. The state geologist of New Jersey, Mr. Smock, has just made a visit to Holland to see how that wonderful little country has coped with similar problems, and the state engineer has made a report on the whole matter. From a notice of this report in *The Scientific American*, February 13, we make the following extracts:

"It is stated that of the two systems of reclamation, filling and diking, the latter is the better and, indeed, the only one feasible in this case. It is stated that, even if these marshes are filled up for city purposes, pumping will still have to be resorted to, as there will not be sufficient fall to sewer and drain the district by gravity. Filling to the extent of six feet will cost an average of \$2,500 per acre. The area can be embanked and pumping-works installed for about \$1,000,000, or less than \$40 per acre. . . .

"It is recommended that at first only the embankments and main ditches and pumping-plants should be constructed, the whole area being laid out in twenty-acre farms and sold as promptly as possible, on the express condition that they should be immediately and thoroughly ditched and brought under cultivation. It is urged that the prompt improvement of each plot should be considered more important than the purchase-price. As soon as sanitary conditions have been brought about, the improvement of water front and business and manufacturing sites could be carried out as fast as they could be sold, the proceeds paying for the improvements.

"The interest charges and operating expenses are estimated at \$6 to \$7 per acre, and it is predicted that in a few years this charge could be entirely covered by assessments on the property itself, any deficiencies in the interim being met by the surrounding districts that are benefited by the undertaking."

The present state of the marshes is thus set forth by Mr. Vermuele, the state engineer:

"Underlying the 27,000 acres of marsh is a mass of alluvium mixed with peat, wood, and other vegetable matter, more or less decayed. The depth of this accumulation ranges generally from seven to fifteen feet. The natural level of the surface is three or four inches above mean high tide, but the whole is frequently overflowed, and such extreme tides as that of the second week of

last November cover it to an average depth of eighteen inches. Lately an unhealthy and undesirable population is beginning to be crowded upon them. Twelve lines of railroad cross the marshes, six of them trunk lines, and the impression made is unprepossessing. . . .

"The objections to the meadows on the ground of their intrinsic ugliness, however, is the least serious that can be raised, for their existence has always been a menace to the health of the surrounding districts, and in the summer months they form a prolific breeding-ground for the hordes of mosquitoes that render life burdensome in the many picturesque and otherwise desirable suburbs of Jersey City."

The Scientific American comments on the report as follows:

"If the estimates of the report are not too sanguine, the whole scheme should meet with hearty approval. The substitution of over forty square miles of good land for a dismal and malodorous swamp in the midst of a district whose taxable value is \$3,000,000,000 is a proposition that should commend itself strongly to the authorities and property-owners who are immediately affected, and indirectly to the State at large."

How Our Ancestors Regarded Water-Drinking.

—Water was in no favor as a beverage in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Says *The Hospital*, in discussing this curious feature of old medical opinion:

"It needed a very bold man to resist the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water-drinking. Few writers can be found to say a good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that 'when begun in early life, it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity,' and they quote the curious instance given by Sir Thomas Elyot in his 'Castle of Health,' 1541, of the Cornish men, 'many of the poorest sort, which never, or very seldom, drink any other drink, be notwithstanding strong of body, and like and live well until they be of great age.' Thomas Cogan, the medical schoolmaster of Manchester fame, confessed in his 'Haven of Health,' 1589, designed for the use of the students, that he knew some who drink cold water at night or fasting in the morning without hurt; and Dr. James Hart, writing about fifty years later, could even claim among his acquaintances 'some honorable and worshipful ladies who drink little other drink, and yet enjoy more perfect health than most of them that drink of the strongest.' The phenomenon was undeniable, but the natural inference was none the less to be resisted. Sir Thomas Elyot himself is very certain, in spite of the Cornish men, that there be in water causes of divers diseases as of swelling of the spleen and liver. He complains oddly also that 'it flitteth and swimmeth,' and concludes that 'to young men, and them that be of hot complexion, it does less harm, and sometimes it profiteth, but to them that are feeble, old and melancholy, it is not convenient.' 'Water is not wholesome cool by itself for an Englishman' was the verdict of Andrew Borde—monk, physician, bishop, ambassador and writer on sanitation—as the result of a life's experience. . . . But the most formal indictment against water is that of Venner, who, writing in 1622, ponderously pronounces to dwellers in cold countries it doth very greatly deject their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach, and consequently confounding the concoction is the cause of crudities, fluctuations, and windiness in the body."

Are We Longer-Lived than Our Fathers?—This

question is answered in the affirmative by *The Lancet*, and it gives credit for the fact to the medical profession. It says:

"The mean duration of life among males has increased under the influence of preventive medicine by four years during the past fifty years. The increase of longevity among females has been . . . five years in the same period. Some are inclined to depreciate the value of this increase of the mean duration of life in England in recent years, because it is mainly due to the reduction of mortality in childhood. It is indeed true that after middle life the expectation of life has not increased, and has, indeed, slightly declined. The effect of this is, however, far more than counterbalanced by the largely increased proportion of persons who sur-

vive childhood and reach middle life. Thus, as has been pointed out, there has been a very considerable increase in the proportional number of years lived by succeeding generations between the most useful age-period of from twenty to sixty years. This may clearly be claimed as one of the results of the labors of preventive medicine. It remains to be seen whether further sanitary progress will make it possible to entirely counteract the effect of the increasing intensity of competition and the struggle for existence and survival which undoubtedly are now depressing the expectation of life after middle age. If, therefore, longevity signifies mean duration of life, there can be no doubt about its increase in England in recent years. If, however, by longevity is meant the chance of middle-aged persons reaching extreme old age, English life tables do not supply so satisfactory an answer to our question."

Cycle Artillery.—The following description of cannon mounted on a motor-cycle is given by the *Revue du Cercle militaire* (Paris), which gets its information from the *Armee-blatt*, an Austrian military paper:

"An engine of 16 horse-power actuates a four-wheeled rubber-tired cycle carrying two rapid-fire guns. These two guns, mounted on pivots, one in front, the other in the rear, can each describe a semicircle, the motion being effected automatically.

"The discharge is controlled by the motor mechanism itself, and can take place as well when the cycle is in motion as when it is at rest. The number of shots fired per minute can be varied from 50 to 700. The cycle carries 500 projectiles for each gun.

"The attendant, seated on the cycle between the two guns, has only to train them and then start his engine. He is protected in front and behind by shields, fixed to the guns.

"The cycle as a whole is also protected against bullets, and even against small artillery projectiles. Besides, the mechanism of discharge, acting automatically, keeps on working, even after the attendant is disabled.

"On a good, smooth road this cycle can go at a speed of forty-five miles an hour, so that it could distance any other kind of artillery. We can hardly imagine the effect that fifty or a hundred of such cycles would produce when all in action at once."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It has been found by M. J. Puluje," says *The Electrical World*, "that substances which fluoresce most brightly under the visible cathode rays give off the greatest amount of Röntgen radiation. M. Puluje believes that Röntgen ether-waves originate in the bombardment by negatively charged molecules from the cathode, and in the abrupt loss of charge in these. He finds that these Röntgen ether-waves may cause fluorescence of calcium sulphid, but believes that invisible as well as visible radiations emanate from a screen of this substance. M. Puluje states that vacuum-tubes of all kinds glow when subjected to the action of Röntgen rays.

THE birth-rate is decreasing not only in European countries, but in America also, as statistics show, says *The Medical Times*. "In 1880, the birth-rate per 1,000 in the United States was 30.95, while in 1890 it was only 26.68, a decrease of 4.27 per 1,000 of population in ten years. The decrease was greatest in Massachusetts, 11.67, next in Virginia, 7.76, and even in New York it was 1.76. It is a question if this decrease in the birth-rate is an evil after all. Horticulturists do not think that a tree loaded with fruit gives as fine results as when the culture and the strength of the tree is centered in a smaller amount. In the latter, the fruit is larger, richer in flavor, and more valuable than in the former. So long as the nation is increasing year by year in population, we need have no fear of a near extinction, even if the families are smaller than a half-century ago. Parents who bring into the world more children than they can properly care for are by no means to be commended. Quality is much more to be commended than quantity."

IGNITION OF COAL-DUST BY THE SUN'S HEAT.—"Our German contemporary *Glückauf* mentions an instance of the ignition of coal-dust by the sun's rays," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The surface works of the Maybach Colliery, near Friederichsthal, in the Saar district, are chiefly of iron. On certain girders, the floating dust, due to the tipping of coal on to the jiggings-screens, became, in course of time, deposited in a layer more than an inch thick. On a mechanic burning his hand—while repairing a pipe running through the corrugated iron forming one of the south walls—the official inquiry showed that the layer of coal-dust had been formed along the whole length of the wall. Altho the dust contained a proportion of pulverized rock, the metal plates heated by the sun had ignited it, the layer of white ash on the top proving that it had burned for a considerable period. This circumstance affords, in addition to fresh proof of the remarkable ease with which coal-dust may be brought to ignition, a possible explanation of fires at similar surface works."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS GOD WITHDRAWING HIS SPIRIT FROM THE CHURCH?

REV. JAMES McLEOD, D.D., takes strong exceptions to certain utterances made by Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., in the course of an address at a missionary rally in Scranton, Pa. The points at issue are thus set forth by Dr. McLeod in the *New York Observer*:

"There are ministers of the gospel who are quite as pronounced premillennialists as Dr. Pierson, who would never think of making a great union meeting, a foreign missionary rally, the occasion for emphasizing views touching our Lord's second advent.

"The theory that the gospel is to be preached to all nations only as a witness, and that God has expressly declared that the world will not and therefore can not be converted to Christ during the present dispensation, but that it must wait until the Lord comes again and sets up His kingdom—this theory was strongly asserted by Dr. Pierson. Even if this theory be true, such a meeting as Dr. Pierson was invited to address was neither the time nor place in which to emphasize it.

"In support of this theory, Dr. Pierson has embodied in his creed this new article: 'I believe that God is actually withdrawing His Holy Spirit from His church, as a body.'

"The recital of this portion of his creed startled the audience, as well it might. It was uttered with great fervor, but it failed to convince.

"It will require far more than such an expression of belief, however solemnly uttered, to convince the vast majority of thoughtful Christians that the world is growing worse and worse, and that the church of Christ has already entered into a period of decline, and that she is fast going to decay.

"For, does any one doubt that Jesus Christ has more true followers in the world to-day than at any time since the morning of His resurrection? Is it not true that Christianity never exerted so much influence in the world as it is doing to-day?

"When we see on every hand schools, and colleges, and seminaries of learning, and almshouses and hospitals for the sick, and homes where old age is tenderly nursed; when we see the thousand and one agencies which the church is employing for the glory of God and for the salvation of men, it is not in harmony with truth to say that the church of Christ is in a decaying and dying condition; and it seems positively wicked to assert that the Holy Spirit is withdrawing Himself from her. The preaching of pessimism is not the best way to fill the Lord's treasury, nor is it the best way to promote the cause of Christian missions either at home or abroad.

"The fact that church boards are in debt is cause for regret, but it is not a fatal disease; and, moreover, it can be readily explained without scaring folks with wild assertions, and without assuming the rôle of a prophet, albeit without a prophet's authority to reveal the secrets of the Most High."

In an editorial note in the same issue in which Dr. McLeod's article appears, *The Observer* makes this comment:

"The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Scranton, Pa., speaks his mind in the article on the Scranton missionary rally. Earnest Christian brethren sometimes allow their zeal to run away with their judgment and good taste, and Dr. McLeod's rebuke will be considered by many good people as called for and therefore timely. Faith in the premillennial advent of the Lord Jesus Christ is not an essential to missionary zeal, nor have the Christians who champion that doctrine most vigorously met with a success denied to others who could not accept their interpretation of Scripture. Many of our most devoted and successful missionaries have done their work in the belief that the world must be won for Christ in order to insure His universal enthronement, but others have labored with equal devotion and success who believe that they are simply saving one and another from a sinking ship, and that the real missionary triumph awaits Christ's personal presence. If all the time that has been spent in discussing these contrary views had been given to soul-saving, missionary records might be even more glowing than they now are. One thing we should all bear in mind, namely, that Christ bids the church go with His gos-

pel to every creature. Whether He intends to leave the conquest of the earth to the church aided only by His spiritual presence, or sooner or later to take command of the forces Himself in visible person, makes not one iota of difference as regards the church's duty in the premises. Therefore, when an enthusiastic premillennialist addresses a great missionary rally he would be wise in saying, 'Brethren, you and I may differ in certain details concerning Christ's second coming, but we read alike His last command.' That command, accompanied as it is with a promise, furnishes the church's instruction and largely her incentive and inspiration."

PROPOSED JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

THE agitation for the return of the Israelites to the land of their fathers has in recent years been growing in intensity, and a number of plans have been devised toward the realization of this object. The "Zionite movement," having this purpose in view and enjoying considerable popularity among the Jews of Europe, especially those of strong religious proclivities, has evidently become a fixed fact in modern life. The Rothschilds and other Jewish money barons have established dozens of Jewish agricultural colonies throughout the Holy Land with at least partial success. The most extensive scheme, however, of the kind, looking to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, has in recent months been advocated by a well-known Jewish legal light of Austria, Dr. Theodore Herzl, and his brochure, entitled "*Der Judenstaat, Versuch einer modernen Lösung der Judenfrage*" (The Jewish State, Attempt at a Modern Solution of the Jewish Question) has rapidly reached its second edition and is attracting considerable attention. The outlines of his scheme are the following:

The Jewish question, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, must be regarded as a national and not as a local problem. As a national problem it can be solved only by a return of the people of Israel to their own land and the establishment of a sovereign Jewish state. Without this latter feature, no plan is feasible, because history has shown that whenever the Jews migrate in large bodies to a particular country they there awaken an anti-Semitic movement that prevents further immigration. The organization of a new sovereign state is a possibility in our days, as can be seen from the Kongo State and the Rhodesia of the Chartered Company.

In order to carry out this project, it will be necessary to organize two associations, with headquarters in London, namely, a "Society of Jews," as an instrument for the "moral" propaganda, and a "Jewish Company" to represent the legal phase; or, in other words, a representative corporation and a society to acquire possession. The society is to consist of the best and noblest representatives of Judaism, the object being that these men shall make it a study how to carry on this propaganda in such a manner that it will gain the moral assent of the world. As the *negotiorum gestor*, or business manager, it would be the duty of this association to come to an understanding with the European states and to secure from them the proper authorization of the project. Under such an authorization then it would be possible to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient territory in Palestine in which to establish the new state. In return the society would assume a portion of the indebtedness of the Government hitherto in control of this territory, and would undertake the development of the resources of the country, build roads, railroads, and in other ways guarantee the future of the new state.

When matters have arrived at this stage, then, under the constant direction of the society, the work of the "Jewish Company" would begin. This work would be done on a grand scale, based on the experiences and inventions of modern civilization. In the first case, the land which had been secured by international contract would now be bought in accordance with private rights; then the Jewish unskilled laborers, the Jewish proletariat, would be organized according to military principles, under the leadership of state officials, engineers, and physicians. It would then be the duty of these unskilled laborers to build cities in chosen localities, to plant forests, to build roads, and the like. A work-day of

seven hours even the Russian and Rumanian Jews, long unaccustomed to heavy physical toil, would be able to stand.

In planning these new cities the chief purpose would be the erection of suitable workingmen's houses, each of which is to have a small garden. It is to be made possible for the workingman gradually to make this property his own by the labors of his hands. In the mean while the laborers are not to receive any wages from the company, but are to be well fed and clothed by them. In this way it is thought that the peddling system will not find an entrance among the new colonists. The method of giving the poor opportunities for self-help by labor is to be similar to the Paris *Assistance par de travail* or the workingman's colonies of Pastor von Bodelschwing, in Germany.

These beginnings of work in the new state will at once call into existence a market, at least of the necessities of life for the support of the colonies; and gradually it will be necessary to satisfy also wants that go beyond these bare necessities. This will make it possible to bring into the state the representatives of the artisan and trade and business callings, and gradually, by the side of the labor managed by the company, free and independent labor will find its place.

The company has accordingly a double purpose: to make provision that the properties belonging to the Jews in the various countries where they now live are disposed of at reasonable prices and gradually, so that it will not be necessary to give them away at panic prices; and, secondly, enable the new citizens in their new home to acquire property at reasonable rates and to establish business and trade. In doing this the company is not to make any profits for itself; only in the case of large land speculations can this be done, this gain, however, to be used for the payment of the officials and other expenses, especially the establishment of schools of both elementary and higher grade. That such a scheme is feasible is seen from the success of this plan in the case of states in North America and in the South African gold-fields.

The migration to the new state is to take place gradually, in groups of families, circles of special friends, or even whole congregations. Everywhere in the old homes subordinate societies are to be established in the interests of the project. The immense sums of money that would be needed to realize this plan the Jewish Society, as a stock association, would secure through subscriptions among the people at large, as the Jewish banking circles would probably not lend their help. The whole scheme is to be a popular propaganda. It is expected that the name Palestine and the seven-hour day for work will win for the project many friends. The form of government in the new state is to be an aristocratic republic, in which every citizen can live in accordance with his own belief or unbelief. The Society of the Jews would constitute the government.

These are the essential thoughts of the Herzl plan. Naturally its critics are many, notwithstanding the acknowledgment that it is probably the most practicable scheme of the kind offered, the author being an authority in the economic and legal departments. A comparatively complete statement of the objections to the plan is given in the Leipsic "*Saat auf Hoffnung*" (Seed of Hope), the organ of the Delitzsch Jewish Mission Society.

A MOHAMMEDAN CONVERT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

IT is not often that a new member of the French Chamber of Deputies attracts as much attention as Dr. Philippe Grenier, the present representative for Pontarlier, is attracting. He is a convert to the Mohammedan religion, and he wears an Eastern dress in the Chamber of Deputies. His fellow legislators are inclined to ridicule him, and gay Paris laughs at him; but his election has been so remarkable that the world in general expects to see him wield considerable power in France. He was nominated as a candidate without his consent. He spoke only a few times after his nomination, and spent no money on his election; yet he was chosen by an overwhelming majority. The *Figaro*, Paris, in a sketch of this remarkable man, writes as follows:

"Dr. Philippe—so say the people of Pontarlier—is a man without an equal. He has now been five years among us, and he does

deeds 'such as are not man's.' He was rich, but he has given everything to the poor. Once he heard that the sum of \$750 was still due to him. He got it in cash, called all the poor in the neighborhood, and divided the money among them. He is very successful as a medical practitioner, and very careful. Once he had seven poor patients suffering from typhoid fever. He cared for them all, and pulled them all through. He always has medicines with him, and distributes them free of charge. He never accepts payment for his services. A wealthy druggist whose wife he had saved offered him a fortune. Grenier refused. 'You know,' he said, 'that God forbids me to accept money. A man may not sell such knowledge.' But he asked permission to obtain medicine free for his poor, and his request was granted. Once he was called to a poor woman fifteen miles from Pontarlier. He found her so ill that he thought it best to send her to the hospital. Unfortunately he had no money, nor had the patient. He gave her his return ticket and walked back! Never has an election been carried out so honorably as his. It is solely the outcome of the great respect and confidence of the people toward this man. Grenier stayed at home and attended his patients, while his friends worked for him. In Pontarlier the people do not mind his strange dress. They have become accustomed to it, and forgive his peculiarities because he is good."

Such is the man who openly advocates the conversion of France to Mohammedanism and to polygamy. In the Chamber of Deputies he said:

"France is declining in population at such an alarming rate that we must adopt a new system. Unless we do this, France will be swallowed up by Germany. Polygamy and the Mohammedan religion alone can save us. Polygamy prevents prostitution. Why should not rich men be allowed to save a number of young girls from misery by marrying them?"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

SOME months ago *The Methodist Recorder*, of London, offered three prizes to *bona-fide* workingmen who gave the best and fullest answers to the question, "Why do not the working classes go to church?" More than a hundred workingmen responded. *The Recorder* publishes in full the three prize essays with selections from the rest. The attitude of the workingmen toward the church is thus expressed in the introduction to the first prize essay: "The workingmen are not universally opposed to Christianity; they have no fault to find with Jesus Christ, neither would they take up any directly hostile attitude toward the Christian Church. They simply go their own way, ignoring the church as completely as tho she did not exist at all." We give in condensed form the reasons for this as extracted by *The Methodist Recorder* of Pittsburg from the letters in its London contemporary:

1. The caste system in the churches, which marks social and class distinctions.
2. The form of service—too much machinery, lack of spontaneity and fascination.
3. Pew rents.
4. The coldness of the churches. Instead of being full of zealous Christianity, hot with the gospel, full of glad tidings, the churches are cold.
5. Changed style of preaching—sin toned down.
6. Christian inconsistency.
7. Sheer spiritual indifference.
8. The counter attractions of places of entertainment and pleasure.
9. The necessity for rest.
10. Bad preaching.
11. The entertainment-providing propensities of the church, impressing the public mind with a decreasing belief in the power of the purely spiritual forces supposed to be resident in the church.
12. Prejudice and the spirit of the age.
13. Lack of a proper consideration of workingmen for church offices.
14. Lack of sympathy with the workingmen in their friendly societies or trade-unions.
15. The comparative indifference of the church to the impoverished condition of the masses; that is, the neglect of the church to speak out on the pressing social problems which affect the working-classes of to-day.

In an editorial, commenting on the published essays, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) says:

"It is a melancholy fact that only a very small proportion of

workingmen are found on Sunday in a place of worship. Why is this? Chiefly because of sheer indifference. But indifference is an effect rather than a cause, and what we have to get at is the cause of indifference. The essayists assign many reasons for the non-attendance of their fellows at church. They do not overlook the faults of workingmen, but, after indicating these, they are pretty well agreed that the onus of responsibility lies at the door of the church. Their grievance may be summed up in one sentence: the church is not doing its duty by them; is not discharging its mission; is not true to its Master. Complaint is made of the pew-rent system and social caste (great prominence is given to these); the inconsistencies of professing Christians, particularly employers of labor; the aloofness of ministers; lack of visitation; unattractive services; that the church interests itself in workingmen on only one day in the week, and concerns itself with only one side of their nature, etc. If these letters represent the true state of matters infidelity is not so rampant among workingmen as is generally supposed. Again and again the writers declare that workingmen are not hostile to real Christianity, still less to Jesus Christ—tho it is probable some of them do not fully realize what submission to Him involves. We have no hesitation in saying that if this symposium makes one thing clearer than another, it is that the closer ministers and Christian workers follow in the footsteps of their Master the more nearly will they be brought into touch with the working-classes and all who are at present outside Christian influences."

The same subject receives editorial treatment in the columns of *The Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis). *The Advocate* quotes from the first prize essay, written by Mr. William Hunter, a workingman of Hull. According to Mr. Hunter the church has taught to the workingmen the doctrine of "the divine Fatherhood," which involved also a universal brotherhood. "For the signs of this brotherhood they very naturally looked into the church, where they had been taught to look up to God as their *Father*, but they looked in vain; instead, they found that caste, social, or class distinctions were just as marked in the church as in the world, that precisely the same gulfs separated the classes one from another in church as out of it, and from that time the sympathy of the working-classes with the church began to wane."

Moreover, when they began to crave and struggle for higher and better conditions of life, the church, he says, ought to have placed itself at the head of the upward movement, and adds that, if this had been done, "many labor wars, with their attendant evils, might have been averted." Among the other reasons given why many of this class do not attend church is that the ministers, as a rule, are "absolutely out of touch with the larger life of the workers."

The insatiable greed for wealth on the part of some laymen of the church—a greed which shows itself by resort to devices to cut out the workman—and the tyrannical spirit of certain employers and foremen who make profession of Christianity are shown to be responsible in large measure for the alienation of the laboring-classes from the churches, while the system of pew-renting and the individual appropriation of seats in the sanctuary are stated to be distasteful to the same classes.

The following passage is also quoted from Mr. Hunter's essay:

"Of the immense majority who do not go to church, it may be said of one class that they have become so steeped in sin, they are such absolute slaves to the most degrading vices, they have given themselves so completely to the devil, and they so glory in their depravity that, of all places in the world, the church has the least attraction for them. . . . The fact is, the atmosphere is too pure, the standard of morality preached there is too high, their darling sins are denounced in such unmeasured terms that they simply won't go. There is another class who seem to be carried away in the mad, whirling rush after worldly pleasures. So absorbed are they in the pursuit of passing amusements that they have not a thought to spare for anything else; not only their leisure hours on the week-day, but Sunday as well, must be given to the gratification of their passion for play."

Commenting on these passages *The Central Christian Advocate* says:

"There is force in all the points made in this essay. The ministry might with great advantage come into closer touch with the workingman, and yet it must be admitted that it understands him better, is more anxious to reach him, and is giving more careful and general attention to labor problems to-day than ever before. The church might have aided him more in his struggle for a livelihood, but the no inconsiderable aid it has rendered in this respect, and the difficulties involved in such service, should not be overlooked. With regard to the brotherhood of man it may be asked: Does this mean that among those who worship the universal Father the laws of affinity, attraction, and environment are to count for naught, and that all are to be brought to the same level, social and intellectual as well as spiritual? Or does it mean an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness toward all, which at the same time does not attempt to ignore these laws, which are operative in all strata of society? There is no concealing the fact that the influence of the church suffers greatly on account of the selfishness and lack of consideration for employees by those who pretend to be followers of the Master. But it is illogical, to say the least, for one to ignore the cause of Christ because of the presence of such persons in the church, as we are all to be judged according to our own lives. Unfortunately, however, logic does not count for as much as it should when it comes to the matter of church association."

TOO MANY CHURCH SOCIETIES.

THE question has been under discussion for some time in the religious papers whether the increasing number of societies auxiliary to the churches was not a hindrance rather than a help to religious progress. It has been alleged that strength is frittered away, and that time which might be occupied in prayer, meditation, and Christian work is wasted in attending to the details of these numerous societies. *The Congregationalist* has an article on this general subject, the specific question which it discusses being, "Has the church retired and handed its work over to the societies?" A movement is suggested for the purpose of "bringing the church together and directing its united energies to practical ends." The article continues as follows:

"At present the time spent in attending meetings is out of all proportion to the work accomplished. The complicated machinery of the church grinds itself out. There is little except chaff in the hoppers. . . . Often only a nominal relation is maintained between these sects of our divided churches. No one except the pastor is acquainted with them all. Each glories in its efforts to maintain its own meetings. Sometimes one organization assumes the duty of investigating some of the others. In a Boston Christian Endeavor Society recently a motion to send a committee to the church prayer-meeting was seriously discussed. Almost every sort of duty which used to devolve on individuals is now placed in the hands of committees, and personal responsibility, except to attend meetings, is reduced to a minimum. . . . Many organizations in one body make the appearance of busy but superficial activity. Unity in spirit and action, a united sense of responsibility and call to duty, promote deep spirituality. This generation has carried division of life and labor in the church to an extreme."

The Presbyterian Banner quotes these paragraphs from *The Congregationalist*, and adds its own comment as follows:

"Certainly societies have multiplied to such an extent that the church is in danger of being lost sight of altogether. Not long since when at a dinner-table where several ladies occupied the time with discussing what the different societies were doing, a gentleman largely engaged in business, at a little lull in the conversation, asked, 'What has become of the church? When I was a boy, it was the church that did all these things.'"

ACCORDING to *La Croix* of Paris, the Company of Jesus last year numbered 14,251 sons, of whom 6,060 are priests and 4,416 students and novices. In England the number of fathers is given as 984, and of students and novices as 350. The German province is the strongest.

REVIVALS AND REVIVALISTS AGAIN.

IT was reported in the daily press some weeks ago that President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, had said in a public address that "whisky, cocaine, and alcohol bring temporary insanity, and so does a revival of religion, one of those religious revivals in which men lose all their reason and self-control. This is simply a form of drunkenness no more worthy of respect than the drunkenness which lies in the gutters." A number of the religious people have taken great offense at this utterance, and have denounced President Jordan severely for using such language. President Jordan, however, has denied that he used the words precisely as quoted, or that his address from which the alleged utterance is taken would, as a whole, give offense to any one. Among the papers which have criticized this "attack on revivals" is *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Dayton, Ohio). It says:

"How terribly afraid some people are of a little religious excitement! The strange thing is, they do not seem to fear any other kind of excitement. Political excitement, business energy, fashionable fads, these are all right. But so soon as a man is concerned for his soul, or for other souls, he becomes an object of solicitude to a certain class of persons. There is reason to doubt whether such persons know anything of the true nature of religion. They have never felt the 'fire shut up in their bones.' They have never been under the constraint of the love of Christ. We wonder how much experience President Jordan has had in religious revivals to make him talk like that.

"The vast majority of Christians in this country were converted in just such revivals as President Jordan likens to 'drunkenness which lies in the gutter.' Here it is that the tremendous religious forces of the world are generated. These are the birth-throes of the church, in which children are born unto God like the dew of the morning. Mr. Jordan speaks about 'religious revivals in which men lose all their reason and self-control.' We venture to say it would be very difficult for him to point to many such. As a general rule it is in genuine revivals that men come to their senses, and begin to act like rational beings, seeking to save their souls. Many a drunkard has been lifted out of the gutter by a revival of religion. That fanaticism may occasionally crop out is not denied, but we submit that this kind of fanaticism is not half so absurd nor dangerous as that which classes revivals of religion with 'drunkenness that lies in the gutter.'"

Another phase of the subject is discussed by the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*. It appears that some time ago one of the Pittsburg daily papers reported a revival of religion in a church in a town in the western part of the State. Shortly thereafter the pastor of the church wrote to the paper saying that no such revival had taken place in his church, and that his church did not believe in revivals, but depended on the regular all-the-year-round kind of Christian work. On the points raised by this newspaper correspondent the *Advocate* comments as follows:

"First, the pastor seems to assume that there are two kinds or plans of Christian work, the one the revival, and the other the regular use of the stated means of grace; and that these two are separate and in some sense at least incompatible, so that churches must choose the one or the other; both can not be worked together.

"If this assumption were correct, we would be in entire harmony with him. God has established His church, organizing and endowing it for the salvation of the world. Its institutions and ordinances are of the highest value, and are binding on the whole body, in all ages, and at all seasons. They are regular, uniform, and potent. Nothing can modify them or supplant them. Any scheme of work, in the church or out of it, which sets aside or belittles the preaching of the Word, the church ordinances, and the established order of church worship, is a mistaken and dangerous innovation. An earnest exhortation is appropriate on a suitable occasion, but it can not long take the place of the 'weighty and powerful' discourse on the Word of God. Spiritual songs are not always to be condemned, but they are poor substitutes for the sound, instructive, and dignified hymns of the sanctuary. The established order is the one to be depended on.

"But we do not at all assent to the assumption implied. Indeed, we consider it totally incorrect. There is no incompatibility between the regular services and educational work of the church and revivals. Indeed, we think them inseparably connected—connected as the seed-time and work of cultivation are connected with the harvest. A genuine revival is the harvest. The faithful pastor and people have been planting and nurturing for months, possibly for years. Some have been converted. Many have been brought into the church who are leading consistent Christian lives. Multitudes have grown up in the Sunday-school and in the homes of the church. Thus the field is ripe for the harvest. The hearts of the people are burdened, and they cry unto God, and He sends them a gracious revival. All hearts are touched, consciences are aroused, there are longings for deep Christian experiences, and earnest seekings after salvation. The whole church and community seem to be stirred by the Spirit of God. The church is mightily moved, and multitudes are saved. It is a time of harvest. The church in a few weeks gathers the fruits of previous years of toil, a gathering which would have been impossible without the toil; and thus the regular work of the church and the revival are inseparably connected."

The Late Rev. Dr. Mallory.—The papers, secular and religious, are paying tribute to the late Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, editor of *The Churchman*. Among the interesting reminiscences is the following told by "The Lounger" in *The Critic*, a nearby neighbor of *The Churchman*:

"Altho a clergyman and a man of wide learning, he was most successful in all his business enterprises, from publishing a religious weekly to managing a theater. He told me himself that when he first took *The Churchman*, which was then published at Hartford, Conn., he was too poor to employ an office boy, and carried even his 'bulk mail' to the post-office himself. At first it was a light load that could be carried in the hand, then it grew so big that he carried it in bags on his back, making two or three trips before it was all disposed of. The paper became so successful that he decided to remove it to New York. His brother, Marshall H. Mallory, was his business partner. Dr. Mallory was not particularly well known to the general public until he became the owner of the Madison Square Theater. He managed it on strictly moral principles, and it was to the drama what the Rev. E. P. Roe was to literature. James Steele Mackaye was Dr. Mallory's first manager, and it was he who invented the double stage and the Hazel Kirke drama."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Episcopal Church of the United States increased during the years from 1868 to 1895 from 195,000 to 614,000, more than 215 per cent.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, who have heretofore handled the Oxford Bibles for this country, announce an entire new line of Teachers' Bibles to rival the Oxford series.

The Congregationalist is authority for the statement that the Presbyterian denomination in Boston has increased in numbers proportionately more than any other denomination during the last twenty-five years.

THE only church in Washington which pays the superintendent of its Sunday-school a salary, for devoting his whole time to the work of the Sunday-school, is Calvary Baptist Church. The Sunday-school of that church is not only the largest in Washington, but the largest in the South.

THE Mexican denominations have organized a General Assembly of Protestant missions to show the unity of the evangelical bodies. They propose a new version of the Scriptures; they protest against conflict among themselves, and they encourage self-support among the Mexican members of the Protestant churches.

SENATOR HOAR was recently elected to the presidency of the New England Sabbath Protective League, and, in accepting the position, which he did by letter, he said: "I believe thoroughly in a day of rest, which shall be largely devoted to the contemplation of divine themes and to the worship of God and teaching His law; and not in protecting this observance against labor or other discords by law."

THE Tennessee Methodist Centennial Commission has decided to take no further action to make an official exhibit of the Methodist churches at the approaching Tennessee Centennial Exposition, because the managers of the exposition have declared that it is their purpose to incorporate the exposition grounds and thereby remove them from the operation of "the four-mile law," which prohibits the sale of beer and wine on the grounds.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

BRITONS far and near regard the fate of the Arbitration Treaty with rather mixed feelings. Many of our English contemporaries fear that the treaty will never be ratified, and admit that England would have profited much more by it than the United States. A writer in *The New Review* acknowledges this to be the case, but adds that Canada would suffer if disputes between Great Britain and the United States were settled by arbitration. English diplomacy, in his opinion, is more straightforward than American diplomacy. He also declares that England has no right to part with colonial territory without asking the consent of the colonies. We condense his introductory remarks as follows:

As England knows to her sorrow, sharp practise and unscrupulous statesmen are not rare upon this planet, and the colonies, especially Canada, will suffer severely if this treaty is put to the test. England's colonies nearly always lose when arbitration is resorted to. With the exception of the Alabama claims, boundary and other disputes have always been settled at the expense of the colonies. Imperialism should be dearer to Britain than arbitration, especially as it is impossible to make an unselfish friend of the United States. The early Americans brought their character and their institutions with them from England, but the modern American is the outcome of extensive immigration from Ireland and Germany, and the pure Briton has hard work to hold his own among these inferior elements. This accentuates the old hatred of America against Great Britain.

The writer then proceeds to point out how unjust and unreasonable the United States, in his opinion, has always been in dealing with England. We select the following passages:

"Indeed, the great Republic may be said to have begun her career by an act of hostility toward England. It was a violation of the unwritten law of nations also. But with America hatred has always been superior to international obligations. At the conclusion of a war it is usual, in all civilized countries, to grant a general amnesty, thereby securing the good-will of the disaffected population. This the United States refused to do, and the Loyalists, after untold miseries, were driven into the wilderness."

In 1812, with a callous indifference to honor, we are told, America invaded Canada for the purpose of taking possession. The writer continues:

"But her own selfish policy had created a formidable foe in the Loyalists, and she was ignominiously driven back across the border. During the Upper Canadian rebellion she outraged neutrality by steadily supporting the insurgents; and in the affair of the *Caroline* she acted with an effrontery truly astounding in a nation which professed the deepest indignation at the escape of the *Alabama*. On several occasions, between 1866 and 1870, Canada was invaded by Fenians, who had drilled, organized, and laid their plans with the consent of the American authorities."

Among other instances indicating a feeling of antagonism to Canada, the writer enumerates the following:

"I may mention the rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries Treaty of 1888; the dismissal, on a flimsy pretext, of the British ambassador, Sir Lionel Sackville West; the appointment of Mr. Patrick Egan, a fugitive from English justice, as United States Minister to Chile; and President Cleveland's unfriendly message to Congress last December. At intervals during the past seventy years American fishermen have preyed on Canadian fisheries, and the predatory work has been upheld by public opinion in New England as by the authorities at Washington. The seizure of British sealers on the high seas is too recent to be forgotten, at any rate by a colonial whose misfortune it is not to belong to the Peace Society. There was a time when such an outrage would have roused the living wrath of England; but now is the day of Exeter Hall and the Nonconformist conscience."

Many of our British contemporaries have evidently come to the conclusion that the treaty will not be ratified. They are sorry, and vent their dissatisfaction chiefly in attacks upon the United States Senate. Thus *The Saturday Review* says:

"It may as well be said, too, that disappointment over this dismal collapse of the arbitration dream will be infinitely keener and more general on this side of the water than in America. For one thing, our need was immeasurably greater than theirs. We are a people with a multitude of irons in the fire; any week may bring us face to face with a complication in the Mediterranean or on the Nile, in India or in China or in Siam, which will jeopardize the very existence of the Empire. The whole map of what is called the Old World is studded with danger-points for us. Naturally, therefore, the possibility of securing a pledge of absolute security from menace in the New World seems to our eyes a blessed thing. . . . We are far from saying that there is not among Englishmen a very honest and tolerably universal feeling of something like affection for the idea of political brotherhood between the two English-speaking powers, but it is also true that our need for such a brotherhood is much more urgent than is that of the United States. . . . The next Senate, with Mr. Platt and others of his kidney in it, will reflect still less fairly the good sense and honor of the American public, and people of other countries will have to keep in mind more firmly than ever the fact that the Americans unfortunately are misrepresented by its stupid and mischievous Congress. But is it always to be like that?"

HOW SOME OF THE MOSLEM "ATROCITIES" ARE MANUFACTURED.

THE editor of *The St. James's Gazette*, London, has become extremely skeptical with regard to atrocities said to have been committed by the Moslems. He has found that many such stories can not be substantiated, and that the correction, if published at all, is not given as prominent a place in the newspapers as the original report. *The Gazette* gives some instances, two of which we give below, in both of which *The Daily News*, London, is the offender.

The Daily News correspondent related that a Moslem, a man who speaks several languages, told him the following, not knowing that it would be published:

"While he was at Ghéliéguzan a horrible punishment was inflicted upon an Armenian he had known well. He was a man named Sherro, a young fellow of thirty, a giant almost in stature, 6 feet 5 inches to 6 feet 6 inches in height. He was a rich man, too, a relative of Resho, the head man of Ghéliéguzan, and was related also to Bedo of Ghéliéguzan. [Note.—This detailed description showed that there could be no mere mistake in identity in this case.] "Sherro, when he found he was in a trap, resisted the soldiers, who thereupon pronounced him assi (rebel), and when he was overpowered it was decided by the Zeilar Sheikh and the colonel (Ismail Bey) that he should be made an example of. He was bound to a post, therefore, on a hillock in the center of the camp, and there he was flayed alive from the neck down. He lived for nearly three days, and as the fat of his body oozed out and melted in the burning sun he shone, said the soldiers, like a mirror. The muleteer did not see this revolting atrocity performed, but he saw his wretched friend bound to his place of torment while he was still alive, and again when death had tardily released him."

"How this witness gloats over this description of the scene!" says *The St. James's Gazette* in comment, "and yet it was all an invention." Mr. Shipley, a British delegate, was instructed by Sir Philip Currie to investigate this case, as so many particulars were given. He replied:

"In accordance with your Excellency's instructions I made special inquiries. No allusions were made by any of the Armenians who come before the Commission, nor was it known to any of the numerous Armenians whom I questioned on the matter, or to the Christian muleteers with the troops, tho these latter could hardly fail to have heard of it from Ali Gulanen Oghlou himself

had it really taken place. The Sherro referred to by the latter is, I may mention, now alive at Ghéliéguzan."

The St. James's Gazette gravely asserts that the fact that Sherro is alive would have been accepted as proof that he had not been flayed, even if Mr. Shipley had not thought it worth the while to refute the story of the flaying by his Armenian witnesses. Another blood-curdling tale came from Canea. Several Christians were said to have been roasted alive in a baker's oven. Mr. Dillon asked for information on this point in Parliament, and received the following answer:

"Mr. Curzon: Her Majesty's consul reports by telegraph that on first hearing of the story that Christians had been roasted alive at Canea he went with Mr. Alvarez, the British delegate on the Judicial Commission, to the bakery where this outrage was alleged to have taken place. They carefully examined the ruins, but could find no trace of dead bodies inside or outside the oven. Four baker's apprentices, who were said to have perished in another bakery, were subsequently found alive.

"Mr. Dillon said that he had received information which made him gravely doubt the answer given by the Under-Secretary, and he hoped further inquiries would be made."

"Now what was this 'information'?" asks *The Gazette*. "*The Daily News* informs us:"

"The letter from a private correspondent confirming *The Daily News* account of the roasting of Christians by Turks in an oven in Canea, which the Speaker ruled out of order in the course of Mr. Dillon's speech, was from the Greek consul at Cork. The consul forwarded to Mr. Dillon a copy of *The Athenes Times*, reporting in detail how a father, mother, and four children—a whole Christian family—were burned alive, as reported by *The Daily News* correspondent."

"That is to say," adds the *The St. James's Gazette*, "we are to believe one newspaper because another (Greek) sheet says the same, the probability being either that *The Daily News* correspondent took his report from *The Athenes Times*, or that the same enterprising and imaginative reporter (probably in Athens) supplied the 'copy' to both!" Our indignant Tory contemporary thinks the only redeeming feature of all this is the undeniable sense of humor displayed by the correspondent. He says these people were roasted *alive*, which is obvious since they are not dead. The real "roasting," however, was done by the correspondent, who did the reading public "a beautiful brown."

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

MUTSO HITO, Emperor of Japan, is extremely popular among his people. *The Clarion*, London, Robert Blatchford's (*Nunquam's*) Socialistic paper, publishes an article from the pen of a Socialist sea-captain in which the Emperor is pictured as the greatest of living men. We condense his description of Japan and her ruler:

A country whose land is nationalized, where there is little poverty, where not private individuals but the state is rich. Yet only thirty years ago Japan was under the rule of feudal lords. Substitute the names of Matsinoto, Hayasha, Kanagwa, for the names of the Douglas, Hamilton, and Neville of the times of our Henrys, and you have a description of what Japan was only a short time ago. But Japan was bidden to rise by one man, a man not made, but born to rule—the present Mikado. The most wonderful man in the world, but, like Kipling's Bobs, he doesn't advertise. Of late years those who write about Japan give the credit of her rise to this man and that man, but there has been no move in the country that has not been made by the Emperor. The talk about his being shut up in his palace is sheer nonsense. One may see him any day in Tokyo, taking a walk or a drive like other gentlemen. He wants no homage except at a court levée; he is a man in every sense of the word, but the historian who will do him justice has yet to arise. In the rebellion of 1868, when he escaped from captivity, he made the peasant a man, and with an undisciplined force he defeated the troops sent against him. Of

course you will expect that, when he had defeated the Tycoon, heads came off like apples from a tree. Not so. The Emperor told those who had opposed him to go home and behave. Nor did he reward his faithful followers with the estates of the defeated chiefs. He had done with feudal service, he raised a national army and navy. And he issued a proclamation *for all princes, nobles, and landholders to deliver their lands and revenues to the Government*. He demolished the castles, except three, which were kept for arsenals. He disendowed the churches, but raised free schools and colleges all over the country. There are no taxes on the people now, except their rent. There is still a nobility, but it is a nobility of merit, altho some provision was made for those of the nobles who were too old to work. The proof of how it all works is to be found in the great and increasing wealth and power of Japan, all of which has been accomplished in the short period of twenty-eight years.

RENEWED POLISH AGITATION.

THE extraordinary successes obtained by the Polish faction in the Austrian Parliament, and the corresponding factions in the German and Prussian legislative assemblies, have raised high hopes in the breast of Polish agitators. They do not deny that Russia, Prussia, and Austria endeavor to make quiet citizens of the Poles by gentle treatment, but they maintain that no self-respecting Pole can submit. Their chief enmity is against Russia. The following remarks by Prince Mecherski, in his *Grash-danin*, has especially angered them:

"The course pursued by the Russian Government during the past thirty-five years with regard to Polish nationality and the Catholic faith is perfectly clear: Ultimate absorption of the kingdom of Poland in the political organism of Russia. Hence we must positively and absolutely prevent everything that might, directly or indirectly, sustain the idea of an independent Polish state. On the other hand we must positively and invariably assist in everything that will strengthen the loyalty of the Poles toward the Czar. For this purpose it is necessary to watch over the welfare of the Poles, by demanding implicit obedience, honesty, and integrity from all officials placed over them. . . . This alone will lead to the desired end."

The Poles inveigh against the Russian authorities for the exclusion of Polish papers printed abroad. The Russians, on the other hand, declare that Russia's Government does not encourage Irish or other foreign revolutionists, but neither will Russia permit her own disaffected subjects to carry on sedition through the mails. The following are excerpts of articles of the kind objected to by the Russian censors. *The Wolne Polski Slowo*, Paris, says:

"When Greece, having lost her independence, became reconciled to her fate, she dwindled. With the loss of independence, with the renunciation of it, came a state of lethargy. The nation lost its energy. Such is the case with other nations who allow their strength to be sapped by the foreigner. Hence we must not renounce our political independence, but continue to work for its restoration.

The *Zgoda*, Chicago, says:

"On no account will we consent to a policy of conciliation. . . . Between us and the Czar there can not be concord. An ocean of tears and blood separates us. . . . Are we to be satisfied with provincial patriotism? Are we to give up the idea of a Polish empire for insignificant concessions; to renounce the ideals which shone out before us for ages? Is Poland to become a satellite of Orthodox Russia, and are we to play in St. Petersburg the rôle which the Greek freedmen played in ancient Rome?"

The Germans, who allow the freedom of the press to the Poles, are well acquainted with such articles, but assert in answer that the Poles forget that they could not govern themselves when they had their independence. So frightful was the treatment accorded the Polish farmer and craftsman by the sybarite noble and corrupt official, say the German papers, that hardly any op-

position was offered to the insignificant Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies which carried out the first partitioning of Poland. If manhood and character had been felt in the Poles, they could have successfully resisted the second and third partitionings, which were accomplished with even less opposition. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, says the only difference between the ancient régime in Poland and the rule of the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian is that the Poles could massacre each other at pleasure during their independence, while insurrections in our days are put down with a strong hand. Minister of Education Bosse informed the Poles in the Prussian Landtag that, so far as Prussia is concerned, the Poles will not be allowed to agitate for the recovery of an independence they could not defend when they had it. If they reject conciliatory methods, they must be prepared to accept more disciplinary treatment. He added:

"We do not expect their gratitude. We wish to have them enjoy the same justice, the same order as in other parts of the empire, without claiming their gratitude. But we must be firm. History should teach us a lesson. Whenever the Government made concessions to the national vanity of the Poles, an insurrection followed. We must, therefore, protect the Polish population against the Polish agitator."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE POWERS AND THE GREEK "ENFANT TERRIBLE."

THE statement that the Moslems of Crete are being driven from their homes and massacred by the Christians was at first passed over very lightly by the press, but it has now been accepted beyond all doubt. Along the coast the ships of the powers maintain some semblance of peace; but in the interior of the island the fighting continues, and the Moslem minority can not hold its own. The Greeks continue to shout for war, and if the destinies of Europe were directed from editorial sanctums, Europe would soon be engaged in quarreling over the estate of the Sultan, for the majority of the press everywhere applaud the Greeks and preach a new crusade. Bold talk is the order of the day in Greece. Germany and Russia are made the subject of much abuse, and the Macedonians are incited to revolt, according to the Athens *Plingenaiha* with perfect success. That paper reports that fighting is going on near the frontiers of Thessaly, and urges the Greek Government to restore order in the Turkish provinces. The Greek army is hardly superior in discipline, appointment, and numbers to the forces of some of the South American republics, while Turkey is not much worse off in this respect than when she fought Russia, money alone being wanting to make her army one of the best in Europe. Money, however, is wanting in Greece, too. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Every one knows that the Greeks are 'bluffing,' 'bluffing' excellently as aforetime, but as in former years prepared to be suppressed. In spite of letters from the eloquent Gennadius, the Greeks will withdraw their forces from Crete and recall their torpedo-boats to the Piræus. The powers will probably establish in Crete the same form of autonomous government that exists to-day in Samos, and therewith the Cretans will be content. Samos, as one knows, has complete home rule save that it pays a certain yearly tribute to the Turk; and whatever the Greeks of the mainland may say, Samos prefers to govern itself rather than be governed from Athens, and Crete will certainly take after Samos in this respect at least."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Greece has been curbed by a blockade before this. In 1885, when the Servian-Bulgarian war began in consequence of the union of Eastern Rumania with Bulgaria, Delyannis sent troops to the Thessalian frontier, intending to invade Macedonia. Asked by the powers to disband her troops, Greece refused, and Phaleron was blockaded with the threat to extend the blockade

to other ports. Greece submitted, and the blockade, which had lasted from May 7 to June 7, 1896, was removed."

The question being asked by European diplomats is, with a slight variation from a well-known French saying, "*Où est le Hintermann.*" Russia's determined attitude has silenced the whisper that the Czar is at the back of King George. There remains only England as a suspect, since England alone could profit by a general war, and even the English press hopes that Lord Salisbury will find a flaw in the concert of the powers. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

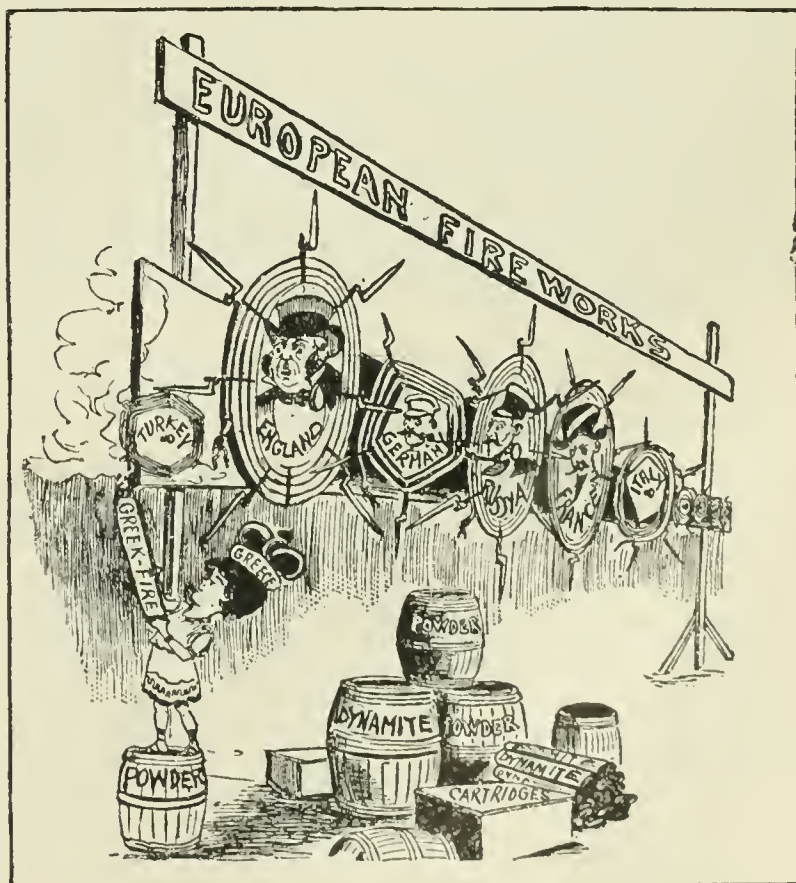
"It is pretty generally accepted that England started the Cretan trouble and keeps it going, to prevent the Egyptian question from being made the subject of international deliberations. It is known in Constantinople that Greek messengers incited the Cretan Christians to revolt. But Greece would not have dared to do so without the secret support of England. Great Britain can not retain Egypt if Russia and France have their hands free. Hence she will do her best to embroil Austria and Russia, with their several allies, in a quarrel over the remaining provinces of Turkey. The thing is easy enough. There is so much discontent in Turkey that a revolt can always be raised."

A careful scrutiny of the British press renders it extremely doubtful that England will raise a dissentient voice in the concert of the powers, if she can not find another power to side with her. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Under the circumstances we can only repeat our hope that the responsible leaders of the Opposition will continue to 'put restraint on themselves,' and refuse to be dragged by a little clique of fanatics into an attitude which might be taken in Athens to mean that the English Liberals are really in favor of breaking up the concert of Europe, and of urging the Greeks into a suicidal war which can end in nothing but disaster."

All the shouting and noise of the Philhellenes do not seem very important to *The St. James's Gazette*, which adds:

"But *The Chronicle* is not going to stand this 'shocking and cynical' conduct. If English war-ships try blockading or bombarding the Piræus 'there will be meetings in Hyde Park.' Very likely there will. The spring will soon be here, and the demonstration season will begin. Hyde Park is quite a pleasant place on a fine Sunday afternoon, and one may as well demonstrate in favor of the sacred right of 240,000 Cretan Christians to



A CRITICAL MOMENT.

—*The Press*, Philadelphia.

plunder and bully 90,000 Cretan Mussulmans, as for anything else."

The Daily News, Chronicle, and other Liberal organs, including even *The Westminster Gazette*, abuse the German Emperor, expressing their astonishment that the German people do not take all power out of the hands of such a "fool." *The Daily Telegraph* alone comes out boldly in praise of William II. It says:

"It was a pleasure to hear of one man, at least, who acts. His firmness and decision have broken the spell under which the diplomats were put. Germany, not interested in the Eastern question except for the preservation of peace, was best able to take the initiative against Greece, and Europe has reason to thank the Emperor for putting an end to this vacillating policy."

Paris, like London, has its mass-meetings in favor of the Greeks. Real and sham students are having a royal good time, being as much in evidence as the genuine and imitation Yale and Princeton graduates during the football season in New York. Their speeches are much on a par with Clemenceau's articles in *Justice*, who addresses the French Government as follows:

"You threaten Greece and would hand her over to the tender mercies of the Turk. Wo to you if you dare! Human patience has its limits. I know that our friend the Czar opposes the union of Greece and Crete. But France—I mean French France, not Russian France—declares that Crete shall be free, and free to unite with Greece. To convince the Czar of this you must speak plainly to him, instead of throwing yourselves in the dust before him or his shadow."

But "spite of this, and spite of that," the Chambers have given the Government a vote of confidence, and the *Temps*, *Journal des Débats*, and other moderate journals declare that Greece, altho she will probably get Crete in the end, can not be allowed to annex the island by filibustering expeditions. In Russia, as elsewhere, the Cretan trouble furnishes a good opportunity to distinguish between journals in touch with the Government and journals which are not. The *Swiet*, the *Viedomosti*, and the *Novosti* are brimful of enthusiasm for the Greeks, and call upon the Government to let Greece have her own way, rewarding Prince George of Greece for his gallantry in saving the Czar and checking the German Emperor. The *Novoye Vremya*, however, says:

"Russia must prevent the Eastern question from being called up at an inopportune time. The consequences would be very grave. Russia would have to occupy Constantinople, either with or without the consent of Turkey and the powers. If Russia possesses herself of the Bosphorus, anarchy will reign in Turkey, and massacres can not be prevented. The consent of the powers could only be obtained by making concessions to England. This Russia can not do. Russia, therefore, must wait until she can obtain the consent of Turkey to hold the Bosphorus."

In Germany, too, the majority of the press hope that Greece will obtain Crete. The only objection to leaving Greece *de jure* in possession as she is already *de facto* is that a dangerous precedent would be established, to which the Germans, in view of the coming trouble in the Transvaal, can not give their consent. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* pretty generally voices German opinion in the following:

"We have pointed out repeatedly that the union of Greece and Crete is the most natural solution of this difficulty. This union can not be prevented forever, but to forestall risings in other parts of Turkey it would be wise to grant autonomy only, at least at present. The Moslems of Crete can easily be brought to acquiesce in this. At some future period autonomous Crete may proclaim her union with Greece, just as forty years ago Moldavia and Wallachia united with the countries in which their race is predominant, and twelve years ago Eastern Roumelia."

Austria is chiefly anxious that the European concert may not

suffer in consequence of this escapade on the part of Greece. The Austrian papers, generally well informed on such matters, declare that the powers seem determined to preserve the peace.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S STRUGGLE FOR A NAVY.

THE Emperor of Germany has begun in earnest his attempts to obtain a large navy, and it is very likely that he will dispense with the Parliament rather than leave the country helpless from a maritime point of view, just as his grandfather organized the army in spite of the legislature, when that legislature refused to grant the necessary funds. There is no doubt that his ministers really believe a larger navy to be absolutely necessary. Vice-Admiral Hollmann, the Secretary of the Navy, demands an addition of 10 fast cruisers, 5 despatch vessels, 5 battle-ships, 2 gunboats, 2 monitors, 2 floating batteries, and 22 torpedo-boats to the navy. "We do not want these vessels for the defense of our coast," he said humbly; "we need them to defend our position as a world empire. Without it our position and our prosperity will be lost." And the somewhat rough-mannered old sailor added: "I ought to be put in the criminal's dock if everything goes to h—l because I was afraid to tell the truth."

Some time ago the Emperor introduced the subject by sending several large tables to the lobby of the Reichstag, each containing a series of statistics relating to maritime affairs. The *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, describes these statistics as follows:

"The first series gives a comparison of the new ships built or building in Germany and France since 1893. Vessels over 2,000 tons only are mentioned. France has 30 armored battle-ships ready, and 10 building, Germany only 17 built and 2 building. Of fast armored cruisers France has 4 and 8 building, Germany only 3 and 1 respectively. Of so-called protected cruisers France has 12, and 14 building, against 4 and 5 in Germany. When the French program has been carried out, France will have 78 vessels for fighting purposes, Germany only 32. Russia has 13 battle-ships ready in the Baltic Sea and 9 building, 9 armored cruisers and 3 building, 2 protected cruisers and 3 building, in all 39 ships. France and Russia can thus meet the 32 German vessels with a fleet of 117.

"The next table shows that France and Russia will have very much the advantage in ships of the latest pattern. Of these Germany will have only 15 in 1899, France and Russia will have 30.

"The third series deals with the increase of the Japanese fleet. Japan will finish her armaments in 1906. She will then possess 6 first-class battle-ships of the *Majestic* type, 4 armored cruisers with a speed of 21 knots, 2 protected cruisers, and 4 third-class cruisers.

"The fourth series gives a comparison between the fleets of France, Russia (Baltic fleet), America, Japan, and Germany. When the plans laid down for the navies of these countries have been carried out, France can put to sea with 80, Russia with 39, America with 33, Japan with 16, Germany with 32."

The Opposition parties are furious over this demonstration on the part of the Emperor. Eugen Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung* says the Emperor had no business to place these things in the lobby. They were put there clearly with a view to influence the legislators. The paper then continues:

"It seems strange that the American and Japanese fleets have been mentioned. We can not conceive what we have to do with them. Germany can never be in such a position that it is necessary for her to go to war with either country. As to France, we have shown more than once that we have no ambition to rival her as a maritime power. Besides, France would have to divide her fleet, leaving strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic. And if we have to fight France and Russia both, we will not be alone at sea any more than ashore."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIDDEN DANGERS OF CYCLING.

AN English physician, Dr. A. Shadwell, sounds a new note of warning to bicycle-riders, especially those of the gentler sex. The danger of muscular overexertion is not, he thinks, the one most to be dreaded. The strain on the nerves and on a certain portion of the brain results in many cases in deplorable results before the victim is conscious of any undue strain on the muscles. The trite formula, "Do not overtax your strength," is both useless and misleading in many cases, for the question is not always one of muscular exertion. We quote from his article in *The National Review* (February):

"It is of those who can not [ride long distances] that I speak, of those who can not ride even a moderate distance without unpleasant or serious consequences. They may not be so numerous as I suppose, but they exist, and there is nothing on the face of it to distinguish them from the rest. That is where the danger lies. Here is a case. A girl, healthy, rather stronger than the average, able to take her part with the rest in other things, learns to cycle. She rides with her friends and rather enjoys it. To all appearances she can do as much as anybody in short flights. One day they go farther, nothing much, perhaps ten miles: the result, utter collapse, with bed for several days. And the same thing happens whenever she ventures beyond the merest potter. Her friends, no stronger, no more experienced, are not affected in the same way at all. She 'overtaxed her strength.' Of course she did: but she did not know she was doing it, and had no reason to suppose it. That was just the mischief. Sometimes the consequences are much more serious. In one case within my knowledge a girl developed exophthalmic goitre as the result of a rather long ride, which she supposed herself able to accomplish without difficulty. Her throat swelled at the time, never went down and quickly developed into a well-marked case. 'This obscure but serious affection is said to be chiefly caused by 'mental excitement.' Another form of organic injury that I have come across is internal inflammation, of which the symptoms are much pain and a kind of chronic dysentery, extremely obstinate and of the most lowering character. The first case that I noticed was that of a lady, of good constitution, active and able to hold her own at other forms of exercise. She mastered the machine with exceptional facility, almost at the first essay, and was an easy and graceful rider. But being rather timid she never rode more than a mile or two at a time, and that at the most moderate pace. Nevertheless, this trouble developed itself, and did not subside for months, to the great detriment of her health, which has not yet recovered."

Dr. Shadwell makes passing reference to the fact that a medical journal has attributed many cases of appendicitis to the bicycle, and he thinks this can be readily explained anatomically. He does not stop to furnish the explanation, however, but proceeds with his main argument:

"Men of more than average vigor . . . complain of the peculiar effects, nor are the symptoms those of overexertion. They are essentially nervous, not muscular—headache, insomnia, lassitude, nervous depression, and prostration. 'The after-effects of cycling,' says an experienced rider and one accustomed to far more violent forms of exercise, 'are quite different from those of any other outdoor exercise with which I am acquainted, and less pleasant. Even a short ride leaves me with a pallid face, a palpitating heart, the beginnings of a headache, and a tendency to insomnia.' Another speaks of the 'peculiar form of nervous exhaustion,' and 'that strained feeling which led to insomnia and headache.' A third, the 'holder of many cups won on the running path and river,' declares himself 'quite unable to cycle, as even a short run on a machine at the easiest of paces give me a severe headache.' . . . Now I submit that the theory of overexertion is quite inadequate to explain the kind of effects here described. To my mind they point distinctly to a cerebral, and not a muscular, origin. They are not associated with other far more severe forms of exercises, such as football, rowing, running, swimming, gymnastics. They rather resemble the effects of

overindulgence in tobacco or alcohol, and are nearly allied to that affection of nervous origin which is called sick headache. Their independence of muscular effort is further demonstrated by the fact, testified by several sufferers, that they do not follow on the use of the tricycle, which, undeniably, entails much harder work."

The very absence of conscious effort, in the ordinary sense, is, we are told, the most misleading feature of cycling until riders are warned to look out for fatigue other than that of the muscles. The various causes assigned for these nervous troubles, such as an uncomfortable saddle, mechanical defects of the wheel, etc., are also common to the tricycle, which does not produce the disorders. The real cause, Dr. Shadwell thinks, is fundamental, not incidental, to the bicycle. We quote again:

"The *vera causa* seems to lie in the extreme instability of the two-wheeled machine, which can never be left to itself for a single moment without dismounting. In this respect bicycling differs from any other occupation whatever. The strain of attending to it may not be very great in itself—sometimes it is and sometimes it is not—but it never ceases, and this incessant tension is the thing which tells upon the nerves. How incessant it is, the demeanor of most riders declares with an emphasis which still excites ridicule, familiar as the sight has become. Some time ago I drew attention to the peculiar strained, set look so often associated with this pastime and called it the 'bicycle face'; the general adoption of the phrase since then indicates a general recognition of its justice. Some wear the 'face' more and some less marked, but nearly all have it, except the small boys who care little for croppers. Has anybody ever seen persons on bicycles talking and laughing and looking *jolly*, like persons engaged in any other amusement? Never, I swear. Doubtless they can at a pinch, but in practise they don't."

Dr. Shadwell is perfectly willing to admit that the wheel is of benefit to many, but he does not seem to recognize the possibility that this nervous tension, which nearly all riders feel at first, may be due in many of the cases he is speaking of to want of familiarity with the wheel. If he does recognize this fact he does not consider it worth dwelling upon, apparently. On the contrary, he attributes the difference in the effects of riding upon different persons to physiological differences, as follows:

"People differ in balancing capacity as much as in an ear for music or a gift for speech; and it costs some riders real and constant effort to keep their equilibrium. They show it by suffering from headache at the back of the head, where the balancing center is situated. The general strain on the nerves affects everybody, but some people 'have no nerves,' and therefore do not suffer. The naturally timid and anxious feel it very acutely. Apprehension works their senses up to a high pitch of tension, and puts a severe nervous strain upon them. Then certain persons are specially susceptible to the work thrown upon the optic nerve by the rapid succession of impressions received when moving quickly. Hence the headache commonly caused by looking out of the window on a long journey—'sick headache' or migraine. That is exactly the sort of headache many bicyclists complain of."

PNEUMATIC SLEEPING-CARS.

CARS in which air-cushions and mattresses are used in connection with storage-tanks of compressed air are being introduced on some of our railroads and are said to give great satisfaction. By day the appearance of such a car is that of the ordinary day-coach, the only difference being that the cushions are filled with compressed air, which makes the riding easier. The fine points of the pneumatic system come out at the moment when the car is to be arranged for the night. We quote from *The Railway Surgeon*, as abstracted in *The Sanitarian* (February):

"It is not until the day-coach is transformed into a sleeper that the possibilities of the use of compressed air in this direction are fully realized.

"The transformation is effected in this wise: First, the air in

the chair cushions is exhausted, the light framework folded up and slipped into an opening in the side of the car. Thus all the seats in the car are disposed of and it is ready for the beds.

"The panels on either side of the windows open outward like a door. On the inside of these panels is a metal track, over which is drawn a steel, spring-like arrangement which supports the bed. Fitting closely against the sides of the car and concealed during the day by the closed panels is a rubber bag, folded after the fashion of an accordion.

"By turning a valve connected with a storage-tank beneath the cab, compressed air is admitted into the rubber bag, which inflates and forces itself outward from the sides of the car until it rests upon the steel framework, and the bed is ready to be made up. The head and foot of the bed are panels, which fit also into the side of the car. When the berth or bed is not desired for use another valve is turned, and the air in the mattress expelled. The mattress itself assumes the appearance of an empty rubber bag, and is drawn back against the side of the car as before. The panels are then closed and the sleeping-car is once more ready to become the parlor-car for the day traveler.

"One great advantage of these appliances is that they can be fitted to steamships and dwellings as well as cars. They are particularly adapted for use in conveyances where economy of space is desirable, as on steamships, where they can be folded into the wall or stateroom partition during the day, and thus give the occupant almost twice the amount of space now available. This is an advantage which any one who has had to endure cramped stateroom accommodations will readily appreciate.

"Other considerations which recommend this appliance to railroad men are its cleanliness, extreme lightness, and, above all, its cheapness. The ordinary Pullman or Wagner sleeping-car is the heaviest and most costly built, not only in its frame, but in its fittings. Questions of strength and safety will naturally preclude a lighter frame, and therefore the possibility of lighter fittings is of the greatest importance to a railroad company."

GENERAL LEE'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

IN the concluding paper of the series which *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has been publishing on Gen. Robert E. Lee, Mr. Edmund Jennings Lee speaks of the general's remarkable influence over his men, as illustrated by Stonewall Jackson's remark, "Lee is the only man whom I would follow blindfold," and narrates the following anecdotes to show the regard felt for him not by his own men alone, but by his opponents as well:

"One night, it is said, some of his soldiers were discussing Darwinism around their camp-fires. One of their number suddenly interrupted the discussion by saying: 'Well, boys, the rest of us may be descended from monkeys; but I tell you, none less than a God could have made such a man as "Uncle Robert."'" After one of his battles the general met a young soldier whose arm had been badly shattered by a bullet. 'I grieve for you, my poor boy,' said the tender-hearted chief; 'can I do anything for you?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the boy; 'you can shake hands with me, general, if you will consent to take my left hand.'

"Some years ago this story went the rounds of the papers, said to have been told by the actor in the scene. It is here repeated from memory: After the battle of Gettysburg General Lee and staff were firing across a portion of that field on which some wounded still lay. A Northern soldier, badly wounded, lay near their route, and, seeing the Southern general, he raised himself slowly on one elbow, lifted his cap and cried: 'Three cheers for President Lincoln!' General Lee, on hearing the cry, immediately wheeled his horse, rode up to the soldier and dismounted. The soldier thought the general was offended and had come to punish him for his bravado. But, instead, he raised his head and tried to arrange him so as to make his position more comfortable, saying, at the same time: 'My poor fellow, I hope you will soon be better.' The soldier acknowledges that he wept tears of shame after the general had gone on, to think that he had tried to wound the feelings of so noble an enemy. . . .

"It is a notable fact that soldiers are usually extremely jealous of their reputations, and military annals are filled with their recriminations and bickerings. Their eagerness to claim successes

is only equaled by their promptness in explaining failures. Contrary to such practise, General Lee, throughout the war, invariably gave the credit for his successes to others—to some officer or to his men; but always took upon himself the blame for any failure. At Chancellorsville, Col. Charles Marshall, a member of his staff, tells us that a note was brought from General Jackson congratulating General Lee upon the victory. 'I shall never forget,' says Colonel Marshall, 'the look of pain and anguish that passed over his face as he listened. With a voice broken with emotion he bade me say to General Jackson that the victory was his, and the congratulations were due him. I do not know how others may regard this incident, but for myself, as I gave expression to the thoughts of his exalted mind, I forgot the genius that won the day in my reverence for the generosity that refused its glory.'

"So, too, at Gettysburg he took all the blame upon himself, saying, 'Never mind, general; all this has been *my* fault. It is I who have lost this fight.' Of the same battle he wrote later to a lady friend: 'The army did all it could. I fear I required of it impossibilities. But it responded nobly and cheerfully; and, tho it did not win a victory, it conquered a success.' Again, at Appomattox, when one of his staff exclaimed, 'O General! what will history say of the surrender of this army in the field?' he replied, 'Yes, I know they will say hard things of us; they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers. But that is not the question, colonel. The question is: Is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility.' So he was ever ready to 'take all the responsibility,' provided the action was in the line of duty."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Symbols of Nations.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Can THE LITERARY DIGEST, or any of its readers, inform me as to the derivation of the use of the lion as a symbolic representative of England, and of the bear as to Russia, as witnessed in the phrases—"British Lion" and "Russian Bear"? Is there any ground for a similar use of the leopard in connection with Africa or Ethiopia?

G. G. FAUGHT.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Amusing Blunder.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Allow me to add to your "Amusing Literary Blunders," in the issue of February 20, this somewhat striking one, seen by me when a child. A French translation of Scott calls "a stickit minister" "le prêtre assassiné," and has a picture of a monk falling backward as he is struck by the dagger of an assassin.

E. MOUNT.

KINGSTON, CANADA.

Wagner and Holcroft.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Washington L. Adams's views of "Wagnerism Before the Days of Wagner" are stated. This startling "discovery" ought not to go unchallenged.

If Wagner was an imitator of English artists, why must his source of inspiration be sought with the third-class Thomas Holcroft? Why not go further back to the first-class Henry Purcell, who, but for his early death, would have made English music what it never has been? If Wagner was an imitator at all, why did he not follow the examples of artists nearer home—the French and Italian, whose works the Englishmen admired so much, of whom Holcroft learned so much! Especially Gluck—and even he with his followers Chernubini and Spontini belongs more to German art than to French—whose reforms of the orchestra were almost in every detail repeated and enlarged by Wagner!

But Mr. Adams reads of stage-directions in Holcroft's plays which demand music illustrating scene and action.

1. This kind of music was merely subservient to the other arts of the drama, because music has no means to express the reasoning dialectics of the reciting drama.

2. At and before the period of Wagner the same music was heard in Italy, France, and Germany; still there was no Wagnerism.

3. For, a succession of musical sounds accompanying the march of soldiers, a wedding- or funeral-procession, a country idyll, a ballet, etc., etc., however closely connected these parts may be on the stage, is but a part of the *scenery*, "a scenery of sounds." There must naturally be a pause between the different moods; therefore it has not, and can not have, a leitmotif. But Mr. Adams desires us to believe the absurd impossibility that Wagner took his eccentricities, "especially his leitmotif," from Holcroft!

GREENVILLE, OHIO.

G. ORTLEPP.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade features of the week which follows the inauguration of the new President, according to *Bradstreet's*, show "continued activity in various industrious lines, based on an expanding consumptive demand, fairly steady prices for staples, further improvement in railway earnings, and widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand materially in the near future."

While taking a like hopeful view as to coming prosperity *Dun's Review* finds a "curious illustration of human nature" in the continued discouragement even while the increase of productive industries and of legitimate business steadily grows, and holds that "no genuine or lasting improvement could come otherwise than slowly and step by step, after such a depression as the last four years have witnessed."

Railway Earnings.—"February gross railway earnings tend to improve, altho comparisons with that month in 1896 still favor last year. Compared with February in the previous two years the showing made is more satisfactory. Total earnings of 116 railroads for February this year aggregate \$34,165,901, a decrease of seven tenths of 1 per cent. from the total for February, 1896; but February earnings of 100 roads for four years past show an increase last month over the total for February, 1895, of 12.4 per cent., and over February, 1894, of 10.2 per cent. This is a better showing than in January, or in any month since September. The coalers, trunk-lines, and the Southwestern roads all show gains in February over a year ago, whereas in January not one group of American roads showed an increase."—*Bradstreet's*, March 13.

The Wheat Supply.—"The annual statements of wheat in farmers' hands March 1 have not in the least stimulated speculation. Those commonly considered worthy of attention indicate that farmers' and commercial supplies together, 196 to 206 million bushels, exceed the outside estimate of home demand, 130 million bushels to July 1, by much more than the quantity likely to be wanted for export in view of the continued outgo of corn, amounting for the past two weeks to 6,894,888 bushels against 1,591,475 last year. Wheat exports from Atlantic ports in two weeks have been 2,431,747 bushels against 2,921,097 last year, and altho Western receipts are but 3,451,369 bushels for the two weeks against 4,567,392 last year, they are still so large for the season as to discredit alarms about speedy exhaustion of the supply. The price has declined 3½ cents for the week, and corn is also a fraction lower."—*Dun's Review*, March 13.

Smaller Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings as a trade barometer, point to a temporary check to the tendency to increase noted earlier in the year, the week's total \$925,000,000, being 8 per cent. less than last week and ½ per cent. less than in the second week of March, 1896, but 3 per cent. more than in the like week of 1895 and 8 per cent. more than in 1894. As compared with like totals in 1893 and 1892 this week's decrease is found to be 28 and 26 per cent. respectively."—*Bradstreet's*, March 13.

Business Failures.—According to *Bradstreet's* there were 227 failures in the United States this week against 262 last week, 282 in the corresponding week of 1896, and 262 in week of 1895. *Dun's Review* gives 256 in the United States against 300 last year.

Canadian Situation.—"Montreal reports improv-

No lamp is a good one
without its particular chimney.

The Index tells what Num-
ber to get; sent free.

"Pearl top" or "pearl
glass."

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

A Free Trial Offered

For eighteen years we have been in business at 842 Broadway, New York. During that time we have advertised extensively in the leading magazines and periodical publications in the United States.

Did you ever stop to think that if we did not do exactly as we promised our advertisements would be refused by The Literary Digest and other reputable publications?

Our Claim is: DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH cures headaches—all kinds—in five minutes; prevents baldness; cures dandruff and scalp diseases.

Our Guarantee is: Absolutely free trial for six months; when, if it does not do all we claim for it, send it back, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is made of pure bristles. The handle is made of an odorless composition resembling ebony; a combination of substances producing a permanent electro-magnetic current which acts immediately upon the hair glands and follicles. This power can always be tested by a silvered compass which accompanies each brush.

PRICES:—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power. Sent by mail upon receipt of price and 10 cents postage.

GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York

ing trade prospects, due in part to the approach of the opening of navigation. The volume of business is smaller than a year ago. The movement of merchandise at Toronto is a little more active, and the feeling in business circles is that the spring trade will be of large volume. Merchants at Halifax report little change. Business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week number 56, against 51 last week, 58 in the week a year ago and 35 in the week two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$18,339,000 this week, against \$16,814,000 last week, and as compared with \$18,479,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, March 13.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Chess Publications.

We receive many inquiries from correspondents concerning Chess-publications. There are no magazines or papers devoted exclusively to Chess published in the United States. The best publication is *The British Chess Magazine*, Leeds, England.

In reference to books, we recommend "Common Sense in Chess," by Lasker; and "Mason's Art of Chess." These books can be ordered through the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The Pillsbury-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press there have been 10 games played in the United States Championship Match, with the following result: Pillsbury, 4; Showalter, 4; Draws, 2.

The competition announced by The Century Co. ought to sharpen the wits of a good many persons. The 150 questions, for the answers to which money prizes of \$1000 are offered, call for information on subjects with which most of us are less familiar than we imagine ourselves to be. The contest seems to be ingeniously arranged, and if it is followed by other competitions of the same sort, there will be a general rattling of the dry bones which lie useless and forgotten in the corners of one's mind.

FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	19 P-Q R 4	K R-Q sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	20 K R-Q sq	P-Q R 4
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	21 R-Q 2	P-R 3
4 B-R 4	P-Q 3	22 P-K Kt 3	K-B sq
5 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	23 Q R-Q sq	B-B 4 (c)
6 P-B 3	Kt-B 3	24 B x B ch	P x B
7 B-B 2	B-K 2	25 B-Kt 5	R x R ch
8 Q Kt-Q 2	Castles	26 R x R	R x R ch
9 P x P	Kt x P (a)	27 K x R	K-K 2
10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	28 P-K B 4	P-Q B 3
11 Kt-B 4	B-B 3 (b)	29 B-B 4	Kt-Q 2
12 Q x Q	Q R x Q	30 K-K 3	Kt-Kt 3
13 P-B 3	Kt-Q 2 (c)	31 P-Kt 3 (f)	Kt x B
14 Kt-R 5 (d)	Kt-Kt sq	32 P x Kt	K-K 3
15 B-K 3	P-Q Kt 3	33 P-R 4	P-R 4
16 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	34 K-B 3	P-Kt 3
17 K-K 2	R-Q 2	35 K-K 3	K-B 3 (g)
18 B-Q 3	Kt-Kt sq		Drawn

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) The defense adopted in this game is similar

AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

In the advertisement of the Ostermoor & Co., Felt Mattresses, which appeared in these columns last week, a testimonial appears from Dr. John Byrne, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Through an error Dr. Byrne's address was omitted from the top of his letter, thereby giving it somewhat the appearance of unreliability. We are pleased to state that the letter, as well as the doctor, are authentic, and that Dr. Byrne's address should have read No. 314 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. If our readers have not yet noticed the advertisement, we would refer them to it in the above connection; it will be found on page 597 in the issue of March 13th.

Kava-Kava Cures Kidneys,

Rheumatism, Bladder or other diseases caused by the poison of Uric Acid in the Blood. This Wonderful Shrub is the latest botanic discovery. Even Bright's Disease is cured by it. In two years it has cured 80,000 cases in Europe and America. A large case is sent to you by mail entirely Free, for introduction, and to prove its powers. Address The Church Kidney Cure Co., 414 Fourth Avenue, New York.

to the one adopted by Steinitz against Lasker. At the present stage P x P is the usual move.

(b) Black being unable to guard the K P selects the play in attacking White's K P. The exchange of Queens relieves Black's game.

(c) Better than B-Q 3, which would enable White to play B-Kt 5.

(d) A powerful move, threatening the exchange of B for Kt, leaving Black with a weak double Pawn.

(e) Bold play, which, however is sound.

(f) The move practically leads to a Draw. White, however, had no better play. Had he moved B-Kt 3, Black might have had continued P-B 5, and eventually P-Q B 4. In fact, Black would have obtained the preferable position.

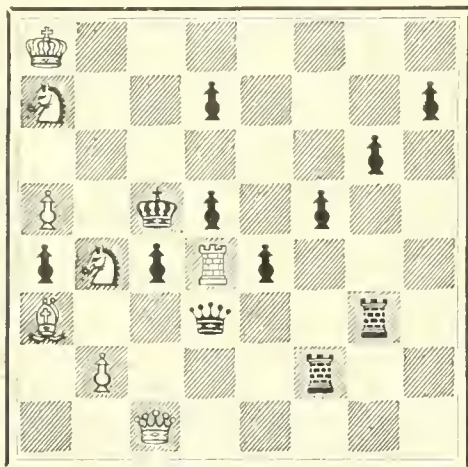
(g) After this move a draw was agreed upon. There is no advantage for either side, and an attempt to play for win might prove disastrous.

Problem 192.

BY H. JASPERSEN.

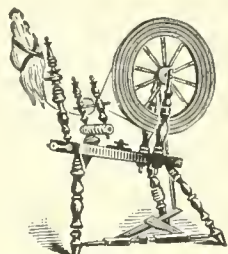
Black—Twelve Pieces.

K on Q B 4; Q on Q 6; R on K B 7, K Kt 6; Ps on K 5, K B 4, K Kt 3, K R 2, Q 2 and 4, Q B 5, Q R 5.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R 8; Q on Q B sq; B on Q R 3; Kts on Q Kt 4, Q R 7; R on Q 4; Ps on Q Kt 2, Q R 5. White mates in three moves.



Registered Trade-Mark.

ORGANDIES.

A satisfactory word picture of this year's importations of these dainty fabrics has not yet been made. The delicacy of the color effects and the beauty of the patterns can be seen to complete satisfaction at

"The Linen Store."

We show three different grades at 25, 35, and 45 cents per yard, and a good assortment at each of these prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York,

Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.



\$1,000 in 147

Prizes 1 of \$100; 2 of \$50; 4 of \$25; 140 of \$5 each

for recipes for using our Baked Pork and Beans alone, or in combination. Competition closes May 31, awards made July 1. A trade mark cut from label of can of

VAN CAMP'S
BOSTON BAKED
Pork and Beans

must accompany every recipe. Our cook book, "Bean Cookery," free to all who answer this ad.

Van Camp's Boston Baked Pork and Beans is a delicious, satisfying dish for all occasions—a meal in itself. Equally good, hot or cold. In cans; three sizes; at leading grocers', or send 6c. for sample can, or postal card for free booklet.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO.,

344 Kentucky Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

TWELFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 Kt-K sq	K R-B sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18 P-B 3	R-B 2
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	19 Kt-Kt 3	Kt x K P
4 B-R 4	P-Q 3	20 B-Kt 2	Kt-Q 3
5 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	21 R-K B sq	Kt-Q B 5
6 B-Kt 3	B-K 2	22 B-B sq	Kt-K 2
7 P x P	P x P	23 B-Kt 5	Kt-Q 4
8 Q-Q 5	B-K 3	24 B x R	Kt-B 5 ch
9 Q x Q	R x Q	25 K-Q sq	R-Q 2 ch
10 B x B	P x B	26 K-B 2	Kt-K 6 ch
11 P-B 3	Kt-B 3	27 K-Kt 2	Kt x R
12 Q Kt-Q 2	B-B 4	28 B-Kt 5	Kt-K 6
13 P-Q Kt 4	B-R 2	29 B x Kt	P x B
14 P-Q R 4	P-Q Kt 4	30 R-B sq	P-K 4
15 K-K 2	B-Kt 3	31 Resigns	
16 P x P	P x P		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The British Chess Magazine.

White's 8th. Apparently intending a Draw.

White's 12th. Downright bad play. The Pawn should be supported otherwise. This obstructed maneuver causes confusion on the Queen's side with disastrous consequences.

White's 19th. A blunder. After this, the case is desperate.

THIRTEENTH GAME.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	20 B x Kt	Q B x B
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	21 P x B	P x Kt (g)
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	22 B x B	Q x B
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	23 R-Q 5 (h)	R-B 3
5 P-K 3	Castles	24 K R-Q sq	K-Kt 3 ch
6 Q-Kt 3	P x P	25 K-B sq	R-R 3 (i)
7 B x P	P-B 4	26 Kt-Q 6	R x P
8 P x P	Q Kt-B 2	27 R x Kt	Q-R 5
9 Kt-B 3 (a)	Kt x P	28 Kt-K 4	P-B 4
10 Q-B 2	P-Q R 3 (b)	29 Kt-Kt 3	R x P ch
11 R-Q sq	Q-R 4 (c)	30 K x R	Q-R 7 ch
12 Kt-Q 2	P-Kt 4	31 K-B sq	Q x Kt
13 P-K 2	B-Kt 2	32 R x Q BP (j)	Q x P ch
14 Castles	Q R-B sq	33 K-K sq	P-B 5
15 Q-Kt sq (d)	P-Kt 5 (e)	34 Q-Q 3	Q-Kt 6 ch
16 Kt-B 4	Q-B 2	35 K-Q 2	P-B 6
17 B-B 4	P-K 4 (f)	36 K-B sq	P-B 7
18 B x P	Q-B 3	37 Q-B 4 ch	K-R sq
19 B-B 3	Q-K 3	38 Q-B 4	Resigns.

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) In the eleventh game Steinitz played 9 P-

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B 6, to which we ascribed the loss of that game. Steinitz, by discarding that move, indorses our opinion.

(b) Obviously he must get the Q B into play somehow, and he has no other satisfactory means.

(c) 11 ... Q-Q sq, the alternative, does not appear to be any better.

(d) An excellent move, guarding the Pawns and, at the same time, threatening P-Q Kt 4.

(e) He had to retire Q-Kt 3 or to remove the Q Kt. The text-move initiates an intricate com-

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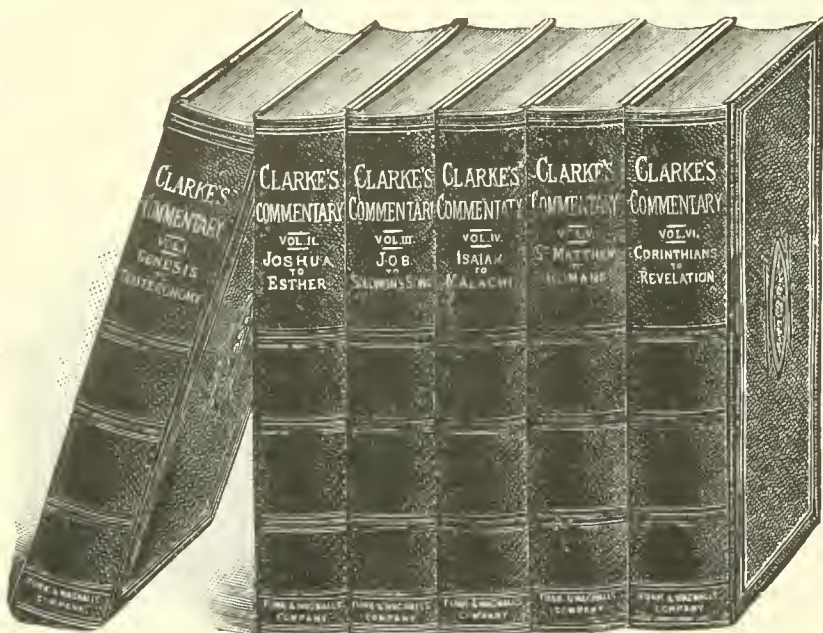
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 21

NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 362

Published Weekly by

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GLADSTONE ON THE EUROPEAN CONCERT AND GREECE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S expected letter on the situation in the East appeared last week, and seems likely to have as important political effects as his famous deliverance following upon the Bulgarian massacres. In literary style, in the force as well as finish of its language, in intensity of feeling and mental grasp it seems to be accepted as one of the most remarkable documents he has ever put forth. It is in the form of a letter to the Duke of Westminster.

As a prelude to his general indictment Mr. Gladstone reviews the earlier Armenian massacres, which he says "have surpassed in their scale and in the intensity and perversity of their wickedness all modern if not all historic experience." One hundred thousand victims, according to Dr. Lepsius, understates the number who have fallen through the "Great Assassin." "All this was done under the eyes of the six powers."

Of this "concert of Europe" he declares that nothing can be better "when it can be made to work," but "nothing can be more mischievous than the pretense to be working with this tool when it is not really in working order." His characterization of two of these powers is in accord with the determination he has formed to "speak with freedom." He says:

"At this moment two great states, with a European population of one hundred and forty or perhaps one hundred and fifty millions, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the high title of emperor, but in one case wholly without knowledge or experience; in the other, having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In one case the government is a pure and perfect despotism, and in the other equivalent to it in

matters of foreign policy, so far as it can be understood in a land where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown. These powers, so far as their sentiments are known, have been using their power in the concert to fight steadily against freedom. But why are we to have our government pinned to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non-existent, and the German Emperor would lie well within his limits should he deign to say to us: 'Turkey I know, and the concert I know, but who are ye.'"

"At the heels of this concert," Mr. Gladstone adds, England has "plodded patiently for two years," with the result that the union, so far from "promoting justice and humanity," has not even secured peace, but "has worsened and not bettered the situation."

The transition to Crete is easy. After reviewing the enormities practised by Turkey against this island and the numerous attempts at revolt, he shows the action of the six powers in sharp contrast with the recent "marvelously gallant action of Greece." This "David facing six Goliaths" he declares to be not so easily disposed of as has been anticipated. He continues:

"How stands the case of Crete in relation to Greece? Do what you will by the might of brute power, 'a man's a man for a' that,' and in respect of everything that makes a man to be a man, every Cretan is a Greek. Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was part of Greece, the Cretan people of the Greek people, at least 3,000 years ago; nor have the moral and human ties between them ever been either broken or relaxed; and in the long years and centuries to come, when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion shall have passed away from Europe, that union will still subsist and can not but prevail, as long as a human heart beats in a human bosom.

"In the midst of high and self-sacrificing enthusiasm the Greek Government and people have shown their good sense in pleading that the sense of the people in Crete, not the momentary and partial sense, but that which is deliberate and general, shall be considered. The Greeks have placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength. They are quite right in declining to stand upon an abstract objection to the suzerainty of Turkey if it so pleases the powers. Why should not Crete be autonomously united with Greece and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement would not be without example. Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria, but I apprehend that they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain, and European history is full of cases in which paramount or full sovereignty in one territory has been united with secondary or subordinate lordship in another. I quote the case of Cyprus as a precedent, and I apprehend that so far it is good, while I subjoin the satisfaction I should feel, were it granted me before the close of my long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic relations with their brethren of the kingdom and of Crete."

But Mr. Gladstone claims no authority for indicating a possible solution, excludes no other alternative compatible with the principle which have been established by the situation which he thus restates:

"By the testimony alike of living authority and of facts, Turkish rule in Crete exists only as a shadow of the past and has no place in the future; and that there is no organ upon the earth, subject to independent provisions on behalf of the minority, so competent or so well entitled to define a prospective position for the people as that people itself. Further, it remains to be recognized that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem disposed to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action con-

ferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the blood-stained question of Armenia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution. I can remember no case in which so small a state has conferred so great a benefit.

"As to the notion that Greece is to be coerced and punished, I hardly like to sully the page on which I write by the mention of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation, who are in this as one man, to Siberia by what, I believe, is called an administrative order. If any one has such a scheme of policy to propose, I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England."

Nor does Mr. Gladstone believe that there is another European people "whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed."

This letter of Mr. Gladstone has received marked attention from the American press. Among early comments made are appended the following:

Addressed to the Conscience.—"The whole message is so studiously calm and judicial in tone that it might have been written upon events of a thousand years ago, instead of a burning crisis of the present day; or it might have been uttered by some one beyond the border-line so close to which its actual author is standing; some one forever removed from worldly motives and devoid of carnal passions. And this very calmness and dispassionateness, instead of emasculating the message, give it its most convincing vigor. The sentences sound not like the voice of a politic statesman seeking the advantage of his own country or striving to keep the peace among the powers, but rather like that of a seer to whom all things are vanity save eternal truth. There is no use in trying to answer it with words and phrases. It is addressed to the conscience; it must be answered by the soul."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"It is not likely, of course, that its author would permit himself the freedom of discussion he employs if he were still active in politics, whether as leader of the Government or as leader of the opposition. But, all the same, what he says is true and timely, and no one else could say it with so much authority. Whatever difficulties Lord Salisbury has now the right to plead were in their origin largely of his own making. It results from the continued cowardice of the English Government that England,

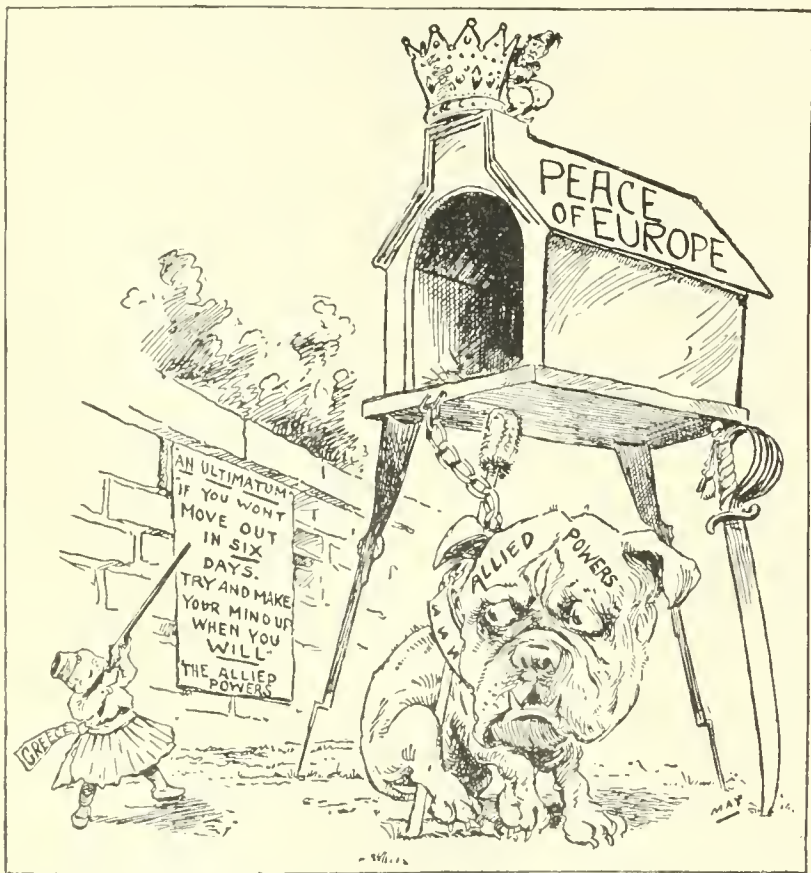
far from having a lead in Europe, is reduced to do the bidding of the real leaders without remonstrance."—*The Times, New York.*

Times and Men Have Changed.—"Times change, and men change with them; but who would have expected ever to see Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury change places, and to hear the former make a ringing appeal to England to cut loose from her degrading entanglement with the European concert, while his lordship the Prime Minister pleads and palters and enjoins caution lest by pursuing a resolute and independent policy Great Britain provoke a war and bring down upon her head the charge of blood-guiltiness! The avoidance of blood-guiltiness was a familiar figure in the speeches which Mr. Gladstone used to address to the Nonconformist conscience in Exeter Hall whenever he sought to justify his abandonment of what his Tory critics called Imperial interests. 'Parochial politics' used to be a term of reproach applied by the Conservatives to Gladstonian policies. Now it is the Tories who show a desire to change the subject, and who manifest an intense interest in educational measures or in parish affairs whenever the Opposition becomes too inquisitive concerning the policy of the Government in the Eastern crisis."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

Two Adverse Criticisms.—"No doubt much, if not all, of what Mr. Gladstone writes is true. The great body of Christians who know nothing of the diplomatic motives which direct the course of the powers will at least believe so, but, nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone's course can not be considered judicious. He has no right to use his great personal influence to embarrass the position of the responsible Ministry. By its acts this Ministry must stand or fall, and until the test comes there should be no extra parliamentary attempt to hinder it in doing what it presumably believes to be for the best interests of the nation. If resistance to its policy becomes necessary, as it shortly may, let that be left to the constitutional Opposition. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has already shown himself to be quite equal to such an occasion."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"In this latest vituperative pamphlet he fails to observe that he is arraigning not the Tory initiative, but his own fatuity; that if Lord Salisbury has abandoned the British tradition of hostility to Russia, East, West, and South, it is because he had already surrendered so much to the Muscovite that a return to the old attitude without a declaration of instant war is now impossible. It was Premier Gladstone who made the first breach in the immemorial policy of maintaining the Ottoman Empire as a check to Russia that he now denounces. It was he who always insisted that Russian motives were misinterpreted in London. It was he, indeed, that brought about the very situation which he describes as a pinning of the British policy to the aprons of two very young men."—*The Advertiser, New York.*

Right Will Win.—"He who stands on the eternal right stands not alone, tho alone he stands, for with him is the Unseen and under him are the Everlasting Arms. There stands William E. Gladstone to-day, with his hands outstretched toward Crete and with his face upturned toward God. As thus he stands, the prophet, the psalmist, the evangel, the philosopher, the statesman, the reformer, the liberator, and the philanthropist, which he is, all stir in him and find voice in him and theme in his cause. To-day it is the cause of Crete and of Armenia and of Greece. Only yesterday it was the cause of Gettysburg and of Appomattox. Earlier it was the cause of the Pilgrims of the Holland Lowlands, of the field of Naseby and of Runnymede. Earlier still it was the cause of Thermopylæ and of Salamis. Again on the old field and in the custody of the old people appear the new form of the old cause. Mr. Gladstone would make it also the cause of England and the cause of Christendom, and Mr. Gladstone will. By him have been spoken the words which can never be recalled and which can never be confuted. By him have been formulated the moral rights and by him have been loosed the moral energies whereof the world had need to take notice. The rights will be vindicated. The energies will be put forth."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*



A FEAR OF PULLING DOWN THE WHOLE BUSINESS SEEMS TO KEEP THE ULTIMATUM FROM ULTIMATING.

—*The Journal, Detroit.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is already beginning to realize how pleasant it would be to slip off on a duck-hunting expedition.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

THE first fruit of the newly assembled Congress is the Dingley tariff bill. This bill was reported by the House committee on ways and means on March 15, the first day of the extra session. President McKinley's opening message to Congress recites in detail the receipts and expenditures of the nation for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897, and shows a deficit for that period of \$186,061,580. He calls upon Congress to correct the existing condition by providing, through a new tariff law, for ample revenues "not only for the ordinary expenditures of government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt." The principles which should govern the new law he lays down as follows:

"In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled."

The new tariff measure is understood to have been prepared under the direction of President McKinley. Its main purposes, according to Chairman Dingley, are to provide more revenue and to encourage home industries. He estimates that the increase of revenues under the measure will be \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 for the first year and \$100,000,000 the second year.

The proposed method for securing this increase is by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, and a number of other articles from the free list to the dutiable list. The bill raises the duty on woollens "to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool." It raises the rates on sugar about three fourths of a cent a pound "to encourage the production of sugar in this country and thus give our farmers a new crop." It increases the duties on agricultural products, fine cotton goods, and on many luxuries such as liquors, tobacco, and silks. The bill restores the reciprocity feature of the law of 1890 and even extends the list of articles to be agreed upon. "As a rule," says Chairman Dingley, "the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law, preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions." The aim in framing the law has been to make the duties specific rather than *ad valorem*. The bill receives the unanimous support of the Republican members of the committee on ways and means. The House has decided to take a final vote on the bill on March 31.

Comments on the proposed measure are curiously mixed. Many of the strongly Democratic papers show a tendency to abstain from criticism and to give the new Administration free play in working out its remedy. On the other hand some of the Republican papers, whose orthodoxy on the protective question is unquestioned, express the fear that the proposed rates are so high as to be virtually prohibitive, thus failing sufficiently to increase the revenues. There are many expressions of disappointment, particularly by Gold-Democratic organs, because the financial question is not to be considered first. Among the multitudes of comments the following are selected as representative:

The Most Ultra-Protective Tariff Ever Proposed.—"With the accumulated moneys in the Treasury we really need no new imposition of taxes on the people to conduct us to sufficient revenue or even a comfortable surplus if we will only invite back prosperity by giving stability to business and reduce expenditures by a few obvious reforms. In the Post-Office Department alone a saving of from ten to twenty millions annually can be made by a few simple improvements in the business organization of the department and a withdrawal of facilities which the postal service

was never intended to provide, and which force it to do two thirds of its work for less than one thirtieth of its income. . . .

"That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra-protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue \$112,000,000; that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$776,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$272,000,000, which is nearly fifty millions more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory."—*Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson, in The Herald, New York.*

Will Not Produce the Required Revenues.—"The ungracious task of criticizing the work of friends is always unwelcome, and yet obligatory. Even with large allowance for anticipatory imports, which Chairman Dingley has not proposed any measure to prevent, his estimates of increase in revenue appear to be open to some criticism. There is first the question of woollens, of which imports show that supplies remaining in this country must be, unless all estimates of consumption in manufacture are far out of the way, greater by many million pounds than the country will require prior to May 1, when new wool will begin to come forward. With some months left before imports without duties, the stock on hand will be found so great that imports will not yield \$11,000,000 during the first fiscal year. Nor is there any reasonable probability that imports of woollen goods will yield an increase of \$14,000,000. . . .

"Reasons may be given in detail for this opinion, but, if correct, it leaves the Treasury with a promise of only about \$50,000,000 more revenue than it has for the current year. Another point of large importance remains. Duties on sugar amounting to some millions have been paid within the last week. The quantity in warehouses has been remarkably large, and it is not to be expected that the sugar monopoly will let slip any opportunity of putting millions into its treasury by failing to anticipate new duties. A measure to prevent such anticipation in this as in other branches of business may not have been practicable. Chairman Dingley can judge better than anybody else, and is not to blame if he finds that it could not have been carried into effect promptly. But open custom-houses for the sugar trust will insure delay in the Senate, and will cut off part of the \$20,000,000 increase expected from that source."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Better to Cut Down Expenses.—"The country needs no more protection, it needs no more revenue. The deficit should be met by cutting down the enormous and unnecessary expenditures, especially in the fraud-swollen pension list. The custom revenues are increasing. There is a cash balance of \$212,000,000 in the Treasury, including \$151,000,000 in gold. If, outside of that and until the revenue from the present tariff shall become equal to the needs of the Government, more income is needed, it can readily be had, without disturbing business, by taxes on beer and bank checks, or a slight duty on tea and coffee."—*The Times (Gold Ind.), New York.*

"We observe that a sop is given to certain agriculturists, but it is inconsequential. The millions of growers of cotton, wheat, corn, and tobacco in the future, as in the past, will have to buy their supplies in protected markets, while they must sell their produce in markets where competition is free—where they must compete with the products of such cheap-labor countries as India, South America, and Egypt. Such is McKinleyism; such the policy that some Democrats last year helped the Republicans to fasten upon our people. It is a policy that proposes to make the masses prosperous by making their taxes higher."—*The Dispatch (Silver Dem.), Richmond.*

A Leap in the Dark.—"As a revenue bill, the Dingley tariff is as truly a leap into the dark as was the McKinley tariff. Senators Aldrich and Allison were \$40,000,000 out of the way as to the revenue under the McKinley tariff the first year. Mr. Dingley may easily be as much now. Meanwhile, Congress will jump at the assurance that there is to be money enough for everybody, and will, encouraged by the President, shoot up the appropriations so as to make a deficit even if Mr. Dingley's hopes of revenue are fulfilled.

"It is our deliberate judgment that the Dingley bill is a fraud on the party and the country. Already it is clear, from Republican revolt, that the party did not expect and does not want such a bill. Upon the country it comes like the snapping of a trap. . . . The only thing comparable to it is our electing Platt Senator when we thought we were saving the country from Bryanism. The protective-tariff beneficiaries took advantage, just as Platt did, of the nation's absorption in saving its honor, and now come in to exact the pound of flesh for which they bargained."—*The Evening Post (Gold Ind.)*, New York.

"While a revised tariff is not the only thing needed to restore American prosperity, it will materially help to lift the cloud of despondency which now hangs over the country. And the good of the country should be the aim of every one who calls himself an American.

"The Dingley bill may be crude and imperfect, but it is an improvement upon the present tariff, therefore it should be passed as speedily as possible. We do not, however, think it is sufficiently high to meet the deficit of the Government."—*The Item (Silver Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

No Criticism Wanted from Mugwumps.—"The Dingley tariff bill may be open to criticism, but to have any effect on public opinion it must be criticism from some other source than the Mugwumps, the disastrous failure of whose lying tariff and humbug scheme of government generally has been impressed too painfully upon the people for any pretense of political wisdom from them to humbug the public a second time."—*The Sun (Gold Dem.)*, New York.

"The passage of the bill will make an interesting experiment upon the forbearance of the public. If the temper shown in 1890 still abides in the public mind we may expect a repetition of the political reaction of 1890. It may be argued, however, that the people are sorry for what they did in 1890 and will not do it over again. Nevertheless, it is taking great risk and it may be seriously questioned whether the interests exacting such high rates would not have acted more wisely had they been more moderate in their demands."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.)*, Pittsburgh.

"We sincerely desire a tariff policy that can stand. We want ample revenue, and with it ample protection to labor in all our great productive industries; protection to the full extent of the difference between well-requited labor here and the cheaper labor of Europe. Such a tariff if wisely framed would stand the test of time and command the hearty approval of the American people; but a tariff that taxes the necessities of life without increasing the wages of labor to the full measure of the increased exactions put upon it, must provoke revolution, and another revolution against a protective tariff would doom protection to a death from which there could be no resurrection. Look the tariff facts in the face."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

MEASURES TO RESTRICT THE PRESS.

PROPOSALS made in the New York legislature to curb the abuse of certain metropolitan dailies have attracted wide attention. Prominent among the measures introduced is the Ellsworth bill, which forbids publishing the portrait of any person living in the State without his or her written consent. Violation of this law is to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 and by imprisonment for not less than one year.

Another bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a censor for each newspaper in counties having more than 10,000 inhabitants, whose duty it shall be to examine and read all articles intended to be published in the paper with which he is connected, and to eliminate all libelous matter and everything "inimical to the interest of the State or any officer thereof." One half of the salary of the censor is to be paid by the newspaper.

Few of the papers of the country treat this censor bill seriously. But many believe that the Ellsworth bill in some amended form will become a law. Most of the New York papers favor its passage. Even *The World*, one of the papers against which the bill

is supposed to be particularly aimed, makes the following emphatic statement:

"It is said that one object of the politicians who are pushing this bill is to vex *The World*. Instead of being vexed, *The World* welcomes the bill. The bill is held to be unconstitutional and in violation of the guaranteed liberty of the press. Undoubtedly it does seem to be so. But—does the evil which the bill seeks to correct exist? Has the legal right of the press to print pictures of men and women and events degenerated into license?

"*The World* is free to admit that there is some foundation for the complaint that certain pictures invade the domain of private life. Conditions difficult to detail have arisen which have forced even the most reputable newspapers—and *The World* makes no exception in favor of itself—to seem to violate at times the canons of good taste.

"In the case of *The World* we absolutely know that this has not been intentional. The overzeal of artists and news editors and the hurried character of the work have led to blunders and blemishes. But *The World* has never knowingly printed a 'portrait or alleged portrait' of any person not a public character, not a corruptionist or a public thief, without the actual or supposed consent of the person."

That journal thinks that exceptions should be made in the case of public and political leaders, criminals, and missing persons.

Another of the papers supposed to be aimed at in the bill is the *New York Journal*. This paper takes the position that the legislature should pass the bill provided the people want it. But it does not think the "clamor of newspapers" should affect the Assembly in the slightest degree." It says:

"Many newspapers which with waning prestige and business are destitute of the means for maintaining efficient art departments are loudly demanding the enactment of the measure. Others, lacking enterprise, or so out of touch with the public as to ignore the general interest of newspaper readers in portraits and cartoons, are joining in the hue and cry. No discreet or faithful representative of the people at Albany will give ear to this demand that a certain class of journals shall be shielded from competition, which has already proved disastrous to them, by the power of the State."

In a later issue that paper comes out strongly against the bill in these words:

"For its own part it [*The Journal*] regards the measure with aversion as a piece of restrictive legislation, but wholly without any apprehension that its effects may be harmful to an enterpri-



THESE DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, WANT TO PROHIBIT THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

—*The Herald*, New York.

sing newspaper. The people will suffer, public interests may be put in jeopardy, the most forceful weapon for the assault upon corruption will be snatched from the hands of those best fitted to wield it, but the purely business interests of no paper will suffer from the passage of this bill. Perhaps that is why the newspapers which judge every public measure from the standpoint of their own business interests so warmly approve it."

Following are some of the representative comments in other papers:

Present Laws Strong Enough.—"It is not to be denied that public opinion approves the bill. The press of the city and State, we believe, with practical unanimity favor its passage. Indeed, the two conspicuous offenders against which it is aimed have, after a fashion, with grotesque cynicism, given it qualified approval, each assuming that the other is the sole object of attack. *The Tribune*, however, tho in perfect agreement with its contemporaries as to the desirability of the end which this bill has in view, is compelled to differ with them as to its practicability or the necessity for additional legislation on the subject.

"In point of fact, we believe the bill as it now stands is in violation of the constitution, and could not be enforced. It is by far too sweeping in its terms, and certainly infringes the constitutionally guaranteed liberty of the press. Inherently it is no greater offense to print the picture of a man without his consent than to print his name without similar authorization. The present law of libel covers caricatures of the person as well as printed libels. No new legislation is needed to make that form of libel actionable. And this is something that needs to be borne somewhat carefully in mind in considering the pending measure. If the men who have been most grossly libeled in these sheets by caricatures and cartoons and scandalous charges affecting their character and standing in the community were to avail themselves of the legal remedies easily attainable, there is no doubt that through their prosecution for multiplied offenses the publishers would either be driven to bankruptcy or compelled to mend their ways and show some regard for common decency. It would be a great public service if the victim of these piratical prints would for once sacrifice their aversion to notoriety and bring the publishers to book and to justice. So long as they do not and will not, yellow journalism will run its foul course. It is useless to enact new laws on the subject. Laws do not enforce themselves. The only effect of the Ellsworth bill, if passed, would be to add another absolutely dead letter to the statute-book."—*The Tribune, New York*.

Nothing if Not European.—"New York—bless its little heart—is nothing if not European. Its joy would be ecstatic could it have a real live duke for governor, and a right honorable earl for mayor; and should the noble duke—'dook' being the New York-East London vernacular—be presented with a son and heir during his term of office, the loyalty of the State might find expression in the lines of the bard of Wych Street:

Bless 'is heyes, and bless 'is nose;
Bless 'is fingers; bless 'is toes;
Bless 'is lungs, and bless 'is liver;
Bless hour noble dook forever.

"But inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States prohibits the use of titles of honor in all or any of its offices, the good people of New York State are debating upon the propriety of adopting that blessing of medieval Europe, a censor of the press. A bill for the creation of that august office is pending in the General Assembly of what, in so far as its codfishical tendency is concerned, aptly is called 'the Empire State.'

"It is none of our business. If New York wants a censor let it have one. Few who are not residents of New York ever read the New York newspapers. Some of its journals that boast of 'the largest circulation' may be made more decent, but can not be made more silly, by supervision of a censor of the press, while the two virile newspapers of the city and State will find in his pragmatic nibs a fine and perpetual source of gayety. Let the Empire State have its censor of its press."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

The Cartoon a Legitimate Adjunct.—"The cartoon has been recognized for many years as a legitimate adjunct to the discussion of all sorts of questions. In the hands of genius, it can score a point such as the sarcasm of words or the force of argument rarely excels or equals. All through the long history of the fight

of humanity for freedom the cartoon has been an efficient ally. It has always been in the forefront of the battle, a fighter whose value could not be overestimated. The mind which is unable to appreciate the value of the cartoon in the attack on wickedness in every phase needs training.

"Now if the legislature of New York passes this bill, it will prohibit one of the means of free discussion. No doubt on that point can exist. Any man who has followed the history of cartooning in this country, say for twenty-five years, knows that in every political contest some of the most telling points have been made by the artists. They have excited an interest and attention that no writer of articles nor maker of speeches could surpass. They have been an integral portion of every great debate. That they have appeared on both sides is perfectly right—as right as it is for the newspapers, and the stump speakers, and the people to appear on both sides. The point is that the pencil is as well recognized and as legitimate in public discussion as are the pen and the tongue. As the measure before the New York legislature now stands, the liberty of its use is restricted far beyond any restrictions placed on tongue or pen."—*The Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

Evidence of Press Control by the Money Power.—"Under ordinary circumstances the mere proposal of such a system of autocratic power for suppression of information to which the people are entitled would receive the prompt and emphatic denunciation of every newspaper in the State of New York, especially, and it is a remarkable illustration of the control of the Eastern press by the powers engaged in plundering the public that such a proposition should stand unrebuked by any paper pretending to integrity and independence. To what pass of desperation have the corporation and millionaire owners of Eastern papers come when they thus confess that their hope of retaining their position lies in a power to keep the truth from the public. . . .

"The proposition is so repugnant to all American principles that it should receive no countenance—not even the countenance of silence. As before stated, it would not do so but for the wild war which the other New York papers are making on *The World* and *Journal*—trying to stop their tide of success by all sorts of abuse and by appeals to all sorts of prejudices and passions. Their high pretensions might do in some places, but in a city where *The Police Gazette* has been published for years it is hardly consistent that an outcry be raised about purity of the press by papers open to any accusation brought against those criticized."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis*.

OUR NEW AMBASSADORS.

MOST important of the nominations by the new Administration, after the cabinet, have been the appointments of American representatives abroad. The selection of Col. John Hay, of Washington, D.C., for England, and of Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, for France, appear to have given general satisfaction.

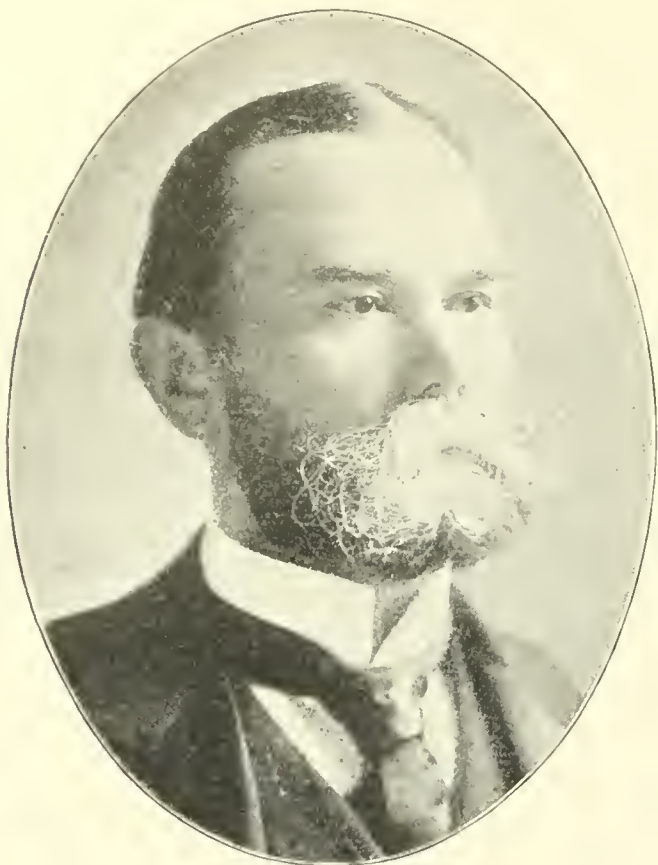
Colonel Hay was born in Salem, Ind., on October 8, 1838. After graduating at Brown University he entered the law at Springfield, Ill., where he first met Lincoln and John G. Nicolay. His later career the *Springfield Republican* relates as follows:

"Hay was admitted to practise law before the supreme court of Illinois early in 1861. Meantime Lincoln had been elected to the Presidency and secession had begun. Hay and Nicolay had all along been warm supporters of Lincoln and sharers of his political views. It was natural, therefore, that the latter should select these two intimate friends to accompany him to Washington in a confidential capacity—Nicolay to be private secretary and Hay assistant secretary. From then on till the day of Lincoln's death they were the daily and nightly witnesses of the incidents, the anxieties, the fears, and the hopes which pervaded the Executive mansion and the national capital.

"In 1864 Hay was aide-de-camp to President Lincoln, and served actively in the field for several months under General Hunter and General Gillmore, with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general. For faithful and meritorious service at this period he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. Lincoln frequently sent him on missions of importance through the South during the war, one of the most arduous being

his investigations with General Rosecrans concerning the alleged plot of the American Knights. Hay was in Washington on the night of Lincoln's assassination and was present at his bedside when he died, while Nicolay was absent at Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of raising the Union flag over Fort Sumter.

"President Johnson made Nicolay consul-general at Paris in 1865, and Hay was appointed first secretary of the French lega-



COLONEL JOHN HAY.

tion at the same time. He remained at Paris two years and was frequently in charge of the legation during that time. In 1867 he was deputed to Vienna as *chargé d'affaires*, but resigned the next year and returned to the United States, to be immediately appointed secretary of the legation at Madrid under General Sickles. Leaving Madrid in 1870, Hay came to New York and became an editorial writer on *The Tribune*, where he remained five years, and was editor-in-chief during the absence of White-law Reid in Europe.

"Of late years Hay has been considered a wealthy man. His marriage to the daughter of Amasa Stone, the Ohio millionaire, brought him a good deal of money. His wealthy and eccentric father-in-law treated him with unexampled generosity, and on his death left his son-in-law a million or more. For his share in the collaboration with Nicolay in the writing of the life of Lincoln Hay received \$50,000, and he has received some income from his other works."

His fitness for the place to which he has been appointed is described by the New York *Tribune* in these words:

"It is certain that President McKinley has expressed his own preference in the choice of an Ambassador to England, and that Colonel Hay will sustain the best traditions of the American Legation in London. To say that he is ideally equipped to represent the United States at the Court of St. James is to say not a word too much. Diplomatic appointments do not come under the civil-service regulations, but his preferment perfectly exemplifies their essential purpose. His public activities and his private pursuits have been a systematic training for the various and delicate duties of an ambassador. His early initiation into a confidential knowledge of national affairs as one of President Lincoln's secretaries gave him opportunities of which he was naturally qualified to avail himself, and developed tastes which he has sedulously cultivated ever since. . . . He possesses the advantage of a familiar acquaintance with several foreign languages, while the fact that he has a captivating command of his mother tongue is well known to a multitude of admirers in both hemispheres and will be confirmed during the next four years, not, we may be sure, as often as the chance is offered, but whenever it is suitable that the American Ambassador should speak. He has been a

close observer of men and affairs, as well as a student of history, all his life. He is a man of the world and a man of letters in the best sense of each expression, and he is in the prime of his mature powers. We congratulate the President and the country upon the designation of Colonel Hay for the English mission with a sincerity and satisfaction which long association has caused us to feel and gives us a peculiar right to express."

General Porter is also well known to the American people. Of his early life the Washington *Star* speaks as follows:

"Gen. Horace Porter comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Andrew Porter, being one of Washington's most valued officers. General Porter's father was David Rittenhouse Porter, at one time governor of Pennsylvania and a prosperous manufacturer. Horace Porter was born just sixty years ago in Huntington, Pa. He was well educated in his own State, at Harvard, and finally at West Point. Soon after his graduation from the Military Academy he was assigned to duty in the South, then in secession. He was an ordnance expert, so most of his service was in the artillery branch, on the staffs of McClellan, Rosecrans, and Grant, where he earned a reputation as a gallant and fearless fighter, as shown by his brevets. He served in the Chickamauga and Wilderness campaigns and the first assault on Charleston, where he was wounded. General Grant was greatly attached to General Porter, and made him Assistant Secretary of War, while he himself filled the secretaryship. He surrendered his army commission in 1873, and plunged at once into active business, being first president of the West Shore Railroad, vice-president of the Pullman Car Company, and associating himself with other great corporations in a directive capacity."

Of his abilities and fitness for the new appointment the Baltimore *American* says:

"Gen. Horace Porter, who will go to France, is one of those bright, exhaustless men of whom it is impossible to say too much. He is just about sixty years old, with all the honors of the brilliant soldier, the able lawyer, and the distinguished writer thick upon him. A man who was promoted five times in four years for 'gallant, faithful, and meritorious service on the field,' and who was picked out by Grant as the man on whom to depend in the thick of the fight, has merit in him to the full, and in what-



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

ever capacity he has served since the war he has done his duty splendidly. There is not a better after-dinner speaker in the country, and it shows President McKinley's appreciation of fitness when it is said that General Porter can match the French in all the graces of speech, wit, and courtesy, which are so valuable in diplomatic and social life."

Commenting on American diplomatic service (apropos of the anticipated appointment of Colonel Hay), the London *Spectator* says:

"The truth is that the United States have not as yet wanted, and therefore have not produced, the peculiar species which in Europe we speak of as diplomatists. They have not been in any need of the reserved, cautious, discriminating, subtle, sensitive, watchful minds which note every expression, every contraction, every relaxation of nerve, in the countenance of those with whom they converse, and allow it to influence their emphasis and to give a certain significance to their accent and their glance. The American diplomacy has been comparatively simple, and has lost nothing, has even gained in effectiveness, by being simply and roundly expressed. And, consequently, all they have wanted in their diplomatic representatives has been familiarity with the language and literature of the various states of Europe, and enough strength of purpose to hold their own against pressure. This they have found sufficiently in their literary men, tho without any of the special training which has given to the diplomatists of Europe a tradition and faculty of their own. Hitherto at least the United States have had no need of this, and therefore have not taken the steps by which alone it could be acquired. They have not had complex problems to solve; they have not had to weigh the advantages of cordiality with this power against cordiality with that. They have not needed the fine balance and the delicate appreciation of the give-and-take diplomatic suggestions acquired in a long inheritance of difficult negotiations, failures, and successes. If they ever come to need anything of the sort they will have to establish schools of diplomacy trained in European habits and European manners, and, more than that, they must feel the pressure of European emergencies and needs, without which European methods of diplomacy would be worthless and perhaps even prejudicial. That can not be till the Americans abandon their policy of aloofness from European issues, and begin to interfere in European disputes. And till then we doubt if American diplomatists will be at all the better for any diplomatic education at all more elaborate than that of Mr. Lowell, or Mr. Bayard, or Col. John Hay."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON IMMIGRATION.

THE German-American papers, whatever their religious or political creed, unanimously oppose all efforts to restrict immigration. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, believes that existing laws are sufficient to keep out all undesirable immigrants, *i.e.*, the paupers, criminals, and the diseased. All healthy persons, willing to work, are a gain to the country, thinks this paper, especially as the native American is as unwilling to bear the responsibilities of a large family as the Frenchman. The *Anzeiger*, Louisville, wants to know where American women are to get servant-girls if immigration is further restricted, since it is obvious that the women born here object very much to the hardships of housework. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"United States history proves that illiterate immigrants are no danger to the country. Until thirty years ago the educational standard of Europe was pretty low. Yet the early immigrants have managed to make a living. If America were thickly populated, restrictions against foreigners might be sensible; at present we suffer from the want of population rather than its excess. The number of consumers is too small in comparison to the producers. If we had a hundred million people more than we have, our own markets would be sufficient for us."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The emigration from Latin countries has already begun to turn toward South America. Those republics have tried for years to divert the overflow of Europe from the United States to their own shores. They have tried every expedient to do so, honest and otherwise. Our friends in the New England States are now working into the hand of the South American. When the prosperity of the South American countries begins to increase as a natural consequence of immigration, the enemies of the foreigner

will, perhaps, learn that our own phenomenal development is principally due to the industry of the immigrant. In Europe people have never been able to understand this outcry against the newcomer. The European governments, are, however, highly gratified to find that America is willing to assist them in keeping honest men. The Germans have long been anxious to direct their emigrants to their own colonies."

Many German-American editors are convinced that dislike of the German is at the bottom of the whole movement. The *Freidenker*, Milwaukee, finds that the statistics comparing the illiteracy of immigrants, as given in the Anglo-American press, are unreliable. No distinction, for instance, is made between Germans and the Poles in Prussian Poland. On the other hand the percentage of illiterates from English-speaking countries is manifestly given too low, especially in the case of Ireland. A writer in the *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, blames "Know-nothing" jealousy as the cause of the movement. He says:

"Take the case of North Dakota, 70,000 square miles and only 42,000 inhabitants. The immigrants settled there are mostly Austrian-Germans, people well acquainted with the tricks of politicians by their experience in the land of their birth, much averse to being used for political purposes by wire-pullers, and anxious only to make a living out of the farm on which they have settled. The American element, mostly immigrants from the Eastern States, either exhaust the soil and take up a new farm, never making a permanent home, or object to agriculture because it forces them to look after their cattle. One of these latter gentry said recently in a public meeting: 'Any one that should dare to cultivate a single acre of soil in this State ought to be hung.' It is this class to which the 'schoolmaam' belongs who expressed herself as follows: 'These beggarly foreigners are not only a nuisance in the State, but the presence of their ignorant children increases enormously the work of the teachers.' This in spite of the fact that the foreigners carry off the honors at the normal school of the State."

The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, shows that the English-speaking Americans need not fear being swamped by the Germans. The increased prosperity of Germany has materially lessened the emigration from that country. In 1888 86,000 Germans came here, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire immigration. In 1896 only 21,000 Germans came to the United States, less than 10 per cent. of all the immigrants. The *Freie Press*, Chicago, thinks it is much more important to restrict the American citizen's rights of naturalized foreigners who go abroad again than to prevent the influx of men who come here to make their home. The case of Sanguilly, the Cuban, is regarded as a specially glaring instance of this kind of discrimination. Sanguilly, it alleges, never did any good to America, came here in 1876, became a citizen in 1878—the Lord knows how—and returned to Cuba at once; yet he is preferred to honest workingmen who assist in developing this country.

An amusing remark is made by the *Novedades*, New York. This paper can not see why Americans want the immigrants to be able to read. "Considering the stuff that is printed in the newspapers," says our Spanish contemporary, "and the fact that the press is the principal source of information for the majority of the people, ignorance must, indeed, be regarded as bliss."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PLAN FOR THE AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF THE MONEY SUPPLY.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, writing in his *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (March), proposes a plan for what he calls an "Automatically Regulated System of Money." He believes that the real motive for the opposition by bankers to government legal-tender notes is not the profit from substituted bank-notes. "To-day the advantages are so comparatively unimportant," he says, "that it is of vastly greater consequence to the national

banker to have a safe, reliable system, than to derive such profit as may be obtained from the issue of notes. His talks with some bankers "of the larger minds" convinces him that their real motive in opposing the legal tender "is entirely one of fear before that quality of the legal tender which makes it a tool for the removal of the gold reserve of the Treasury." This drain tends to the depreciating of other kinds of money and of property, and so leads to panic and general bankruptcy.

Mr. Walker therefore proposes a money system which he thinks should be acceptable to the bankers by protecting the government gold reserve, and at the same time satisfying the public whose suspicion "is aroused by any proposal to retire the legal tender." It aims to create a currency which in time of fear shall automatically expand itself to correspond with the demands of commerce. The proposal is as follows:

"The plan here proposed involves not only the retirement of the present legal tenders, but also of the present issues of government bonds and also all national bank-notes. The substitute for the present bonds would be a new bond bearing, say, two-per-cent. interest. Do not jump at the conclusion that we could not substitute a new two-per-cent. bond for one bearing nearly double that rate of interest. The new bond has an advantage not possessed by the old one. The law shall say that it may be held by the national banks in place of the twenty-five per-cent. cash reserve fund now required. And two per cent. on the twenty-five per cent. of all deposits now held in reserve would be worth more to the banks than the per cent. of profit received at the present time from their issues of bank-notes.

"But why should the Government permit the substitution of a bond for the currency which is now required as a margin of safety in times of emergency? The answer is simple. The new bond has this remarkable quality: It may be carried to the nearest sub-treasury, or post-office of a certain class, and forthwith, without delay of any kind, be converted, at the will of the holder, into government notes which are full legal tender for all dues, public and private.

"The next inquiry concerns the relief of the Government from the responsibility of redeeming its notes in money of greatest value. The difference between the old and the new method would lie in this: To-day a government legal-tender note has no relation to a government bond. The bond may sell for 120 or 105, as the market may go. You can not buy a Government bond with any fixed number of government legal-tender dollars. Nor can there be any possible way of determining the value of the legal tender in the money of foreign nations, unless, as at present, the Secretary of the Treasury arbitrarily undertakes to fix that value in gold.

"With the legal-tender note exchangeable, at the will of the holder, into a fifty-year, two-per-cent. bond, payable in gold coin, the case would be quite different. And when, in addition to the value attached by the redemption clause, there is added the value created by the demand for these bonds for bank reserves and holdings for all classes of people who have money temporarily idle, you have assured to the legal tender the maximum market rating."

The practical working of this system, according to the writer, would be that when a merchant or manufacturer was pinched for cash on account of a money panic, he would induce holders of the government bonds to convert them into legal tenders and loan them to him on mortgage securities at a higher rate of interest. This would swell the supply of money until rates became so low as to make profitable the return of the legal tenders for more bonds.

"The flurry would have cost the merchant a small per cent. and some trouble to carry out his negotiation; but not one fiftieth part of the loss which would have been consequent upon a panic. The shock of panic would be not the sharp break which occurs under the conditions which now prevail; but a vibration back and forth, back and forth—bonds into the Treasury and legal tenders out—legal tenders in and bonds out—until, finally, equilibrium would be reached.

"And the banks? They would be the gainers directly in the two per cent. they would receive on their reserves; indirectly, in the volume of business which comes with general prosperity—yet more indirectly, in the decrease of the percentage of bad loans; and still more indirectly, in the removal, from the president and directors, of the fear which, in times of uncertainty, accompanies the administration of the strongest banks."

The proposed plan is practically a postal savings-bank scheme, and as such has received partial tests in Great Britain and in nearly all the European countries. The difficulties which the writer finds raised against it are these:

"First—Certain savings-banks which might, in a short-sighted way, fear the use, by small depositors, of the government bond, as the most convenient and highest form of security.

"Second—A large class of people who have come to believe that no financial legislation can be carried which is not prompted by, and is in the main to the interest of, the banks, rather than of the people.

"Third—Those bankers who have so long denounced the government legal-tender notes that they will not be disposed, at first sight, to see that this new legal tender has been robbed of all its dangerous qualities; and that by reason of its intrinsic value it is entirely capable of maintaining itself at par, regardless of the assistance of either the Government or the banks.

"Fourth—A small but powerful class whose fortunes are made in violent fluctuations and sudden changes of value, and whose interest is at all times opposed to the welfare of the people at large."

Mr. Walker relates how he spent three weeks in Washington last winter largely consumed in engagements with the more prominent Senators and Representatives for the discussion of his postal savings-bank bond. He says:

"I do not recall one instance where there was shown decided opposition. On the contrary, the idea seemed to be already favored by numbers of the ablest men in both Houses, and when the proposition was submitted to new ears, it seemed to bring immediate adhesion. On every side it was said to me that the New York bankers controlled the situation in Congress, or at least had the power to prevent new legislation. 'If you will go back to New York and bring back with you,' they said, 'the approval of the dozen leading bankers of that city, this measure can be put through both Houses in the shortest possible space of time.'"

Hence the above article in the magazine of which Mr. Walker is editor-in-chief.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

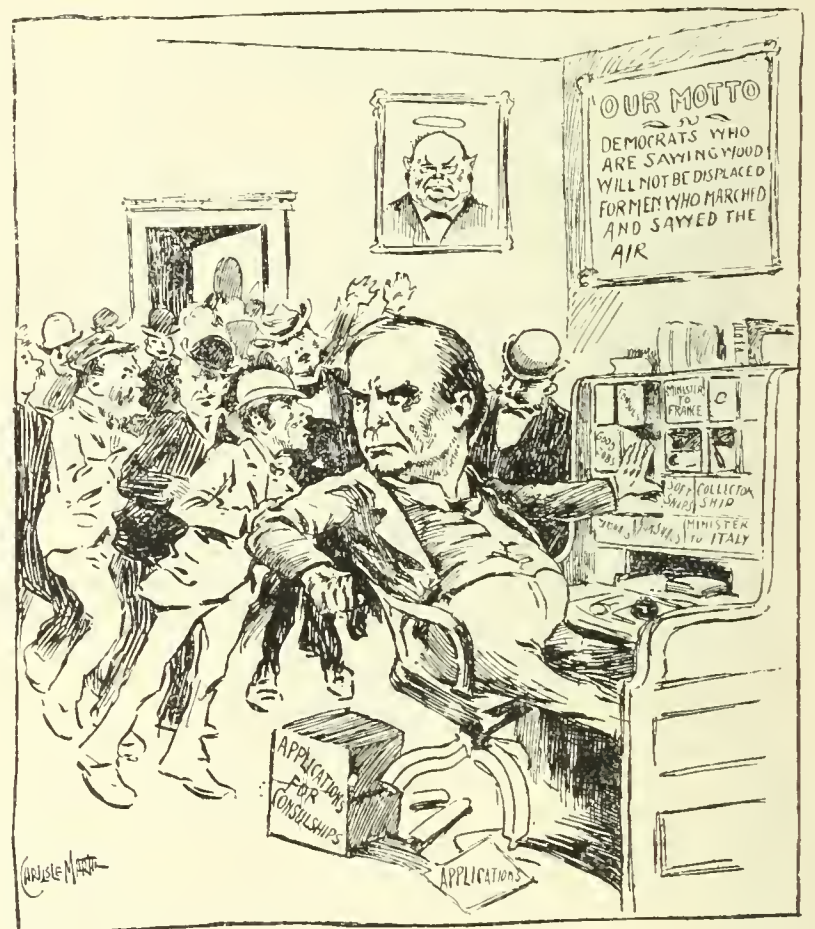
UNDER a tariff levied for monopoly only, the trusts ride and the consumer pays the freight.—*The World, New York.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY experienced considerable difficulty in choosing his cabinet advisers, but his labors finally had a Blissful termination.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"I'm handling a scientific work now," said the book-agent.

"What is it?"

"A treatise on wind as a motive force in finance—Bryan's book, you know."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*



"YOU ARE MISTAKEN, GENTLEMEN; THIS IS NOT A PIE COUNTER."
—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

TENNYSON'S MISSION.

MR. W. S. LILLY, the English critic, regards Tennyson as the English poet of this century, and his mission to have been to point to us, beyond the facts of the physical universe, the supremacy and universality of law. The address in which Mr. Lilly develops his views on these points was delivered before the London Institution last December, and is published in *The Fortnightly* for February. The only two poets who can dispute the position assigned to Tennyson by Mr. Lilly are, we are told, Wordsworth and Browning. Of the former Mr. Lilly remarks that he attained greater heights than Tennyson, but his range was narrower and he often sank to depths almost of desultory drivel to which Tennyson never sank. Mr. Lilly is still harder on Browning, "this highly endowed man," much of whose verse appears "little better than random doggerel, while the so-called philosophy which it is supposed to set forth is largely mere bombastic rhodomontade on subjects which the poet had never taken the trouble to think out."

With Tennyson it was far different. There is hardly a poem of his which is not the outcome of prolonged meditation and prolonged labor: "the result of the supreme act which veils itself in the achievement." No other poet has so felicitously carried out the rule, "the sound must seem an echo to the sense." As to his mission—and Mr. Lilly holds with Schelling that poets are the prophets of their age—Tennyson had the first gift required in one who is to teach his age—he understood it. "One of his most remarkable gifts was his acute sensibility to the intellectual and spiritual, the social and political developments of the times in which he lived." Nothing human was alien from him. He was at once metaphysician and physicist, skeptic and theologian, democrat and aristocrat, radical and loyalist, fierce patriot and far-seeing cosmopolitan, revealing the passions of each and their interplay upon each other. He was deeply in sympathy with the scientific movement so characteristic of the age, and yet he saw that it was not an unmixed good. Here Mr. Lilly comes to the heart of his subject, and develops at some length the thought that if we keep strictly within the domain of physics, of the sequences and coordinations of phenomena, we have no right to speak of law at all, for law implies a necessity lying beyond or above these phenomena. "Every physical truth is necessarily connected with—or rather takes for granted—some metaphysical principle." Tennyson's mission was to meet the tendency of the times to discredit this august conception of law, by witnessing to and insisting upon it. He is distinguished in the highest degree by 'reverence for duty as the supreme law of life: the subordination of all ideals to the moral ideals.'

Without following Mr. Lilly through his illustrations of this thought, we quote his summing up in the closing paragraph:

"This then, was, as it seems to me, the mission of Tennyson: to bring home to us the supremacy and universality of law. The exaltation of the materialist and positive element in life, the depreciation of the spiritual and moral element, is the special danger of our age: a danger arising out of its special greatness. There is one and only one antidote to this danger, the apprehension of law issuing from the nature of things which is rational; the first fact in the universe, tho invisible, impalpable, imponderable: most real, indeed, because most spiritual. It seems to me that Tennyson has given us the groundwork of a philosophy of life which will never be overthrown, because it is based upon this eternal adamant. And his stately verse is a fitting vehicle for his august message. The dignity of his diction corresponds with the dignity of his doctrine. He possesses, in ample measure, that charm to quell the commonplace which we find in the great classics, and notably in the foremost poets of Greece and Rome. His poetry is a perpetual *Sursum Corda*—ever elevating our

thoughts to what is noble and pure, and to the eternal Source of all nobleness and all purity. He has told us in lines unsurpassed, as Taine thought, by any writer since Goethe for calm and majesty, how 'The old order changeth, giving place to the new.' Yes: the old order changeth. We live amid 'a dust of systems and of creeds.' Much has gone during the last hundred years that men once thought durable as the world itself. Much more is going. What is the prospect? To Tennyson one thing at all events was clear: that neither worthy life for the individual, nor social health for the body politic, is possible, unless we live by something higher than ascertained sequences and coordinations of phenomena; unless we appeal to some holier spring of action than the desire of a remembered pleasure. 'This ever-changing world of changeless law,' he sings in one of his poems. Amid the constant flux of all things, the law of the universe does not change. It is necessary, immutable, absolute, and eternal. Nor does the power of man's will change:

'. . . a power to make
This ever-changing world of circumstance,
In changing, chime with never-changing law.'

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES" AS A DRAMA.

THE recent dramatization of Thomas Hardy's powerful story has received some severe criticism, notably from *The Tribune*, but on the whole has been very well received both by critics and public. The same may be said, too, of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who takes the part of *Tess*, and of Charles Coghlan, who takes the part of *Alec d'Urberville*.

To those who have read the book as, well as to those who have



MINNIE MADDERN FISKE.

not, a description of the plot as developed by the dramatist, Mr. Lorimer Stoddard, will be of interest. *The Critic* furnishes us a very satisfactory description, which we quote almost in full:

"His first act takes place on *Crick's* dairy-farm, which gives an opportunity for the introduction of some excellent bits of local color. Hither come old 'Sir John' Durbeyfield and his masterful, coarse, unscrupulous wife, who, in an animated discussion of

Tess's prospects as the chosen wife of *Angel Clare*, furnish in a natural and entertaining way the necessary explanation of the present condition of affairs. All this is managed with considerable adroitness and effect, and leads easily to the ingenious, if not very plausible, scene in which *Tess*, whose conscience will not let her deceive him, endeavors to enlighten *Angel* concerning her past by means of a written confession deposited upon a convenient window-sill. This fateful document is removed surreptitiously by her mother, and *Tess*, supposing it to have been read by her lover, joyfully consents to marry him. It must be confessed that this episode, as represented on the stage, is a little awkward, but it is clear, tells in action what otherwise would have required a good deal of narrative, and adds greatly to the value of the theatrical situation. The second act opens with the wedding festivities, which include several capital and characteristic scenes between the jealous dairy-maids, and the drunken *Sir John* and his wife. In all these the tone and spirit of the book are well preserved, but their effect would be heightened by condensation, the action dragging perceptibly up to the point where *Clare*, by the accidental remark that he has never seen his wife's handwriting, gives *Tess* the first intimation that her confession has miscarried, and that she has married, after all, under false pretenses. Before she can collect her scattered wits, he proceeds to make a confession on his own account, and to ask her forgiveness for his own lapse from virtue. Thus encouraged, she tells her own woful history, hoping for the pardon which she on her part is only too ready to grant. A finer, simpler, or more poignant situation could not easily be imagined, and the success of the piece thereafter was assured. The act closes with *Angel's* passionate declaration that the position is intolerable and his impetuous exit, leaving his deserted bride crushed and despairing.

"In the third act, *Tess* is living with her widowed mother in the miserable Durbeyfield hut, the whole family being on the verge of starvation. All her efforts to get employment have failed, her written appeals to her absent husband have brought no reply, and she is at the end of her resources. In this plight she is found by her seducer, *Alec Stoke d'Urberville*, who has secured a writ of dispossession, and places before her the alternative of self-surrender, or seeing her mother, brother, and sister starve. Moreover, he asserts that he has received information of her husband's death, and finally, out of sheer misery and hopelessness, she accepts his terms. In the fourth act, six months later, she is in *Alec's* lodgings, utterly disabused and heart-broken. After a night's debauch her tyrant returns, sodden with liquor, to torture her with brutal indifference and cynical taunts. It is at this crisis that *Angel* appears to her, as if risen from the dead, and, in a flash, lays bare the perfidy of which she has been the victim. Maddened by her wrong, she seizes the knife which is ready to her hand, staggers into the adjoining chamber, where *Alec* lies in stupor, and plunges the weapon into his heart."

In the novel, *Tess* is hung; the drama leaves her among the ruins of Stonehenge, whither she has fled with her husband, awaiting arrest by the officers who are closing in on her.

The Critic thinks the play would be better if it ended with the murder, but says that "it is very seldom that a dramatization from a notable novel is so satisfactory," that it preserves the main outlines of the original as well as the purpose and spirit, and is in many ways "a remarkable achievement for a young playwright." The depths and varieties of elemental human emotion in the part of *Tess* are, *The Critic* thinks, beyond Mrs. Fiske's power, and yet her interpretation of the part is intelligent and consistent and deserves much credit.

The Evening Post agrees in the main with *The Critic's* estimate, characterizing the play as a work of "genuine merit and marked intelligence" and possessing uncommon fidelity to the original. *The Times* assumes much the same tone. But *The Tribune's* critique, written, we judge, by William Winter, is decidedly hostile in tone. The following contrast is drawn between the book and the play:

"The pervading quality of Mr. Hardy's novels—the attribute of them that transcends all others—is their intimation of the terrible, inexorable sweep of fate. In this respect they affiliate with the great classics of literature, and bear onward, in a modern

guise and a romantic attire, the tradition of Orestes and Lear. 'Tess,' in particular, is an exemplification of all the horrors of malignant destiny. By nature its heroine is incarnate goodness. Every fiber of her being is pure. Every impulse of her soul sets toward virtue. And yet, under the stress of circumstances, under the compulsion of force and the beguilement of fraud, partly through ignorance, partly through weakness of character, partly through physical derangement, and partly through delirium and desperation, she is harassed, degraded, and despoiled, plunged into misery, goaded to the insane commission of homicide, and finally is hanged for murder. The story is in no way extravagant. It reads like truth. A spirit of passionate sincerity glows in every page of it, and its literary art is exceedingly beautiful. For a reader it seems to speak with the awful voice of that unseen power—that nameless, dread angel of darkness and death—with whom the predestined *Ædipus* kept the fatal tryst, and disappeared forever.

"All this beauty and all this frightful significance vanish at once when the story of *Tess* is transplanted to the stage. The principal persons who are implicated in it, and, to some extent, their relations to each other, can be shown. The atmosphere, the subtlety, the complexity of motive, the variety of conduct, the dignity, the poetry, the feeling—all those attributes which constitute the essential style and the essential soul of a great fabric of art—are completely lost. The book is a tragedy. The play is the love-story of a female in distress. *Tess* is no longer *Tess*. She has become that old familiar figure, the woman with a past."

Of Charles Coghlan's impersonation, however, *The Tribune* speaks words of warm praise:

"Mr. Charles Coghlan's impersonation of the clever, cynical sensualist, at first crafty in his passion, and afterward brutalized in his profligate baseness, was truth itself, and in the best vein of one of the most accomplished actors that have graced the American stage."

COLONEL JOHN HAY AS A POET.

IN well-founded anticipation of the appointment of Col. John Hay to be the next Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, English literary journals have been reviewing his poetical works and making copious extracts therefrom, with an obvious shiver of delight over the blood-curdling language in some of the "Pike County Ballads." "Little Breeches," "Jim Bludso," and "The Mystery of Gilgal" seem to excite the most comment. We reprint here the remarks of *The Spectator* (February 27). After declaring that Colonel Hay's appointment will be "a very welcome one to English society," it expresses doubt whether this fact will please the Americans, since Mr. Bayard's social success in England has been rather against him at home. *The Spectator* then continues:

"But perhaps in this case the fact that Col. John Hay's reputation here is due to our appreciation of his peculiarly American humor and peculiarly American audacity of imagination may make a difference in his favor. Our cousins in the United States may recognize that tho he, like the late Mr. James Russell Lowell, is known chiefly for his humorous verse, he is not known chiefly for having written humorous verse which fell in with our specially anti-slavery prepossessions, but rather for the boldness with which he has given expression to the daring, and indeed imperious, violence of the Western indifference to life. There is a note in Col. John Hay's most celebrated verse which rather curdles British blood. The picture of Jim Bludso is as far removed from the picture of an English or British hero as it would be possible to find. He was not respectable, he was not peaceful, but he was formidable:

He weren't no saint,—these injineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike;
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied,
I reckon he never knowed how.

That is the kind of hero whom the Western States would like to

have held up for our wonder and admiration, and perhaps they may appreciate the slight shiver of astonishment with which conventional England hears concerning Jim Bludso that—

He seen his duty a dead-sure thing,
And he went for it thar and then :
And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

The Western Americans, too, would like to think that Col. John Hay has celebrated in his 'Mystery of Gilgal' the utter recklessness of Western Americans in risking and taking life, when old Judge Phinn—the 'high-tonedest man' in all the country round—begins a quarrel which ends in a multitude of deaths about the appropriation of a particular glass of whisky after this fashion :

He went for his 'leven inch bowie knife,—
'I tries to foller a Christian life ;
But I'll drap a slice of liver or two,
My bloomin' shrub, with you.'

It is to be hoped, we think, that a literary man who has gained his reputation in England by that sort of portrait-painting, whether it be regarded as satirical or simply as realistic, will not be given credit for truckling in any way to English conventions. And we hope, therefore, that the disposition in England to do full justice to his genius will not excite any suspicion against him in the Western States, as if he were too agreeable to this country, and untrue to the genius of his own land."

The London *Academy* thinks also that in one respect at least Colonel Hay's appointment is a happy one, in that, being a man of letters as well as a politician, he will keep alive the tradition that has gathered about the office filled by Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Motley, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Bayard. *The Academy*, also, with *The Spectator*, seems to have eyes for little but the "Pike County Ballads," which "alone convict him of being a poet and a humorist." In addition to "Jim Bludso" ("who does not know 'Jim Bludso'?" it asks) and "The Mystery of Gilgal," it quotes as follows, with comments, from "Little Breeches":

"Another of the ballads, 'Little Breeches,' is a chunk of humor, pathos, and that rough yet reverent handling of sacred things which is natural to strong men who have only time for work and weariness. Thus the Pike-county farmer :

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show ;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know,
I don't pan out on the prophets,
And free-will, and that sort of thing,
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever sence one night last spring.

On that night the five-year-old 'Little Breeches,' who was 'peart and chipper and sassy,' had been run away with in the turnip-wagon by the team, just as a snow-squall burst over the prairie. The father found horses and wagon snowed up, but his 'Little Breeches' had disappeared. The seekers' torches went out, and then 'me and Isrul Parr' went off to a sheepfold for wood. The lambs were huddled in a warm shed, and there nestling among them was 'Little Breeches.' All he wanted was 'a chaw of ter-backer.'

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm.
They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.

And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around the Throne.

The Academy does not, however, entirely ignore the creditable work which, as all Americans know, Colonel Hay has done in a different vein. It speaks as follows of some of his other work :

"But Colonel Hay has found themes in Europe as well as in his own land. His 'Wanderlieder' is a small collection of verses, mostly songs of battle and freedom, which grew in his mind as he wandered from one romantic spot to another in the old countries. Spain, in particular, is at Colonel Hay's finger-ends, and there are few more delightful books of travel of the gossipy sort than his 'Castilian Days,' written in Madrid in 1870. Nor has the Colonel's cosmopolitanism failed to get into his books. The

human nature that is common to both hemispheres is touched with a light hand in the following 'Distiches,' as the author names them, from his 'Old Days':

Wisely a woman prefers to a lover a man who neglects her,
This one may love her some day, some day the lover will not.

"That is true to those who have found it true. The following has been much quoted :

What is first love worth, except to prepare for a second?
What does the second love bring? Only regret for the first.

"This dictum, too, may be questioned, but it should be accepted as a warning until it can be rejected as a prophecy.

There are three species of creatures who when they seem coming are going, When they seem going they come: Diplomates, women, and crabs.

"Our new 'diplomat' seems coming, and we hope he will really come."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S NEW BOOK.

"TROOPER PETER HALKET of Mashonaland" has appeared in England, and, coming in the midst of the agitation over the Transvaal troubles and the examination of Cecil Rhodes, it has made a decided sensation. In the opinion of *The Spectator* it just misses being a second "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"



By courtesy of *The Bookman*.
OLIVE SCHREINER.

and, in the opinion of all the London critics, "touches of genius" are manifest throughout the book. The work is a novel, but most distinctly a novel with a purpose, the purpose being to secure for the natives of South Africa more considerate treatment from the English who have become their masters. The writer does not indulge in personalities, but she "suggests charges," according to *The Westminster Review*, against Mr. Rhodes and others. From the various reviews in the English journals we construct the following digest of the work :

Peter Halket, when the narrative opens, has been sent out as a scout, and, getting separated from his friends, finds himself alone at nightfall on the veld. Lighting a fire, he sits down by it and muses on his future. He would make money. What other reason was there for coming to Mashonaland? First he would get land, and make the niggers work for him; but if the land were no good, then he would have "to start a syndicate." That was the recognized method, and tho the details were hazy he felt cer-

tain that he and some other men would have to take shares. They would not have to pay for them. And then they would get some big man in London to take shares. He need not pay for them; they would give them to him; and then the company would be floated. No one would have to pay anything; it was just the name—"The Peter Halket Gold-Mining Company, Limited." The great point was, "Always sell out at the right time." Upon that at all events Peter was clear. But then the other people who bought the shares for cash? Well, they could sell out too; they could *all* sell out. Here Peter got a little hazy. Then comes a thrilling interruption to the trooper's meditations. A step approaches, as he sits in a half-dozed around his fire in the midst of the lonely veld and its eerie night-sounds. We quote here from the book:

"Then, on the other side of the koppje he heard the sound of footsteps ascending; the slow, even tread of bare feet coming up. The hair on Trooper Peter Halket's forehead slowly stiffened itself. He had no thought of escaping; he was paralyzed with dread. He took up his gun. A deadly coldness crept from his feet to his head. He had worked a Maxim gun in a fight when some hundred natives fell and only one white man had been wounded; and he had never known fear; but to-night his fingers were stiff on the lock of his gun. He knelt low, tending a little to one side of the fire, with his gun ready. A stone half sheltered him from any one coming up from the other side of the koppje, and the instant the figure appeared over the edge he intended to fire. Then, the thought flashed on him: what, and if it were one of his own comrades come in search of him, and no barefooted enemy! The anguish of suspense wrung his heart; for an instant he hesitated. Then, in a cold agony of terror, he cried out, 'Who is there?' And a voice replied in clear, slow English, 'A friend.' Peter Halket almost let his gun drop, in the revulsion of feeling. The cold sweat which anguish had restrained burst, out in large drops on his forehead; but he still knelt holding his gun. 'What do you want?' he cried out quivering. From the darkness at the edge of the koppje a figure stepped out into the full blaze of the firelight. Trooper Peter Halket looked up at it. It was the tall figure of a man, clad in one loose linen garment, reaching lower than his knees, and which clung close about him. His head, arms, and feet were bare. He carried no weapon of any kind; and on his shoulders hung heavy locks of dark hair. Peter Halket looked up at him with astonishment. 'Are you alone?' he asked. 'Yes, I am alone.' Peter Halket lowered his gun and knelt up. 'Lost your way, I suppose?' he said, still holding his weapon loosely. 'No; I have come to ask whether I may sit beside your fire for a while.' 'Certainly, certainly!' said Peter, eyeing the stranger's dress carefully, still holding his gun, but with the hand off the lock. 'I'm confoundedly glad of any company. It's a beastly night for any one to be out alone. Wonder you find your way. Sit down! sit down!' Peter looked intently at the stranger; then he put his gun down at his side."

This stranger is "a Jew from Palestine," with scarred feet and hands, an apparition of the Christ, tho Peter does not recognize him. Converse between the two occupies one half of the volume. It is Peter who does the talking at first. Partly to entertain his mysterious visitor, partly under an attraction that grows steadily upon him, he gives some account of his experiences in Mashonaland, his treatment of his nigger wives and the other niggers whom he helped to hunt down, and so forth. But all the trooper tells seems to have been known to the stranger already, and everything else. Finally, the visitor asks Peter a question or two to expose the falsity and hollowness of his aims in life, and then proceeds to do the talking himself.

It is this portion of the book, in which the Christ is represented as pleading with the amazed trooper, that is most severely criticized; yet this constitutes the real purpose of the book, the theme of the discourses being the duty of mercy, justice, and sympathy to the native race, and the manner of them being that of parables. "The stream of flowery and pretentious eloquence," is the way *The Spectator* describes this portion of the story. There is point and even wit in some parts of the dialog, thinks *The Westminster Review*, but there is also "some fustian and a good deal of exaggeration."

The stranger shows the cruelty of persecuting the natives, denounces the great men who have brought this about, blames all the smaller folk who tolerate it, and tells a number of parables, one of which we quote, as follows:

"There was a streamlet once: it burst forth from beneath the snow on a mountain's crown; and the snow made a cove over it. It ran on pure and blue and clear as the sky above it, and the

banks of snow made its cradle. Then it came to a spot where the snow ended; and two ways lay before it by which it might journey; one, on the mountain ridges, past rocks and stones, and down long sunlit slopes to the sea; and the other, down a chasm. And the stream hesitated; it twirled and purled, and went this way and went that. It *might* have been, that it would have forced its way past rocks and ridges and along mountain slopes, and made a path for itself where no path had been; the banks would have grown green, and the mountain daisy would have grown beside it; and all night the stars would have looked at their faces in it; and down the long sunny slopes the sun would have played on it by day; and the wood dove would have built her nest in the trees beside it; and singing, singing, always singing, it would have made its way at last to the great sea, whose far-off call all waters hear."

But the streamlet took the wrong course:

"The rocks closed over it. Nine hundred fathoms deep, in a still, dark pool it lay. The green lichen hung from the rocks. No sunlight came there, and the stars could not look down at night. The pool lay still and silent. Then, because it was alive and could not rest, it gathered its strength together, through fallen earth and broken *débris* it oozed its way silently on; and it crept out in a deep valley; the mountains closed it around. And the streamlet laughed to itself, 'Ha, ha! I shall make a great lake here; a sea!' And it oozed, and it oozed, and it filled half the plain. But no lake came—only a great marsh—because there was no way outward, and the water rotted. The grass died out along its edges; and the trees dropped their leaves and rotted in the water; and the wood dove who had built her nest there flew up to the mountains, because her young ones died. And the toads sat on the stones and dropped their spittle in the water; and the reeds were yellow that grew along the edge."

Here is another passage from the discourse of the stranger, one that gives great offense to *The Spectator*. Peter is strongly attracted toward the Christ, and when told that Christ also has a company, Peter wishes to join, and asks if it is long since the company was started. Here is the reply:

"'There is no man living who can conceive of its age,' said the stranger. 'Even here on this earth it began, when these hills were young, and these lichens had hardly shown their stains upon the rocks, and man still raised himself upward with difficulty because the sinews in his thighs were weak. In those days, which men reck not of now, man, when he hungered, fed on the flesh of his fellow man and found it sweet. Yet even in those days it came to pass that there was one whose head was higher than her fellows and her thought keener, and, as she picked the flesh from a human skull, she pondered. And so it came to pass the next night, when men were gathered around the fire ready to eat, that she stole away, and when they went to the tree where the victim was bound, they found him gone. And they cried one to another, 'She, only she, has done this, who has always said, 'I like not the taste of man-flesh; men are too like me; I can not eat them.' She is mad,' they cried; 'let us kill her!' So, in those dim, misty times that men reck not of now, that they hardly believe in, that woman died. But into the heads of certain men and women a new thought had taken root; they said, 'We also will not eat of her. There is something evil in the taste of human flesh.' And ever after, when the fleshpots were filled with man-flesh, these stood aside, and half the tribe ate human flesh and half not; then, as the years passed, none ate. Even in those days, which men reck not of now, when men fell easily upon their hands and knees, there were of us on the earth. And, if you would learn a secret, even before man trod here, in the days when the dicynodont bent yearningly over her young, and the river-horse which you find now nowhere on earth's surface, save buried in stone, called with love to his mate; and the birds whose footprints are on the rocks flew in the sunshine calling joyfully to one another—even in those days when man was not, the fore-dawn of this kingdom had broken on the earth. And still as the sun rises and sets and the planets journey round, we grow and grow.'"

As the night draws to a close, Christ departs, leaving Peter a changed man. In the words of a fellow trooper:

"He's never been quite right since that time he got lost and spent the night out on the koppje. When we found him in the morning he was in a kind of dead sleep; we couldn't wake him; yet it wasn't cold enough for him to have been frozen. He's never been the same man since; queer, you know; giving his rations away to the colored boys, and letting the other fellows have his dot of brandy at night; and keeping himself sort of apart to himself, you know. The other fellows think he's got a touch of fever on, caught wandering about in the long grass that day. But I don't think it's that; I think it's being alone in the veld that's got hold of him. Man, have you ever been out like that, alone in the veld, night and day, and not a soul to speak to? I have; and I tell you, if I'd been left there three days longer I'd

have gone mad or turned religious. Man, it's the nights, with the stars up above you, and the dead still all around. And you think, and think, and think! You remember all kinds of things you've never thought of for years and years. I used to talk to myself at last, and make believe it was another man. I was out seven days; and he was only out one night. But I think it's the loneliness that got hold of him. Man, those stars are awful; and that stillness that comes toward morning!"

Then comes a quarrel between Peter and his captain over the treatment of a starving native who has been caught and is to be shot. Peter pleads for the man's life, and the story closes with a tragic ending.

In conclusion we quote what *The Athenæum* says of the story as a whole, which the reviewer considers "a remarkable literary achievement." He says:

"'Trooper Peter Halket' does not compete with 'The Story of an African Farm' either as a narrative or as a study of characters, but it is, in our opinion, superior in workmanship. In spite of occasional blemishes, and the impossibility of its central figure being presented in all the dignity proper to the conception, it is a really powerful and most impressive picture of the struggle between the forces of good and evil, Christian obligations and the ways of Mammon, as it has shown itself to Mrs. Schreiner from her Kimberley point of view. Changing the term, it is, taken as a whole, a well-sustained and eloquent parable, and several of the minor parables contained in it are told with rare grace of style and vigor of expression. . . . Perfection in a piece of work so daring was unattainable; that she has succeeded so far in handling such difficult material, in blending the boldest idealism with the most matter-of-fact realism, is surprising and gratifying. The pathos of her sketch, and the skill and delicacy with which she has drawn her outlines and filled them in, are notable; the signs of bathos and clumsiness are few."

THE BLIGHT ON THE DRAMA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, the well-known London critic, laments, in the last number of *The Fortnightly Review*, that the late cheerful outlook of the English drama has met with a blight.

At the time when there was reason to believe the so-called restoration school of Goldsmith and Sheridan was being emulated, the horizon darkened. Legitimate dramatists, who looked to the future of dramatic literature, were put to flight.

"The Benefit of the Doubt," "an original play of sterling and brilliant ability," was routed by "Trilby," "an American boom," which is characterized as an innocent fairy-tale for grown-up children.

Then came "The Sign of the Cross," "a craze ten times more hurtful than the 'Trilby' mania," and "The Prisoner of Zenda," "a pleasant but empty romanticism."

Musical farces of a very ephemeral sort filled in the interim. No serious drama was produced. The entire dramatic harvest of 1896 was summed up in Messrs. Parker and Carson's "Rosemary."

It is plain that such a dearth is due to the sensational productions that have captivated audiences and proved successes of a substantial nature to managers.

The intelligence and skill of the mature dramatist are not in demand; younger and unknown writers strive in vain for a hearing.

Fortunately there is another side to this story. It is not improbable that the very causes which have ministered to such a state of things will be instrumental in bringing about a much-desired reaction.

In the first place there were natural causes to account for the apparent failure of the really serious drama of the last year. Either it was an inherent fault in the play itself, some failure of uniformity in the caste or the acting, or some unfortunate choice in the theater of presentation.

A glance at the fate of the five good plays within the period under review determines this to be the fact.

They are "The Benefit of the Doubt," "The Divided Way," "Michael and His Lost Angel," "The Rogue's Comedy," and "The Greatest of These."

This proves that there is no revolution in the popular taste. "Not until the public has wantonly rejected a uniformly strong

play, evenly well acted at a popular theater, can we admit of a general distaste for serious drama," says the writer.

In the absence of such conditions, this same public may be counted upon to flock to hear a charming romanticism or a cleverly picturesque story.

The theatrical public demands amusement, and will take whatever is offered them provided it is thoroughly good of its kind.

For all plays that can properly be so classed "there is always a public if it is not *the* public."

As to the romantic revival, of which so much has been said, it at least exists in the minds of managers and newspaper critics, which is enough to give it prestige if it does not make it a reality.

From Mr. Archer's viewpoint, the success of "A Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe" by no means proves that people in their playgoing are anxious above all things to forget the realities of life in ideal emotions and picturesque surroundings. They take what is provided for them, and the supply begets the demand.

A New Novelist in Finland.—The English journals have discovered in Pietari Paivarinta, the Finnish novelist, a writer of remarkable power.

They compare him with Ibsen, Turgeneff, and Tolstoi, believing him the representative portrayer of a people still farther to the north than those depicted by his contemporaries.

Therefore we shall all doubtless soon be reading "Pentti and Juka," which is the first of the author's work to be introduced to literary London.

The story is one from a little volume entitled "Pictures from Life," recently translated into French. A correspondent to the New York *Herald* has found this book altogether refreshing in its simplicity and freedom from affectation of every sort. They are tales of a rugged existence in the land of long night and strong cold—the hopes and fears of a sturdy race subject to the same heartbreaks as humanity in more favored latitudes.

Unlike most of the stories, "Pentti and Juka" is one of romance, made impressive by the element of courage.

Pietari Paivarinta, now seventy years old, has long been known in his native country. A brief sketch of his life in a recent number of the *Revue Bleue* states that he is much honored by the peasants, whose life he perfectly understands. One of his books, "A Description of Domestic Existence," was published by the Finland Society for the better instruction of the people.

From a childhood of direst poverty, he passed to the solitary life of a peasant, experiencing doubtless much of the hope and despair, joy and sorrow with which he surrounds his humble heroes.

He wrote newspaper articles in the mean time, and at the age of forty published a book, called "Episodes of the Great War," which made for him a name. Since then his other writings have added continually to his local fame. It is doubtful, however, if he ever gave much thought to the great southern country that is now doing him homage.

Contrary to the custom among his countrymen, he has never written in Russian or French, his aim being always to uphold the Finnish national language.

NOTES.

IN discussing where Kipling got his title "The Seven Seas," Nathan Haskell Dole writes to the Boston *Transcript* calling attention to the following lines from Fitzgerald's "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám":

'When you and I behind the Veil are past,
Oh, but the long, long while the World shall last;
Which of our Coming and Departure heeds
As the Seven Seas should heed a pebble cast.'

The Persian term Seven Seas ("Heft Kulzum") is the title of a Persian dictionary and grammar containing many Persian poems.

A LETTER from Robert Louis Stevenson to Dr. Bakewell is published in the Napier (New Zealand) *Daily Telegraph*. It is dated at Vailima, August 7 [1894], and closes as follows: "I may tell you my average of work in favorable circumstances is far greater than you suppose: from six o'clock till eleven at latest [*sic*: least?], and often till twelve, and again in the afternoon from two to four. My hand is quite destroyed, as you may perceive to-day—to a really unusual extent. I can sometimes write a decent fist still; but I have just returned with my arms all stung from three hours' work in the cacao."

SCIENCE.

A NEW METHOD OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

WE are being overrun with methods of color photography lately; the only trouble with them is that most of them are not, properly speaking, color-photography at all, and that the one or two that seem to fall properly under this heading have not reached the practical stage. In fact we have not yet reached the point where we can photographically reproduce the colors of natural objects with the same degree of accuracy that we now obtain in the reproduction of their forms and their light and shade—perhaps we shall never reach it. The latest aspirants for honors in this direction, Dr. Dansac and M. Chassagne, whose process has received considerable notice of late in the daily press, do not claim that their method is a real color photography, but rather one for treating a photographic print in such a way that it can “automatically paint itself.” With an eye to financial results they keep most of their process secret, but the testimony of competent witnesses seems to leave no doubt that they have done what they claim, and their results may be important, commercially and artistically. On February 24, Sir Henry Trueman Wood read before the Society of Arts in London a paper on this new process, part of which we quote below, as printed in *The Scientific American* (March 13):

“The process, so far as we know it, is as follows: A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatin plate which has been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are unknown. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of color, and appears in all respects like any other photographic negative. From it a print is taken on ordinary albumenized silver paper, which has been treated with the before-mentioned solution; or if a transparency is desired, on a gelatin plate prepared in the same manner as that which was used for the negative. This print shows no trace of color either by reflected or transmitted light. The print when dry is washed over with the solution, and is afterward treated successively with three colored solutions—blue, green, and red—the operation being conducted in a bright light. As the solutions are applied the print gradually takes up its appropriate colors. . . .

“It is to be noted that the process is not one for the direct reproduction of natural color. It is rather one for treating a photographic print in such a way that it enables it, one might say, automatically to paint itself, to take up in the proper parts the colors which are required, rejecting them in the parts where they are not required. How this is effected is at present a mystery, and perhaps with the limited amount of information available is not worth while speculating upon it. How a monochrome negative can confer on a monochrome print this power of selective absorption has yet to be explained. I can offer no suggestion on the subject. I am informed that a negative of special character is required to produce the colored positives, and that is all I know about it.

“The results certainly are produced, and there seems no reason to doubt the good faith of those who state they were produced in the manner described. Of course when we are thus asked to accept facts without receiving an explanation of them, we require, as I said before, very strong evidence that the facts are genuine. Examination and experiment, so far as they have yet gone, have thrown no doubt on the statements made, and the inventor, I wish to say most distinctly, has offered every facility for inspection so long as the secret of his materials is respected. Sufficient time has not elapsed for crucial tests to be made, but we may reasonably expect that the process will stand those tests as well as it has those to which it has been submitted.”

It appears that the results obtained by M. Chassagne, as exhibited before the Society, were very beautiful. Sir Henry stated, however, that negatives taken by himself and treated by the inventor did not turn out so well. Says Sir Henry:

“Photographically the results we obtained were very poor; the

prints were extremely thin and unsatisfactory, as was not to be wondered at, since the negatives were taken on a dull, foggy day. Nevertheless they showed a great deal more than traces of the proper colors. A blue china vase, with a piece of red ribbon tied round it, and containing a bunch of flowers, was reproduced with perfect accuracy, tho the image was thin and faint. An Indian brass pot showed not only the yellow color of the brass, but also distinctly metallic luster. Altogether I can only say that the results of these experiments, so far as they went, satisfied myself, and I think the others who saw them, that the results were produced in the manner described. Were it not for the novelty of the process, and the difficulty of accounting for its results, it would be accepted without hesitation. Whatever hesitation exists is, after all, but a testimony to its importance.”

The speaker concluded as follows:

“I have been taken to task by some of my friends for accepting results so remarkable without evidence more substantial. I can only say that I think any of you who saw the process carried out would have arrived at the conclusions at which I arrived. . . .

“In a secret process such as this it does not seem worth while to speculate, because it is a waste of time guessing how results are produced that we may expect to have fully described to us in a short time.”

TWO OR MORE PERSONS IN ONE.

CAN a single individual possess more than one personality? In other words, can he be two persons successively, or even two at once? The answer to this question obviously depends on our definition of the words “person” and “personality,” but most modern students of somnambulism, hypnotism, and the obscure psychical phenomena allied to them, are convinced that we may give to these words a definition corresponding accurately to the sense in which they are ordinarily understood and yet answer the question in the affirmative. Certainly a person who in one state has an entirely different character from that which he has in another state, and who remembers in the first state nothing at all of what he did in the second, is to all intents and purposes two persons. In a recent work (“Alterations of Personality”) M. Alfred Binet, the eminent French expert, has detailed recent observation and study of these interesting cases, and in an article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), entitled “Plural States of Being,” some of the most striking facts therein given are set forth by him. We give below extracts from this article. Says M. Binet, speaking of ordinary somnambulism, or so-called “sleep-walking”:

“Authors are not as yet entirely agreed upon the nature of this sleep-walking, but the general tendency of the day is to admit that it covers a mass of irregular phenomena which resemble one another in appearance only, being really quite distinct in nature. In these phenomena we may see an example of double personality. These noctambulists are two persons. The person who rises in the night is entirely distinct from the one who is awake during the day, since the latter has no knowledge or memory of anything that has happened during the night. But it is not possible to make an adequate analysis of this state; the elements are too obscure.

“Another form of natural somnambulism is ‘daytime’ somnambulism, or vigilambulism, and concerns hysterical patients who possess, besides their normal and regular life, another psychological existence or second state, so to speak, of which they retain no memory in their normal condition. The peculiar characteristic of this second state is that it constitutes a complete psychological existence; the subject lives the everyday life, his mind is alive to all ideas and perceptions, and he is not delirious. Uninformed persons would never know that the subject is in a state of somnambulism. . . .

“The state of somnambulism is artificially induced in hypnotism, which may be brought about in a large variety of ways, in all of which there are reasons for supposing the psychological causes play the larger part. When one now comes to define somnambulism from the psychological point of view he sees at once that it constitutes a new mode of mental existence. The old

mesmerists were quite right when they described it as a second personality.

"Two fundamental elements constitute personality—memory and character. In the latter respect, as to character, induced somnambulism is not perhaps always clearly distinguishable from the waking state. It frequently happens that the somnambulist does not relinquish the character that he had before he was put to sleep. The reasons are manifold. This does not, however, hold for the second elements of personality—memory. It has long been said that memory supplies the chief sign by which the new state may be distinguished from the normal state. The somnambulist shows, in fact, a curious modification in the range of his memory; . . . first, the subject recalls during his waking state none of the events which happened during somnambulism; and second, on the other hand, when put in the somnambulist state he may remember not only the previous somnambulist states, but also events belonging to his waking state. . . .

"A second form of the phenomenon of double personality is the coexistence of the two egos, which is presented in two cases. The first is hysterical insensibility. If a part of a person's body is insensible, he is not aware of what happens to it; and, on the other hand, the nervous centers in relation with this insensible region may continue to act, as is the case in hysteria. The result is that certain actions, more often simple, but sometimes very complicated, can be performed subconsciously by a hysterical patient; further, these actions may have a psychical nature and show intellectual processes distinct from those of the subject, thus constituting a second ego, which coexists with the first.

"A second condition that may occasion the division of consciousness is the concentration of attention on a single thing. The result of this state of concentration is that the mind is absorbed to the exclusion of other things, and to such a degree insensible that the way is opened for automatic actions; and these actions, becoming more complicated, as in the preceding case, may assume a psychical nature and establish intelligences of a parasitic kind, existing side by side with the normal personality, which is not aware of them."

This last-mentioned case is the one that most interests us, for it is the one that most nearly concerns us; any one who has ever been seized with fits of "absence of mind" can recollect many instances, in his own case, where two personalities coexisted in himself—one of them being engaged, we will say, in deep thought, the other, whose actions alone were visible to the outside world, performing some ridiculous act. It is these secondary or "parasitic" personalities, as M. Binet calls them, that are responsible for the ludicrous stories told of absent-minded philosophers or mathematicians. The mental states of a person thus distracted and of one suffering from hysteria are much alike from certain points of view. Says M. Binet:

"One can not pay attention to certain things without being distracted from others. The likeness of distraction and anesthesia has been mentioned. An hysterical patient whose arm is insensible finds himself in very nearly the same state of mind as if he never thought of his arm, or as if he were indifferent to it, or as if he had concentrated the power of his attention on other things. So we may try experiments with it. . . . Profiting by the state produced, one has only to approach from behind and pronounce some words in a low voice to place himself in relation with the unconscious person. The sentence is not heard by the principal personality, whose mind is elsewhere, but the unconscious person hears it and acts upon it. The identity of the secondary ego constituted during anesthesia or distraction with the somnambulist ego has been established in experiments by M. Paul Janet."

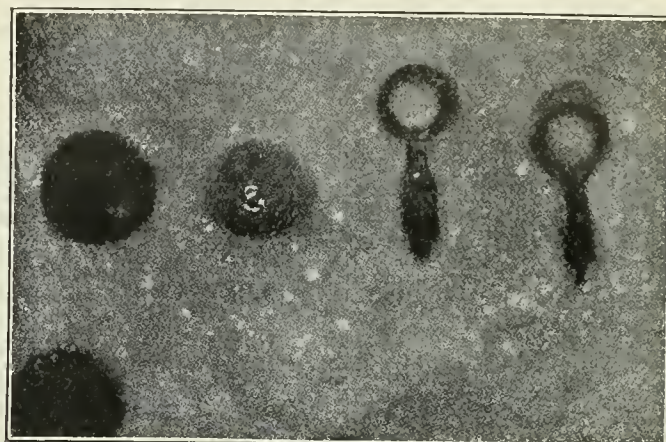
In the same way the abstracted philosopher may answer questions put to him, and still go on with his train of thought, profoundly unconscious, in his normal self, of what his secondary self has been saying. But M. Binet tells us that the normal man need not hope to rival the diseased one, so far as secondary personalities are concerned. He says:

"What are called unconscious movements of healthy subjects and the various reactions of the secondary personalities of hysterical patients are really identical, but differ in extent, in exter-

nal circumstance, or in degree of development; and healthy subjects may present special conditions of mind that tend to bring on mental disintegration, as when attention is divided among a great many subjects or when it is intensely concentrated on one thing and distracted as to all others; but the unconsciousness thus produced does not reach the degree of development attained in hysterical persons and is not as brilliant. It will not spontaneously write letters and confessions, but is still something positively existing."

X-RAY PICTURES WITHOUT THE X RAYS.

THE accompanying picture of coins and keys enclosed in a dark receptacle seems familiar enough. One would say it was one of the earlier attempts with the X rays; but it is not. It was taken with Becquerel rays, that is, the invisible rays that



PHOTOGRAPH WITH BECQUEREL OR PHOSPHORESCENT RAYS.

proceed, along with visible ones, from so-called phosphorescent substances—substances that shine in the dark after being exposed to light. The photographer was Professor McKissick, of Auburn, Ala., and his methods are thus described in *The Electrical Engineer*:

"To take the pictures the articles were placed in contact with the sensitive plate, and the substance, after exposure to sunlight for two hours, sprinkled over the plate-holder. The whole was then enveloped in a dark cloth, so as to prevent the action of any external light on the plate. The plates used were 'slow.' Ordinary developer was used, and in some of the experiments the development required an exceedingly long time. . . . A very peculiar property of this radiation is that generally more than one image of an object is produced on the plate (altho the object is in contact with the plate). In one negative Professor McKissick noticed as many as five images of one object, and sometimes on the same negative there would be two images of one object and only one of another object only two inches away."

The best results, we are told, were obtained with ordinary powdered sugar.

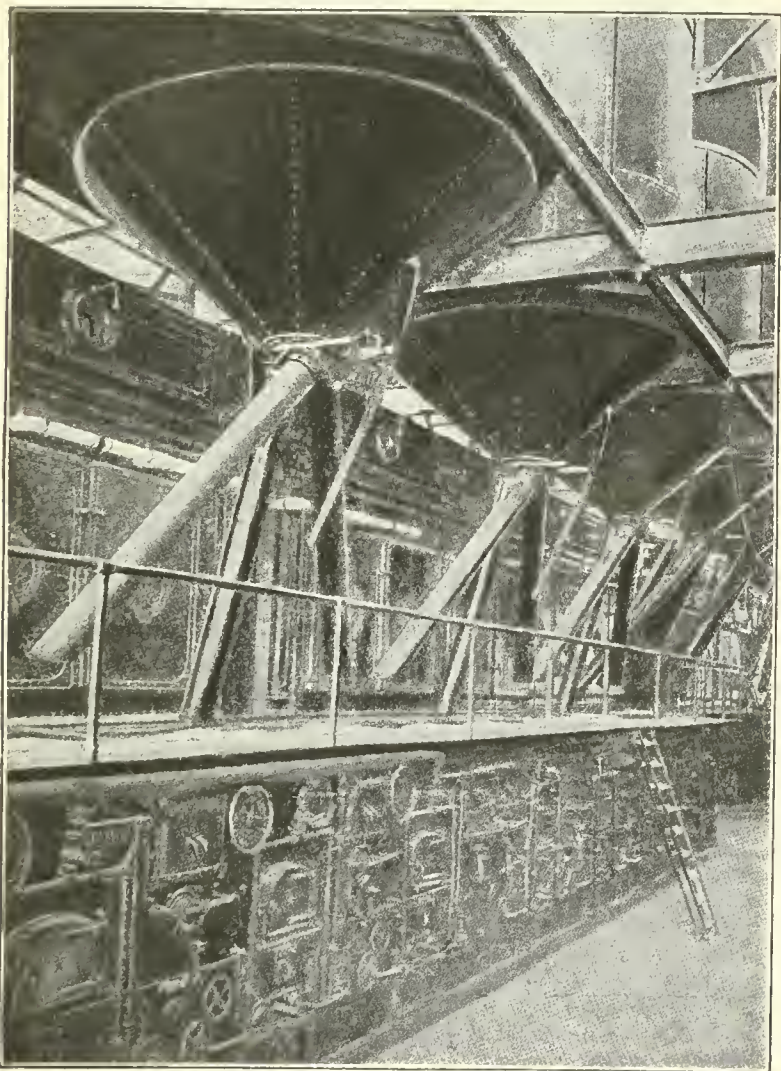
Fish as Food.—Fish is regarded by Sir Henry Thompson as in many cases a preferable food to meat. In *Food and Feeding* he thus expresses his views on the subject:

"For the sedentary man, whatever his calling in life, whose engagements permit him take only to just that moderate amount of muscular exercise which is in all circumstances essential to health; for a great proportion of women whose habits mostly are not, and often can not be active, the nutritive elements afforded by fish admirably supply an important part of the wants of the body. The moderate amount of flesh-forming material present in fish, and in a form which entails little labor on the digestive organs (for most persons certainly eat less fish than meat) and the facility with which fish may be associated with other elements—some fatty matters, with cereals and vegetables, as well as fruits—place it in the first rank of foods in that mixed dietary which is so suitable to those who lead more or less the kind of life referred to. I by no means say that it should supersede the use of meat altogether, altho it may do so sometimes with advan-

tage—a point only to be determined in each individual instance after some observation and experiment. For in all cases it is to be remembered that no man who has habitually eaten meat two or three times daily can at once exchange it for fish and cereals or vegetables without some discomfort, to say the least. All radical changes in diet, even in the right direction, require to be gradually made. The stomach conforms slowly when long accustomed to deal with highly nitrogenized animal food, to the task of deriving from unaccustomed materials the support necessary to the body."

THE HANDLING OF COAL AND ASHES BY MACHINERY.

IN very many large boiler-houses the furnaces are now fed with coal mechanically instead of being supplied with it a shovelful at a time by gangs of stokers, and the ashes are carried away by similar means. In other words, the principle of the "self-feeder," long favorably known in the household, is here applied on a huge scale. The accompanying illustration, taken



A COAL AND ASH HANDLING PLANT.

from *The Railway Review*, March 6, shows one way of accomplishing this result. We quote a few paragraphs of explanation from the same source. Says *The Review*:

"The handling of coal and ashes by mechanical means is now regarded as essential in all well-designed boiler-houses of large plants. Plants which are not so equipped are easily recognized by dirtiness and by the large item on the expense account for shoveling coal and carrying away the ashes.

"In the Hawthorne Avenue power-house of the North Chicago street-railway company, a view of a portion of the boiler-room which is shown herewith, the coal is delivered by wagons to the coal-storage space beneath the sidewalk. From here it is drawn as needed into conveyors discharging into an elevator at the end of the room, which in turn delivers the coal into a horizontal conveyor running over the cylindrical coal-tanks shown in the illustration. Each tank, of which there are ten, holds 25 tons. The capacity of the machinery is 40 tons of nut coal per hour. The ashes are drawn through discharge gates, from hoppers in the

basement under the boilers into a tilting-car, and run over a track to either end of the room, where link-belt elevators raise them to storage-pockets at the ends of the building, from whence they are drawn finally to wagons or scows and carried away."

IS WOMAN'S BRAIN INFERIOR TO MAN'S?

THIS question has been answered in various ways, and there has been a good deal of acrimonious discussion on the subject. In a recent issue of *Self-Culture* Dr. H. S. Drayton tells us that while woman's brain is smaller than man's it is larger in proportion to the total weight of the body and is more finely organized, so that, in his opinion, honors are about even. Says Dr. Drayton:

"At the outset it can be said that so far as the constitution of the brain elements in themselves is concerned, there is nothing that warrants opinion regarding any defect as such to be set to the account of woman. Using the language of Prof. Ludwig Büchner: 'Neither the chemical nor the physical examination of the brain by means of the microscope has yet shown any real difference between the two species of brains by which any distinction of functional capacity can be discovered.'

"There are some authorities who claim that on the score of quality, on the fineness and delicacy of her general constitution, woman may assert a comparative superiority. Prof. G. B. Brühl, of Vienna, for instance, in his paper on 'Woman's Brain, Woman's Mind,' appears to think that the absence of difference in their tissue elements implies the absolute intellectual equality of the sexes. These writers do not throw out of view the fact of the smaller size of the feminine head and brain, but argue on the basis of comparative relations.

"There has been much weighing and measuring of crania to determine the ratio of sex difference, but, as should be expected, no precise standard has been obtained. . . .

"If we were to limit ourselves to the question of weight or size alone in the attempt to determine mental capacity, great injustice would be done. Yet there are many physiologists, or writers on brain capacity, who stickle for the four or five ounces of overweight in the male brain as a positive determination of its superiority, and apparently forget that in all examinations of nerve property, its structure, as to quality and health, should be taken into consideration.

"In typical womanhood the general physiology is smaller and finer, the nervous system especially being more delicate and symmetrical. In proportion to her weight, however, the brain of woman is somewhat heavier, so that putting the two things together, it may be claimed, as a reasonable conclusion, and not a concession of gallantry, that woman, so far as the brain and nervous system are concerned, is very nearly, if not absolutely, upon the same plane with her masculine counterpart."

CAN THE HAIR TURN WHITE FROM FRIGHT?

THE man whose hair has "turned white in a single night" from fear or under strong emotion used to figure extensively in stories and popular tradition. The possibility of his existence has been denied by some, but cases of the kind are too well-authenticated to be thrown aside. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 27) details some recent investigations that have been made on the subject, and gives us a physiological explanation of the process. This contributor, who signs himself "L. M.," says:

"Toward the age of forty years, sometimes a little earlier, the hair begins to turn gray. This grayness appears at first in the region of the temples, where threads of silver mingle with the hairs and their number increases day by day; the head turns gray and then whitens. It is a phenomenon of vital regression, common to mammals and to many animal species. Brown-Séquard has studied its mechanism. The hair turns gray progressively and slowly, but the isolated whitening of a single hair is gener-

ally rapid and may take place in one night. This observation of the celebrated physiologist gives some credit to the stories of rapid and even sudden whitening of the hair, told by divers authors. If normally a single hair can whiten in a few hours, it is not difficult to explain that in certain determinate cases the thing can take place with a lock of hair, or even over the whole head.

"M. Féré has cited an instance of this in *Le Progrès médical* [January 23, 1897] and has referred us to the facts published in his well-known work on 'The Pathology of the Emotions' [Paris, 1892].

"His memoir has given several authors the opportunity to recall their own observations on the subject, and we shall cite a few cases that seem to bear the stamp of authenticity.

"Dr. Parry, in the *Dublin Medical Press*, May 8, 1861, gives the following instance:

"On February 19, 1859, the command of General Franks, operating in the southern part of the kingdom of Oude, had an engagement near the village of Chamba with a body of rebels; several of the enemy were taken prisoners; one of them, a Sepoy of the Bengal army, aged about fifty-four years, was led before the authorities to be questioned. I then had occasion, says Parry, to observe in this man, at the very moment when they took place, the events that I propose to relate:

"The prisoner seemed for the first time to be conscious of his danger when, deprived of his uniform and completely nude, he saw himself surrounded by soldiers. He then began to tremble violently, terror and despair were depicted on his face, and, though he responded to the questions addressed to him, he seemed actually stupefied by fear. Then, under our very eyes and in the space of scarcely a half-hour, his hair, which we had seen was a brilliant black, turned gray uniformly over his whole head. A sergeant who had made him prisoner cried out, 'He is turning gray,' and so called our attention to this singular phenomenon, which we, as well as many others, were then able to follow in all its phases. The discoloration of the hair took place gradually, but it became complete and general in the short space of time already mentioned.'

"With this so precise observation we may compare the assertion of Bichat, who saw one of his friends grow quite white in the space of a single night, after having experienced a violent emotion.

"The unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette grew almost entirely gray during the night preceding her execution.

"Moleschott relates that Louis Sforza grew entirely white in the night following his defeat and capture, after his campaign against Louis XII.

"A Dutch physician, Junius, tells of a nobleman of high rank who, being condemned to be beheaded, grew gray in one night.

"The same thing happened to the Seigneur de St. Vallier, father of Diana of Poitiers, while Guarini, professor of Greek at Verona, grew gray all at once on learning of the loss at sea of a chest of manuscripts that was coming from Constantinople.

"Thompson cites the case of a workman at York, who, having fallen from a high building that he was repairing, succeeded in holding on to the gutter with one hand. He was rescued, but not until his hair had turned white.

"The cases in which the change of color is not instantaneous, but is very rapid, appear to be most frequent. Bichat relates several. . . .

"Emotional grayness seems to be favored by pressure; when after the shock the subject remains during some time with his head resting on his hand or his arm, the compressed part is often the only one affected, or at least is particularly affected. A case of this kind was related several years ago to M. Féré by one of his patients whose father was a physician. . . . Young O—, then aged five years, was in a carriage with his mother when the horse ran away. He was greatly frightened, but suffered no physical injury. Two days afterward he had an eruption all over his body, without fever; . . . eight days after the accident it was seen that the child had, on the hair of the right side of his head, five white spots, whose position and form corresponded to the prints of five fingers, and the mother remembered that she had held her hand on the head of her child in this position in endeavoring to protect him. The change of color of the hair was permanent, the spots even increased in size; at present (ten years later) the largest, which is the nearest to the forehead and corresponds to the position of the thumb, has nearly the size of a two-franc piece."

After citing several more curious and well-authenticated cases of the kind, including some in which grayness was brought on by an apoplectic stroke, the author concludes as follows:

"This grayness following an apoplectic stroke is analogous to the cases that have an emotional cause. These last are not absolutely unheard of among animals. Thus Thompson tells, according to Young, of a blackbird which had been surprised in its cage by a cat, and which, when it was rescued, was found lying on its back and covered with sweat; its feathers fell off and grew in perfectly white. A gray linnet was once seized in its cage by a drunken man who tore its feathers off; the little creature lived, but his feathers grew in again white.

"When the hair whitens, the phenomena that take place are easily understood, and they have been made a special study by Pincus. The quantity of air contained normally in the hair-cavity increases, and at the same time there disappears or diminishes a pigmented oil that is secreted by the hair-follicles, and that gives to each hair its characteristic color. It is well known what influence the nervous system has on the secretions and, in general, on the sebaceous glands; it would be surprising if those of the hair should escape this influence, and so the sudden whitening of the hair, whose possibility has sometimes been denied, is explained easily from the physiologist's point of view."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New Theory of Gases.—A new dynamical theory of the constitution of gases has been advanced by S. J. Corrigan in a work published in St. Paul, Minn., entitled "The Constitution and Functions of Gases." According to the received theory the molecules of a gas are conceived to be in continual motion, and the pressure exerted by a gas is due to "bombardment" by millions of these flying molecules. Mr. Corrigan regards the molecule as being at rest and composed of a very large number of atoms, which continually describe orbits about its center with great velocities. These orbits increase in size as the gas becomes rarer, and the pressure of the gas is proportional to the angular velocity of the atoms in their orbits. The author has carried out his hypothesis on correct scientific principles and seems to have made a valuable contribution to physics. Says a reviewer in *Nature* (February 25): "The author certainly makes his theory satisfactorily account for some of the properties of gases. . . . Tho we may not agree with many of [his] assumptions, the fact remains that an interesting dynamical theory has been advanced which accounts for some phenomena not explained by any other theory; and for those who may be interested in speculations in regard to the nature and constitution of the gases and the ether, the book is well worth reading."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE Wisconsin supreme court has declared compulsory vaccination to be unconstitutional, because it may be objected to as a matter of conscience, and to enforce it might therefore interfere with religious liberty.

"THE first census of the Russian Empire was completed on February 9," says *Science*. "The work has been in preparation for several years past, being carried out with the aid of the statistical committees and the Imperial Geographical Society. The inevitable difficulties, due to the vastness of the empire and the diversified character of the people, have been increased by their ignorance and superstition. They are said to fear not only fresh taxes, but also a reintroduction of serfdom."

"AMONG the more recent applications of radiography," says *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, "is its usefulness in detecting adulterations in drugs and foodstuffs. In the *Annales de Pharmacie* Dr. Ferdinand Ranwez gives the results of experiments with the X rays to detect impurities in saffron. The plan adopted was to wrap a gelatinobromid plate in black paper, place the saffron on this on the same side as the sensitive film, and allow the rays to act for four minutes, afterward developing and fixing in the usual manner. The presence of barium sulfate, potassium nitrate, and similar adulterants may thus be sharply indicated in the resulting radiograph."

Modern Medicine is waging an unrelenting warfare on the oyster. It says: "A creature whose diet consists of the offal of the ocean, and which dines upon material so filthy and noxious in character that it requires the unceasing activity of a liver constituting nearly one-half the bulk of its body to protect it from impending death, can under no circumstances be fit for use as a human aliment. . . . There is but one means which can be safely relied upon for protection against infection from this source, viz., to discard the oyster from our bill of fare. It may be a wholesome and proper food for cormorants, fish-hawks, and turkey buzzards, but science as well as nature and analogy is now teaching us that the human stomach was never intended to be a sepulcher for scavengers."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRIST AND THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IMPELLED, doubtless, by the effect of Dr. Abbott's series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends (Congregationalist), also of Brooklyn, has been delivering a series of addresses designed, apparently, to counteract the effect of Dr. Abbott's conclusions upon the public mind. Dr. Behrends is credited with occupying a position midway between the literalists and the liberals in Bible interpretation, and tho he was of those who united in passing a resolution deploring the



REV. A. J. F. BEHREND, D.D.

effect of Dr. Abbott's teachings, he deplores equally the wholesale charges of irreverence and infidelity with which some have assailed the "higher critics."

In a sermon preached by Dr. Behrends and revised for publication in *Christian Work* (February 25), he defines the terms "lower criticism" and "higher criticism," and regrets their use. The "lower criticism" should properly be called textual criticism, its object being, by comparison of manuscripts and versions, to reproduce as nearly as possible the original text. The "higher criticism" should be called literary and historical criticism, its object being to determine when and by whom the various books of the Bible were written and whether they are independent treatises or drawn from older sources.

The first criticism made by Dr. Behrends upon the "higher critics" is that in many cases they depend too much upon mere literary analysis, being wanting too often in exact and comprehensive historical knowledge, and minimizing the results of archaeology. The treatment accorded by them to the Pentateuch, tradition being entirely silenced, leaves us in a hopeless muddle. There is always a kernel of historical truth in tradition, and it must be given due weight. The burden of proof is upon the one denying. He must show that in detail and as a whole the traditional view is false.

Dr. Behrends is impressed with "the industry, learning, sincerity, and reverence" of many of the higher critics, but impeaches them as often lacking in the judicial temper. He hails with joy the return to this temper shown by Professor Buhl, of Leipsic, in an extract quoted in the sermon to the effect that the Jews must be held the best authority on the question of the Old-Testament

canon, and that the frequent charges of serious corruption are discredited by the acceptance of the books of the present canon not only by the scribes but by the people themselves as a true reflection of their spiritual life. Dr. Behrends then comes to the attitude of Christ toward the Old Testament, which he treats as follows:

"There is one fact which remains fixed and historically assured in the bewildering debate, and which is of supreme and decisive importance to the Christian believer. Canon Driver is most emphatic in the statement that the same canon of historical criticism which 'authorizes the assumption of tradition in the Old Testament forbids it in the New,' and that 'the facts of our Lord's life on which the fundamental truths of Christianity depend can not be anything else than strictly historical.' But the New Testament, and even the first three Gospels alone, will give us the present Old Testament with our Lord's indorsement of it as Scripture. That will be enough for the plain Christian. He will conclude that he can not do better than to use his Old Testament, as Christ used it, and that he need not hesitate to do so.

"The substantial identity, I am prepared to say practically absolute identity, of the present Hebrew Old Testament with the Old Testament as Christ knew it, is one of the clearest outstanding facts in the critical controversy. The debate for the most part concerns the period between Ezra, 450 B.C., to Moses, 1491 B.C., a little over a thousand years, whose contemporaneous memorials have perished in the ruthless wars of the captivities and in the destruction of the temple by the Roman soldiers. But it is equally clear that long before the birth of Christ the present books of the Old Testament were regarded as Scripture and inspired; were read regularly in the synagogues; were classified as 'Law, Prophets, and Psalms,' bound up in rolls and jealously guarded, and were studied with a veneration bordering upon superstition. The evidence is ample, massive, and overwhelming. Soon after the destruction of Jerusalem the learned Jewish rabbis established a colony and organized a famous school at Jamnia, which continued in existence for sixty years; and here, soon after the year 70, the present number and names of the books of the Old Testament were formally and officially promulgated. The list names twenty-four books and includes every book in our present collection; and it includes only these. The difference between our list of thirty-nine books and the Hebrew list, which contains only twenty-four, is accounted for by the fact that in the Hebrew list I. and II. Samuel appear as one book, I. and II. Kings as one book, I. II. Chronicles as one book, Ezra and Nehemiah as one book, and the twelve minor prophets as one book. The difference is purely one of numerical notation; the actual contents are identical.

"Josephus, writing sixty years after Christ's death, about the year 90, gives the number and the classes of the Old-Testament books, and speaks of them as long recognized and inspired. The passage has often been quoted and is found in his tract against Apion, the eighth chapter of the first book. . . . The passage is worth inserting:

"For we have not an innumerable multitude of books among us, disagreeing from and contradicting each other (as the Greeks have), but only twenty-two books, which contain the records of all past times, which are justly believed to be divine. And of them five belong to Moses, which contain his laws, and the tradition of the origin of mankind until his death. The interval of time was little less than 3,000 years. But as to the time from the death of Moses till the reign of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, who reigned after Xerxes, the prophets, who were after Moses, wrote down what was done in their time in thirteen books. The remaining four books contain hymns to God and precepts for the conduct of human life. How firmly we have given credit to these books of our own nation is evident by what we do; for during so many ages as have already elapsed no one hath been so bold as either to add anything to them or take anything from them, or to make any change in them; but it is become natural to all Jews, immediately and from their very birth, to esteem these books to contain divine doctrines, and to persist in them, and, if occasion be, willingly to die for them. For it is no new thing for our captives, many of them in number, and frequently in time, to be seen to endure racks and death of all kinds upon the theaters, that they may not be obliged to say one word against our laws, or the records that contain them; whereas there are none at all among the Greeks who would undergo the least harm on that account; no, nor in the case if all the writings that are among them were to be destroyed."

"Josephus here speaks for himself and for the nation. He certainly could not be mistaken on that point. He was the most learned and influential Jew of his time, and he was anything but a strict constructionist. It may be that the Bible is a forgery.

and it may be that the Declaration of American Independence is a forgery; but the statement of Josephus proves conclusively that our present Old Testament was regarded in his day with such veneration that men were prepared to die for their faith in it, and that for many generations before his time it had not been tampered with. The nation, according to his testimony, as early as his own birth in the year 37, accepted the books as we now have them, regarded them as inspired, and affirmed the integrity of the text.

"We can go back fifty years beyond Josephus. Philo, a learned Jew, writing during our Lord's life and immediately after, quotes from nearly every one of our present books, and accords them inspired authority."

The Greek translation of the Old Testament (the Septuagint), made by the Jewish colony in Alexandria, was finished 150 years before Christ and was "accepted and authoritative." None of the present books are missing in it, tho others (the Apocrypha) are included. Dr. Behrends quotes Professor Sanday in a passage which is termed an impressive "concession," as voicing "the verdict of sober scholarship" on this point. The passage is as follows:

"The canon of the law was practically complete at the time of the promulgation of the Pentateuch by Ezra and Nehemiah, in the year 444 B.C., and that of the prophets in the course of the third century before Christ. As to the closing of the third group, there is perhaps more room for difference of opinion. A common view is that the recognition of these books as Scripture would be no later than 100 B.C. All the books are quoted as authoritative in recorded sayings from Hillel onward."

And Hillel, Dr. Behrends adds, died four years before the Christian era. This makes incontrovertibly clear that the Scripture to which Christ appealed is our own Old Testament, which was read in all the synagogues then as now, spoken of as Scripture, regarded as inspired, accepted and quoted by Christ as authoritative. And Dr. Behrends adds:

"The so-called higher criticism is mainly popgun business. I simply want to emphasize the fact that if men will use their Old Testament as Jesus Christ used His, which was the same as our own, to find their way to God and heaven, they may go on their way rejoicing, while the critics fight over their endless and profitless task. It is safe to follow Him who gave His life to save us."

"THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country to the more general title of the Church of the United States has been severely criticized in various denominational quarters. The assumption of such a title, it is said, would be a piece of intolerable arrogance and a mark of direct disrespect to other denominations, many of which are numerically larger than the Episcopal Church. So much has been said on these points that it is well to know some of the arguments on the other side and in behalf of the change. These are presented in a concise form by a correspondent of *The Living Church* (Episcopal, Chicago). The writer declares, at the outset, that the present civil title of the Episcopal Church is a hindrance to its growth and to the salvation of souls. Some warrant for the change is found in the action of the followers of Alexander Campbell, who took upon themselves the name of "Disciples of Christ." Reference is also made to the religious bodies having the titles "Christians," "Church of God," and "Churches of Christ." "These are Catholic, while Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptists, Methodists, etc., are party names which can never be universally approved." From these considerations the writer proceeds to say:

"This should dispose of the objection to the change, on the ground of 'disrespect to other churches,' being testimony from a non-Episcopal source to the more excellent way in adopting a

designation based on the warrant of the Word of God and the custom of the primitive church.

"It goes without saying, then, in the light of the pronounced conservatism of all legislation of the church for the past hundred years, that the name which will best stand the Scriptural and primitive test is the one more likely to be adopted, than one which she may have reason to regard rather as the shibboleth of a school within her pale.

"While the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch, that same principle of evolution, the watchword of our age of progress, could be noted in the apostolic era. As the church expanded, names designating national churches may be recognized, as the church of Ephesus, of Corinth, etc. In the Roman obedience, this national-church idea has been systematically repressed, yet the very name, 'the Church of Rome,' is a standing witness to what is Scriptural, primitive, and thus far right. The continuity of this principle may be seen in the names of the Church of England (the best constituted national church in the world, as John Wesley called her), of Scotland, of France, of Sweden, etc.—hence the true Scriptural, primitive, national name for this church of ours is the Church of the United States, thus best emphasizing our corporate identity with the Church of England, from which 'this church is far from intending to depart in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, or further than local circumstances require.'

"It is hardly necessary to assert this as the true American name, as all national church designations aim to symbolize the analogy between the religious and civil institutions of the respective countries. It is not only evangelical, but broad and comprehensive in a sense that the present or any other denominational title can not ever be. In the best sense, it is also Protestant, appealing to the true Protestant principle of fidelity to God's Word written, rather than to the *dicta* of mere human tradition or prejudice."

THE TRUE BASIS FOR THE LORD'S DAY.

THE opening of museums and galleries on Sunday, and the use of that day as one of entertainment and joy, as well as of rest and worship, find a scholarly advocate in *The Quarterly Review*. Not only does he find justification for such a use of the day in the teachings of the apostles and the early fathers, but he finds it in the early practises of the Jews before the law became overborne by tradition, and in the practises of Christ in reverting to the law and flouting the tradition.

The article is rather an exhaustive review, thirty pages in length, of various recent publications on the Sunday question. The writer begins with the Sinaitic code, laying stress on the fact that the chief idea of the Fourth Commandment is that of rest after labor. "It is only for the man who knows what work is that the Sabbath-day [of the Jews] has any meaning." We quote:

"Nor is it less significant, tho again the fact is one which in modern times has for the most part escaped attention, that there is no reference in either form [that in Exodus and that in Deuteronomy] of the [Fourth] Commandment to worship or to any religious exercises such as in later times have been bound up with the very idea of the day, and have not seldom been assumed to be essential to the Jewish Sabbath. And if we pass from the Decalog to other legal enactments, and to the practise of the Jews, as shown in their books of history and illustrated by their prophets and poets, we find that, throughout the Old-Testament period the idea of the Sabbath is preserved, in accordance with the meaning of the word and the Mosaic institution, as a day of rest and refreshment. In the Temple the morning and evening sacrifices were doubled, and the shewbread was renewed. The later services of the synagog are probably the growth from roots which go far down into the earlier history of the people, but these roots are entirely concealed. There is no hint before the captivity of any Sabbath service other than the sacrifices of the Temple, which were followed by feasts; and the only references to offense or shortcoming with regard to Sabbath law are to engagement in what we should call business or servile work. . . .

"It was not until the later days of the Jewish nation, when Rabbinism and Pharisaism had developed into systems, and the simplicity and freedom of the divine law and institution had been

overlaid and corrupted by human interpretation and practise, that we find the idea of the Sabbath which is commonly called Jewish, and is wrongly supposed to be derived from the Old-Testament Scriptures. Now we have the limitation of a Sabbath-day's journey, which is based upon a perversion of the words of the Law, and in later developments was attended by methods of evasion which have hardly been exceeded even in the realms of casuistry. Now teachers of the Law of God dare to say that it is not lawful to heal on the Sabbath, and that a man sins against the Law who obeys the Divine Healer and takes up his bed and walks. It is sinful for the disciples who were hungry to pluck the ears of corn as they walked through the fields on the Sabbath, not because they took what was not their own—for this privilege of plucking corn was expressly granted to the wayfarer by the letter of the Law—but because of the labor which it involved. It is hardly surprising to find the descendants of men who had gone so far from the spirit of the Law, teaching that—

"'nailed shoes may not be worn on the Sabbath, for this would be to bear a burden,' or that 'grass may not be walked upon, for if it were bruised this would be threshing,' or that 'the lame may use a staff, but not the blind,' or that 'a horse may be led by a bridle, but not loaded by a saddle; and he that leadeth must take care not to let the bridle hang so loose that he may seem to bear the bridle rather than lead the horse.'

"Puerilities of this, and of a worse kind than this, abound in Jewish treatises on the Sabbath, and would provoke a smile did they not rather cause the deepest sorrow and surprise that men should have sought to bind their fellow men by these cobwebs of the darkness of human thought, and profess that they were authorized expounders of the Law of God."

The writer quotes, in this connection, from Abrahams's "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages" (1896), the following passage to show that the Sabbath "has been to Jews in all ages a day of joy and brightness, of rest and refreshment":

"Joyous wedding parties and bridal feasts were held even on the Sabbath—the day of peace, but not of repression—singing and dancing occurred sometimes to the accompaniment of instrumental music, and, as we shall soon note, indoor amusements, such as chess and other table games, were permitted on the seventh day. The board was spread with the choicest viands that the husband's purse could buy, the wine flowed, and conversation tripped along, witty, religious, and cheery, interspersed with semi-religious songs set to merry tunes."

Reference is also made to the conflict into which Christ came with the literalists on the question of Sabbath observance; no less than six of His miracles of healing were performed on the Sabbath, and the impression is unavoidable that He deliberately sought occasions in which He might condemn by word and deed the current teaching. Even in that period, however, we are reminded, the Pharisees did not think it unlawful to give feasts on the Sabbath-day. Jesus Himself being present at one of them.

The writer next proceeds to the period from the founding of the Christian church to the death of Constantine. A number of the anti-Nicene Fathers are quoted to show how the Jewish Sabbath became to Christianity, because of the silent change effected by the Resurrection, "as tho it had never existed." But the Lord's Day that supplanted it was still, "as writer after writer witnesses," a day of rejoicing. We quote again:

"It is the feast of the Risen Lord. It is a day of worship which finds its central idea in the breaking of bread in obedience to the divine command, and gathers round this idea the elements of confession, thanksgiving, sacrifice, forgiveness of a brother's sin, reading of sacred writings and instruction in them, as we know from the descriptions of Pliny and Justin and Tertullian. But it is a day which is wholly free from arbitrary restrictions of human liberty by merely human authority, and a day for which the church had not yet won the privilege of rest from degrading toil. For many of her children she had still to win freedom from human slavery; and the idea of a day of abstinence from labor, or the thought that there was in labor anything contrary to the sanctity of the day, is foreign alike to the teaching and the practise of the first three centuries."

Coming down to the close of the fifth century, we find laws and edicts issued by church and state, in which the idea of worship grows constantly stronger, but the idea of rest is constantly pres-

ent and "there is no word to suggest restraint of the joyfulness (*εὐφροσύνη*), the festivity, which had been and was for centuries to continue to be a special characteristic of the Lord's Day."

The next period reviewed is the thousand years from the close of the fifth century to the Reformation, which period "presents a gradual intruding of Sabbath observance derived from the Old Testament and the Fourth Commandment, upon the New Testament and early church teaching and practise, until the darkest ages of Christianity furnish in the West and under Roman influence a series of absurd restrictions on Christian freedom and joy which are not equaled even in Judaic Pharisaism."

The effect of the Reformation is thus portrayed:

"The Reformation protest followed two main lines—in Germany and Switzerland rejecting the mass of holydays and treating even the Lord's Day as an institution which any church may alter at its will; in England, Scotland, and Holland, making prominent the Lord's Day as the Christian Sabbath, gradually basing it upon the Fourth Commandment, and fencing it with the most rigid restrictions."

Numerous quotations are made to sustain and illustrate this general statement, and the writer then summarizes the conclusions reached:

"Our own investigations have led us to the further conclusion that the opportunities for worship and rest which the church first won from the state in the opening years of the fourth century, are a priceless privilege which should be maintained at any cost, but that the ceremonial of the Fourth Commandment has no application to the Lord's Day, and, apart from dark days of bigotry, whether Roman or Puritan, has never been held to have. The term Christian Sabbath is unknown for the first twelve centuries of Christian history. The term Sabbath as applied to the Lord's Day is unknown to the Articles, the Canons, and the Prayer-Book of the Church of England. The Christian idea of the day is of a day of worship, refreshment, rest, peace, joy, liberty. The duty is therefore incumbent upon every Christian to claim these privileges for himself and for all persons committed to his care, and, as far as in him lies, to obtain and to preserve it for the whole brotherhood of man. Many eminent Christian teachers have rejoiced during the past year to welcome as a step in this direction the opening on Sundays of the chief public museums and galleries in London."

A PRESBYTERIAN LITURGY.

"THE Church Service Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is the name of an organization effected recently. Its object is to "inquire into the present conduct of public worship in the churches" and "the preparation of such forms of service as may help to guard against the contrary evils of confusion and ritualism, and promote reverence and beauty in the service of God in His house, and unity and the spirit of praise and prayer among the people." Dr. L. F. Benson, of Philadelphia, is president. Among the members are many men of high standing and influence in the Presbyterian Church, including Dean Murray, of Princeton University, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth of Auburn, Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamlin of Washington, and Rev. Drs. Cuthbert Hall and George Alexander of New York.

In an editorial comment on this new church organization, *The Lutheran* says:

"To us Lutherans this is a gratifying sign. Thus is the tide of looseness in worship turning, and with a Congregationalist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian liturgy to follow those long in use elsewhere, worship will have some ballast to it. Between confusion on the one hand and ritualism on the other there lies a golden mean. The Lutheran Church believes it has found it in its matchless common service. We trust the sturdy Presbyterians will come somewhere near it."

The Interior (Presbyterian, Chicago) has this brief reference to the subject:

"This movement is likely to meet with general approval. There is no reason why we should not have the best orders and forms, nor why uniformity in all the churches in accordance with it should not prevail. There is no merit in conformity itself, except that it is pleasant and attractive. It is pleasant for a member attending a church anywhere, or moving and uniting with another, to find himself in the midst of what is homelike and familiar. Simplicity, scripturalness, harmony—these will constitute the beauty of which the society speaks. We would not wish to see any attempt made to establish uniformity by ecclesiastical authority. Let the work of the society prevail, if prevail it shall, on its merits, and because the churches shall find it good and acceptable."

The Congregationalist (Boston) has the following remark to make:

"Here is a field of deep interest, which will reward study and lead those who examine it beyond the consideration of forms. Changes in methods of worship mean changes in men's ideas of God. We hope this society will be able to tell us what these changes have been and what they signify. But while they seek to promote unity we trust they will not try to establish uniformity."

The North and West (Presbyterian, Minneapolis) has an opinion to offer on the subject also. It says:

"Presbyterians have a right to all the classics of devotion that they inherit. We stand for liberty to use or not to use any ritual that has been prepared. Each church may make up his own prayers and order of service. But no man or session is qualified to do that well who has not thoroughly studied the subject. We are glad to see the study of this subject taken up. We should not favor any uniformity of service, however, whether that of the Westminster directory or any other. Each church can best determine what its own needs require."

The New York *Tribune* sees in the formation of the society another evidence that the non-liturgical churches are drifting toward a liturgy. It speaks of the stormy opposition existing a generation ago in several of the evangelical denominations toward forms of prayer and other liturgical exercises. From this it proceeds:

"Yet to-day there is a widespread belief among the most intelligent people in these churches that this opposition to a liturgy has been a mistake. While they do not desire to have forms of prayer made obligatory, they do think that their use ought to be encouraged. In theory an extemporaneous prayer is to be preferred. If the person offering it is possessed of devotion and spirituality, if he understands the needs and aspirations of the human heart, and can express them in a petition reverent in tone, and characterized at once by good English and good taste, then it is an ideal prayer. But no one needs to be told that the men who can make such prayers, not occasionally, but hundreds of times a year, are few and far between. It may be said, indeed, that the ability to make such prayers requires as much genius as to preach a great sermon. And there are a multitude of good men who are not geniuses. As education and culture have increased in this country, it is becoming more difficult for an average congregation to listen to floundering and ungrammatical prayers that either say nothing at all or nothing to the point. And then occasionally there are to be heard irreverent, blasphemous, and vulgar prayers. These are a few of the reasons that have produced the reaction in favor of liturgical forms among the non-liturgical churches. When the pastor of such a church sees his young people straying off to the nearest Episcopal church because they 'like the service,' he is pretty apt to ask himself why he also can not have a service that they will like. Of course, the Presbyterian Church will never make a liturgy obligatory on its members. The outcome of the movement will be, in fact, the restoration to the church of its freedom of choice in this matter, which was virtually taken away from it by the reformers. In matters that are non-essential, freedom of choice and action is always a good thing in the church as well as the state. The introduction of liturgical forms in Presbyterian churches will do

much to increase its vitality and deliver it from the formalism that occasionally seizes upon churches which lay an undue emphasis on the fact that they have no forms."

HERBERT SPENCER'S "INFINITE AND ETERNAL ENERGY."

THE appearance of the last volume in Mr. Spencer's series on "Synthetic Philosophy" has not, of course, passed unnoted by the religious journals. The passage that has for them the most interest is the following paragraph, the final one in the first division of the book on "Religion":

"But one truth must grow ever clearer—the truth that there is an inscrutable existence everywhere manifested, to which he [the thoughtful observer] can neither find nor conceive either beginning or end. Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty—that he is ever in presence of an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed."

Commenting on this passage, *The Christian Intelligencer* says:

"This is an important admission by an important man. The man who has reached such a conclusion can not stop there, he must consistently and logically go one step farther. He must acknowledge a personal, almighty God, 'by whom and for whom are all things.' If the result of the infinite and eternal energy is man with mind and heart and conscience, or, in other words, is a being having intelligence, reason, morality, and affections, then those qualities were in and proceeded from the energy. But those attributes constitute a person, distinguish a person from a thing, and the energy must be a person, an infinite and eternal person. The conclusion is inevitable."

The Christian Work takes much the same view:

"As, just before the close of his life, light seemed to be breaking from the heavens upon Shelley, and as the idea of intelligent design behind nature seemed to be climbing into the soul of Darwin, and finding a permanent abode there, and as Romanes found the fuller light, so to Spencer the idea seems to stand forth and obtain recognition, that there is something beyond the 'unknown' and the 'unknowable.' . . . These [the words already quoted] are very nearly the terms used by Charles Darwin, with whom Spencer had many conversations, and who might have influenced the great writer in assuming a teleological view of the universe of mystery and fact that surrounds us."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MARY REED, the missionary to the lepers, has been requested by the Rajah of the province to establish a school at Ascoti, promising her the ground and building.

AT a meeting in Philadelphia recently Miss Cummings, of South Africa, spoke of the schools founded by Andrew Murray for the Boers and for the descendants of the Huguenots, in which there are 800 pupils. One hundred have gone out as missionaries.

THE General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to make Easter Sunday this year a children's missionary day. There are more than 30,000 Sunday-schools, with 55,000 officers and teachers, and 2,600,000 scholars in the church, and it is believed that a large sum will be received by this plan.

MADAME RAGOZIN, in her "Story of Assyria," confessing that the story of Jonah and the whale is difficult of understanding, thinks we may yet see a probable explanation. Noting that Jonah's date, about 800 B.C., coincides with the disasters to the monarchy, prophetic of dissolution, just preceding Tiglath-Pileser II., Madam Ragozin adds that the English for the word Nineveh is fish, in which Jonah found himself enclosed in the time of trouble! She adds: "The big fish that swallowed Jonah was no other than Nineveh, the Fish City itself, where he must have been sufficiently encompassed by dangers to warrant his desperate cry for deliverance."

ACCORDING to the New York *Observer*, the English Congregationalists have been greatly stirred up of late over a charge supposed to have been made by the Bishop of London to the effect that they were becoming more Unitarian. "It now appears," it is said, "that the obnoxious criticism should have been attributed to an interviewer and not to the bishop, but the incident has served to call out indignant protests from a number of influential Congregationalists who are in a position to know the facts. Dr. G. S. Barret, for example, who was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1894, challenges the interviewer aforementioned to furnish the name of a single Congregational minister in England who is a Unitarian."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

WHY GERMANS AND BRITONS HATE EACH OTHER.

THREE years ago the possibility that England and Germany would appear as allies was still spoken of in the press of the two countries. A little later England still had an opportunity to become a member of the great alliance of central Europe. The famous Jameson raid and the bitter industrial warfare between the two countries has made outspoken enemies of them, and the press is daily widening the breach. English editors, being as a rule far less acquainted with the German language than with the French, and not too well acquainted with either, depend for their information regarding foreign countries, it is charged, almost entirely upon their correspondents, who in the case of the German Emperor abound in harsh terms, some of them going to the extent of calling him "hare-brained fool," "insolent puppy," "flighty youngster," and speaking of the German people as having just emerged from barbarism. *The Daily Chronicle*, for instance, referring to the attitude of the Emperor in the Cretan question, expressed itself in terms like the following:

It is time to put a stop to the insolence of this man. If the European concert has to be destroyed in consequence of this devil [the Emperor], then, in heaven's name, let it persist, let it be drowned in blood. Rather war from the Ural Mountains to the Rhine than for us to suffer longer such indignities. What is this "concert" anyhow? It consists of the screams of Christians tortured by infidel bloodhounds.

The Daily News does not doubt that the German Emperor opposes the annexation of Crete by Greece to prevent the establishment of a precedent which might justify an English attack upon the Transvaal, and the advisability of an alliance with some power opposed to Germany is now discussed. *The Spectator* advises an Anglo-French *rapprochement*, arguing, in the main, as follows:

England and France are countries governed on democratic lines. The alliance between France and Russia is unnatural, and when it ceases France must be reconciled to England. Germany, Austria, and Russia, ruled by grasping, bigoted tyrants, are likely to form another "Holy Alliance" before long. In the interest of civilization, as well as for mutual protection, France and England should leave the other three to their own devices. France and England, being masters at sea, can share all Africa between them. England has no objection to allowing France all the North of Africa, with the exception of Egypt. South of the Niger England must be mistress. The other powers would then be free to do as they please in Europe. Such a division of the world is perfectly just and fair, for with the exception of England and, to some extent, France, no nation has exhibited colonizing abilities, and it is necessary to restrain their grasping propensities.

The Germans do not underrate English ability and enterprise, which, they acknowledge, neutralize to a great extent the want of knowledge of other nations which they profess to find in Englishmen. The Germans do not believe that France will rely upon British offers, by which France is never given territory worth possessing, but fear that France may assist England in a war against Germany in order to recover Alsace-Lorraine. The majority of German papers are nettled by the English assertion that the German people are less free than their cousins across the water, who, they say, do not encourage freedom of thought in the masses, and who hold to the good old English maxim that "money talks." First and foremost among the anti-English papers in Germany stands the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's acknowledged mouthpiece. Its articles are quoted and paraphrased by the hundreds of Bismarckian papers, and exer-

cise a tremendous influence over the millions of Germans to whom Bismarck is still the *ex-officio* head of German statesmanship. The *Nachrichten* declares that it would be both foolish and criminal to fail in combating "England's grand, but immoral policy. The best way to settle John Bull is to show him your teeth. He always has the moral courage to concentrate himself backward in the face of a determined enemy. A weak opponent is always treated brutally by him." The paper does not analyze England's policy from a purely German point of view. Its dissertations generally have an international character, as in the following summary of a recent article:

No people have ever understood better than the English how to disguise their villainies by well-sounding phrases, and to claim the prestige due to individual efforts where natural advantages deserve most credit. Free trade is their cry. Yes, but freedom to trade for Englishmen only. A typical English proverb says that all is fair in war, another says that trade is silent war, and no villainy is inexcusable in their eyes if a competitor can be driven from the field. Hence this distortion of facts. The world is told that English goods command the market by reason of their excellence. In reality it is their cheapness, for England, having coal, iron, and colonial produce in abundance, can undersell everybody except in goods requiring the highest skill. English ability, we are told, built up the colonial empire. Yes, English ability to embroil other nations in wars and to make a grab while no one is looking. Englishmen, we are informed, alone can make a colony prosperous, and this is the reason why German and other emigrants emigrate to English possessions. Will the English please compare the state of their possessions in the tropics with that of the colonies next to them? In tropical Africa the Germans have laid out coffee plantations which already bear fruit, they force the soil to yield its riches in spite of the fact that the climate is unsuited to them. The Englishman, on the other hand, does nothing to develop his possessions. England is one gigantic trust, and this trust can only prosper if its competitors can be rendered impotent by quarrels among themselves. If we would protect our own industries, if we wish to keep even the miserable share that has fallen to us of the territory worth colonizing, we must oppose everywhere John Bull's attempts to bring about a war in which he is not himself concerned sufficiently to endanger his own skin.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE European papers are rather barren with regard to Cuba. The only interesting correspondence is that of the *Madrid Liberal*, whose special reporter relates the following:

Armed with passes signed by influential autonomists, he penetrated to the headquarters of the insurgent leader Gomez. The latter requested the correspondent to write articles acknowledging that Cuba is practically free from Spanish rule. This he refused to do, as the facts would not bear out such a statement, and he repudiates all the paragraphs in the American press in which he is said to have acted in accordance with the instructions of Gomez. Gomez at first threatened to shoot him. Then he granted him a trial before the council of war, which released him, but warned him to keep out of the Cuban lines in future. The correspondent declares that Gomez's men are well armed and disciplined, and that they do not seem to lack ammunition or provisions. Gomez, he says, rules as dictator. He will not accept the autonomy offered by Spain. It is, however, doubtful that he can hold out against his subordinates, the majority of whom seem to favor peace.

It is not quite clear whether the Spanish Government shares this optimistic view. It is said that 25,000 men of the troops stationed in Cuba will be recalled. The European correspondents certainly know nothing of those Cuban victories which are daily recorded here, and the news sent *via* New York does not receive credence. The troops may, however, be needed to overawe the Carlists, who are certainly stirring. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Naturally the Carlists do not send the town-crier around to

inform everybody of their business, but that they are about to attempt a rising is certain. Their denials are valueless, in the face of many evidences of a coming rising. The Government naturally pretends to be off its guard, but in reality the officials are very watchful. The Government does not want to acknowledge that it has assisted the Carlists. Many offices have been filled with them to obtain their good-will, evidently without the desired effect. Many unemployed are said to be ready to take up arms in the Carlist cause, having been promised two pesetas per day."

There is a rumor that the Carlists in the province of Cuenca are already organized. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, declares that no sensible person can fail to notice that Navarre is in a state of ferment, and the Liberals ask the Government to take measures for their protection. A Carlist colonel is said to be in possession of printed proclamations, intended for distribution among the people as soon as the order to rise has been given. Similar news is telegraphed to the *Imparcial* from San Sebastian. The *Tiempo* relates that the Pamplona Carlists are meeting to hold elections of leaders. Arms and ammunition are being purchased in large quantities in Belgium. The Liberal papers ask the Government whether it "plays 'possum" with Carlists, or whether the authorities are really blind to the approaching danger.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY GERMANY WILL NOT SUPPORT ENGLAND'S POLICY.

TO the threats of war which the English press has lately uttered so plentifully against Germany, a semi-official declaration has been added that England does not regard a struggle with Germany as dangerous. Sir John Lubbock has informed the editor of a German magazine that, in his opinion, Russia and France will not allow Germany to strengthen herself by the annexation of English colonies; Germany, therefore, should cease to thwart the designs of England. The *Nachrichten*, Hamburg, replies to this:

"Germany does not yet intend to make war upon England. It serves her purposes fully to assist Russia's anti-English policy. Hence the German papers mention the possibility of a war with England only as the outcome of an Anglo-Russian struggle. It is certain that Germany and Austria will not, as in former ages, fight against Russia and France in the interest of Great Britain, allowing England to reap all the benefits of the war. Experience has proven that Germany, if she sides with England, invariably becomes the mere paid protector of the latter country, whatever name you may give the position of Germany. The Island Empire risks—except her fleet—only money. England does not risk the prosperity of her countries, need not fear that her villages and towns will be destroyed, and does not lose tens of thousands of lives. The insignificant amount of troops put in the field by Great Britain has no influence. In the Napoleonic wars—1792–1815—only 20,000 British soldiers were killed, and half of these were foreigners. On the other hand, England's trade and industries, secure from interruptions, flourish most in time of war. The greatest benefit of a general struggle is, however, reaped by England after its close. The continental powers generally manage to exhaust each other to such an extent that they can not even dictate the terms of peace to their vanquished enemies. England steps in to do that. The trade and industries of the fighting nations are then in such a terrible state that they can not compete with England. Hence England generally manages to decide how long a war should last, and the Germans who fancy they are fighting for their king and their country are only carrying out the designs of the Islanders. The war of the Spanish succession, the struggle over the Austrian succession, the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, all were used by England to extend her colonial and maritime power while nobody was looking. England's allies never reaped benefits, for if they became powerful England changed sides at once.

"Germany, therefore, will not be wise if she supports England. Germany should wait quietly until the inevitable struggle be-

tween England and Russia has begun. Then she should reserve her strength, in order to have the last word when peace is concluded. On no account may Germany pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England. If she must needs choose sides, she must ally herself with Russia. England's victory would be our loss, for the English have discovered that we are their most dangerous competitors. Russia's victory could only benefit us. The German Liberals, unfortunately, are largely blind to these facts and allow the English to influence them."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADIAN COMPLAINTS.

"THE echo of the forest answers to you in your own style," is a German saying which may be used to describe the attitude of the Canadian people and press with regard to our tariff and immigration legislation. Canadian manufacturers have informed their American employees that they will be discharged if the United States Government interferes with Canadian workingmen. Canadian papers tell the Americans employed in the Dominion that they would better become loyal citizens of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria if they want to retain their positions. Our neighbors are also much dissatisfied with the manner in which some American papers, such as the *New York Sun*, speak of reciprocity with Canada. Canada's loyalty, it is said, can not be shaken by the loss of trade. The *Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A real obstacle to reciprocity is the reluctance of Americans to give Canada the benefit of free access to the American market while she remains out of the Union. They suppose that because their population is much larger than ours Canada would get too much the best of the bargain. The view, of course, is erroneous. The Americans have been seeking reciprocity with other nations on this continent, having no more, and in some cases less, population than Canada. If reciprocity were possible only between countries of equal population very few reciprocity treaties would be made. To the extent that reciprocity would strengthen Canada it would render her a more valuable customer. The idea that Canada can be coerced into political union by commercial exclusion is erroneous. Five millions of people do not depend for their existence on the \$44,000,000 worth of goods that they sell to the United States."

The *Free Press*, London, Ont., says:

"Are we to secure commercial friendship by a frightful sacrifice



"AN EYE FOR AN EYE AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH!"

LAURIER: "We prefer to live as a Christian nation, but if you are bound to have the law of Moses you shall have it."—*The Globe*, Toronto.

both of self-interest and of principle? . . . What are the evidences of American friendliness toward the Dominion in the past? The fisheries' dispute remains unsettled and American fishermen poach in Dominion waters within the three-mile limit. The same thing goes on in the lakes, and when illegal nets are seized Canadians are called unfriendly. The Sault Canal was shut against our vessels, necessitating the building of our own canal. The rigid enforcement of the alien law, forbidding our citizens to cross the border to work in American towns, is another evidence of American 'friendliness.' All our attempts to arrange for the interchange of natural products have been met with a firm rebuff, unless we consent to discriminate against the British manufacturer. The use of our canal system in return for the privilege of the bonding concessions is now claimed as a right. Such are some of the grievances which Canadians labor under in their relations to their American neighbors."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, thinks that the sooner the Americans rid themselves of the delusion that Canada will sell her political independence and her British connection for the hope of commercial advantages, the better. Concerning the alien labor dispute on the frontier this paper says:

"Here a little of the spirit of liberal internationalism would well fit in. In the place of this the labor organizations on the frontier, chiefly on the south side, breathe the spirit of international repulsion. A man may not, with their consent, work in Buffalo and sleep in Fort Erie. . . . The American labor organizations have apparently not counted the cost of the exclusion which they recommend. Of the population of Windsor, 400 people of all kinds find employment in Detroit, while 365 of the population of Detroit, in return, find employment in Windsor. The *Detroit News* is authority for the statement that 'the people who come from Windsor are not, as a rule, as highly salaried as those who go from this city.' The disparity in numbers is not great; while in wages, owing to the nature of the relative employments, the Americans are not losers. One thing is certain: the free circulation of labor is one of the best prerogatives of labor; while every infringement of that freedom, at the frontier, is a loss to labor."

The *Minerve*, Montreal, also declares that it is useless to expect the people of the United States to know the facts of the case while their newspapers continue to delude them into believing that Canada must sooner or later become part of the Great Republic. That there is a third alternative to British Imperialism—that of independence—the Americans do not seem to realize. At present, however, Canada is well content to form part of a great empire. It is, nevertheless, time to protect Canadian manufactures, thinks *The Minerve*, and says:

"Canadian manufacturers whose statements still await contradiction declare that wages are 17½ per cent. higher in Canada than in the United States, and that the Americans sell cheaper in Canada than in their own country. Take bicycles, for instance: 20,000 complete bicycles were imported last year, and another 15,000 came here in parts. The Americans sell here the same wheel for \$28 which costs \$45 in the United States. Two alternatives only are open to us if we do not protect ourselves—either to close our factories and leave the market in control of the foreigner, or to reduce our wages to the American level. These cast-iron facts remain, despite the theories of the free-trade element among us."

The Flag, Ottawa, thinks that "good will eventually come out of evil," and says:

"One of the effects of the first McKinley bill was to compel the manufacturers of the motherland to look for new markets outside the United States. This year a fresh tariff bill is going to be enacted which will probably bear still more heavily against British makers who cater specially for United States markets. The result will be to compel them to work up trade with Canada and the other colonies. It may then be found necessary to go a step further and resort in mutual self-protection to the Zollverein proposals that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed a willingness to consider, and which to many appear at the moment so impracticable."

That Canadians of all political parties equally resent what appears to them an American attempt to dictate their policy, may

be gathered from a speech by W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, which the *Montreal Witness* reports as follows:

"The Government, said Mr. Fielding, is anxious, and very anxious to secure the largest and most cordial intercourse with our neighbors, but it will not, in order to secure this, sacrifice any British interests, or give to foreigners any privilege not accorded to our fellow subjects. If Americans could not see the advantages of intercourse in the same light, we could make our country prosperous without it; and any of them who might think by an unfriendly trade policy to force us into closer political relations would find that they singularly mistook the spirit of the Canadian people."

WILL ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL FIGHT?

MR. CECIL RHODES'S examination before the parliamentary committee has not seemed to crush his spirit and to make him quite as meek as a lamb. On the whole, Englishmen the world over seem not dissatisfied with this. Their opinion is well expressed in *The Post*, Jamaica, which says:

"We are informed that 'his manner is abrupt' and 'his replies are evasive.' Why should they be anything else? Why should a man who has added millions of square miles to the British Empire, and who has been a savior to many of the South African tribes, be expected to submit humbly to the sacrificial knife because he failed in an attempt to deal the deathblow to German influence in the Transvaal and to make British influence paramount there?"

Meanwhile the Transvaal Government has handed in its claim for damages incurred in consequence of the Jameson raid: £677,938 for actual losses, £1,000,000 for moral damages. Mr. Chamberlain read these items before Parliament with an amused expression on his face, the House roared with laughter, and the majority of British papers are affected by the general merriment. *The Times* declares that England has some counter claims, and *The St. James's Gazette* specifies these claims as follows:

'Twice at least within the last twelve years have organized parties of Boers raided British territory, and no indemnity was ever paid or claimed in connection with the cost and loss of life involved in repelling those incursions. One of them, as we are appropriately reminded this morning by Sir George Baden-Powell, cost us no less than £1,001,000. If accounts are to be settled, let us have a complete balance-sheet and an investigation of accounts; and then perhaps we shall see how the Boer total is made up—how much, for example, was spent on spies and informers in Johannesburg and Cape Town, how much on the board and lodging of the prisoners at Pretoria, and so forth. By the way, does the bill include charges for the continued detention of Messrs. Davies and Sampson, who are still lying in jail in consequence of their reliance on Sir Jacobus De Wet? Let us have a final settling of accounts by all means; and then Mr. Krüger will discover that even a million pounds will not repair the moral and intellectual damage which his bogus claim has inflicted on the South African Republic."

From a resident of New York, a citizen of the Transvaal, we receive the following explanation of the Boers' view of the raids referred to:

"Mankoroane and Massow, two Kafir chiefs in the territory now generally called Rhodesia, quarreled with each other. Mankoroane paid English adventurers to help him. Massow then asked for Boer volunteers. Each chief promised the enemy's land to his white allies, if victorious. After six months' fighting Mankoroane was beaten, and the three hundred Boer adventurers who had assisted Massow began to build houses and farm their land. Then the world was informed that Mankoroane was a British subject. England then claimed his territory, where the Boer pioneers had established a republic called Stellaland, with Swart la Rey and Gey van Pittius at its helm. England told them that they were British subjects. They demurred, and an expedition of 5,000 under Sir Charles Warren was fitted out against them, the flower of British aristocracy joining Sir Charles.

But the Transvaal, fearing complications, stopped reinforcements and ammunition intended for la Rey, and the pioneers, hemmed in on both sides, had to submit. Only a few remained on the land they had won. Rather than become British subjects, they retired. Farms of 3,000 to 6,000 acres at that time changed hands for a rifle, a horse, and a few bags of corn."

The two Englishmen, Davies and Sampson, referred to by *The St. James's Gazette*, are two Johannesburg insurgents, who refuse to ask the clemency of President Krüger. Not all English papers, however, deny the justice of the Transvaal claim, and not all approve of the manner in which it was received. *The Economist*, London, says in substance:

The manner in which the claim was made known and received in Parliament is to be deplored. It is not likely to remove the dissatisfaction of the Boers. That the Transvaal Government is entitled to an indemnity is certain, and it is just as certain that the British Government is responsible for the amount. If the claim is excessive, it must be cut down. The distinction between material and moral damages may strike Englishmen as humorous, but it would have been better for English statesmen to receive the claim with decorum.

The Speaker admits that the Transvaal has a precedent—"tho neither creditable nor hopeful"—in the *Alabama* claims put forward by the United States. Mr. Chamberlain not only arouses merriment over the Transvaal claim, but he stoutly disputes the right of the Transvaal legislature to make certain recent laws render the decisions of the High Court of the Transvaal subject to the legislature, and he more than hints at the possibility of a war, if such legislation is persisted in. The press has taken this cue, and the Manchester *Guardian* reports that General Wolseley has mentioned 20,000 men as sufficient to conquer the Transvaal. All this has deeply stirred the Boers. Railway Commissioner Smith writes to the *Volkstem*, Pretoria, as follows:

"It is simply ridiculous to talk of allaying the race hatred between Boer and Briton as long as the Briton believes he has an innate right to insult the Boer. How is the reconciliation to be brought about? Every attempt has been followed by an inexcusable attack on the part of the Briton. Bloodshed has always followed. Are we always to accept weakly and blindly such treatment? We will not. English and Dutch can not live in unison in South Africa, hence the one race must rule and the other obey. Let us end the uncertainty. Let us see who is to be master while we have still the men of Boomplaats, Lange's Neck, Jugogo, and Majuba with us."

The *Volkstem* declares that the Transvaal will attack Great Britain, whatever the outcome of the struggle, if an English fleet takes possession of Delagoa Bay. William T. Stead, of *The Review of Reviews*, thinks that every fair-minded person will admit that England alone has a right to possess South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambezi. Boer rule, in his opinion, is out of the question. *The Home News*, London, relates "as an item of interest" that "female pressure" may be brought to bear upon President Krüger. The item runs as follows:

"Lady Lily Greene has called upon Mrs. Krüger. It might be as well to add that no official importance attaches to this visit, as Mrs. Krüger, like other wives of presidents of republics, is endowed with no special status. At the same time it will be a source of great satisfaction if friendly intercourse is maintained between Mrs. Krüger and the wife of the British chargé d'affaires. It is well known that Oom Paul is greatly swayed by the suggestions of his wife. It used to be said, a short while ago, that Mrs. Barnato had great influence over Mrs. Krüger, and that the redress of the Uitlander grievances might possibly result from the friendship of the two ladies, were President Krüger not subservient to a very great extent to the misguided policy of his ignorant countrymen."

The Germans are rather tired of the whole affair. To the threats of war on the part of England they pay little attention. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that "the roars of the animal com-

monly presented in the British lion's skin disturb nobody." The degree of freedom enjoyed by Englishmen in the Transvaal is, however, a source of wonder in Germany. How great this freedom is may be judged from the following paragraph in *The Star*, Johannesburg, a paper representing British mining interests:

"The President has a mania for seeing Mr. Rhodes punished, but it is quite certain that the Parliamentary inquiry will hurt Rhodes less than Krüger. The inquiry will prove (as we Johannesburgers have hoped all along) that Mr. Rhodes's conduct as a pioneer for the extension of the British Empire is perfectly excusable from a moral point of view."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

HELIGOLAND was formerly the Gretna Green of Germany. Couples who wished to escape the customary formalities would go to Heligoland to get married by some obliging fisherman. Since Prussia owns the island this sort of thing has been stopped.

In the Newcastle *Chronicle* a correspondent explains that American foundries will drive their English competitors from English markets unless the English railroads reduce their rates. The carriage from the United States, including American railroads, is five per cent. less than the carriage from Bradford to London.

THE Duke of Anjou and the Duke of Orleans have squabbled over the right to adorn their plate and furniture with the ancient arms of royal France. The courts have sided with the Duke of Orleans, but the judges could not help saying that, in their opinion, the whole lawsuit was foolish, for France, being a republic, does not officially recognize French patents of nobility.

THE French Protestants complain bitterly of the behavior of the Jesuits in Madagascar. Protestant missions are destroyed, and Protestant converts are forced to attend Catholic services since the island has been annexed by France. There are 400,000 Protestant natives in Madagascar. Their French coreligionists are now collecting funds for the protection of Protestant missions.

THE British Government has been asked to put a stop to the Mohammedan pilgrimages from India to Mecca. The pilgrims, it is feared, will spread the plague in Egypt and Arabia. It will not be easy to carry out this plan. The Moslems think they are going to heaven straight if death overtakes them on such a pilgrimage. If a few unbelievers can be killed by the plague, the Moslems will not mind.

THE Transvaal Parliament has answered Mr. Chamberlain's demand for suffrage to foreigners in the gold-fields in a most unexpected manner. The Volksraad does, indeed, acknowledge that some of the Uitlanders deserve to be made Transvaal citizens, and 862 of them have received their citizens' papers as a reward for their prompt response to the call to arms in defense of the Boer Government. No Englishmen are among the number.

THE British Government has sent a picked special embassy to Abyssinia. Every one connected with it is said to be a remarkably fine specimen of manhood from a physical point of view. Such an embassy has become necessary on account of the strong anti-English feeling at the Court of Menelik. French influence is predominant in Abyssinia. One of Menelik's chiefs has even been censured for being friendly to the English in the Sudan.

THE Paris *Temps* relates that the troops stationed in Alsace-Lorraine lose much through desertion across the French frontier. The German commanders laugh at this statement. Only seventy desertions, they say, were reported in 1896, altho over a hundred cases were reported at first, most of the men returned having only overstepped their leave of absence. The Germans think the French and German troops lose about an equal number of men near the frontier. Eight hundred and ninety-two French deserters were arrested between 1888 and 1897.

AN amusing incident is reported in the German railroad papers. A flagman of the Basel-Olten line received notice from the controlling officials that he would be fined if his wife was again seen flagging a train. The man said his wife had never done so, and explained as follows: His wife, having been delivered of a fine baby, found that she had not sufficient milk to nurse it, and asked her husband to milk the goat. This animal was, however, unused to any one but the woman herself, and the flagman, to save trouble, dressed in his wife's clothes to deceive the goat. A shrill whistle reminded him of his duties, and he saluted the passing express in skirts.

A POLEMIC not uninteresting to the American public is at present going on in the German press. The *Tages Zeitung* and other Agrarian papers declare that not only is Germany able to produce sufficient grain to feed her millions, but that she has actually done so in 1894 and 1895. The *Vossische Zeitung* opposes this statement. In 1894, says this paper, over a million tons of grain were imported, the exports being less than one hundred thousand tons. The Agrarians wish to protect themselves against American and Russian grain, and assert that the difference between exports and imports is so slight that it can be made up in the country if the German farmer is protected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASES OF GEMS.

EVEN precious stones have their "diseases," lose their luster, and change their color if not properly treated. The subject is discussed by the *Boston Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"Among infirmities to which precious stones are liable is one common to all colored stones, that of adding or losing color when long exposed to the light, says a contemporary. The emerald, the sapphire, and the ruby suffer the least, their colors being as nearly permanent as colors can be; yet experiments made a few years ago in both Paris and Berlin to determine the deterioration of colored gems through exposure showed that even these suffered, a ruby which had lain for two years in a show-window being perceptibly lighter in tint than its original mate, which was kept in darkness.

"In the case of the garnet and topaz the change is more rapid than in that of the ruby and sapphire, but there is a curious difference in the result in topaz and garnet; for, while the latter grows lighter, the former appears to become cloudy and dull in hue, losing much of the brightness characteristic of a newly cut gem.

"For ages the opal has had the unenviable reputation of being the most unlucky of gems, and it is believed that the jewels themselves are originally responsible for many of the superstitious stories connected with them, since to the polishers and setters it is one of the most troublesome gems on their list. Microtonists say that the prismatic colors and fire of the opal are due to myriads of minute cracks in the body of the stone, the edges of which reflect the light at different angles and give the hues so much admired. Opals that have successfully passed the ordeals of grinding, polishing, and setting do not often crack afterward, but it is best not to expose them to even the moderate heat involved by the wearer sitting in front of an open fire, for the opal is composed principally of silicic acid, while from 5 to 13 per cent. of water is a combination which renders them very treacherous objects.

"A volume would not contain the stories told by expert jewelers of the misfortunes of pearls. Consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime, they are easily damaged, and when once injured can not be restored. Thrown into a fire, at an ordinary red heat, they are converted into a pinch of lime dust; accidentally touched with any corroding acid, they are affected precisely as a bit of marble or limestone would be under similar circumstances. They are easily cracked and broken, sometimes they lose their luster through handling, while the acids contained in the perspiration of the skin have been known to affect them."

Vinegar from Honey.—"Among the products that are obtained from honey," says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 7), "vinegar is certainly one from which great results are to be expected. Collard, a chemist, has been experimenting, as he has reported to the Belgian Chemical Society, upon a vinegar that a bee-keeper has made in the following manner: In June, 1892, a cask was nearly filled with a mixture of one part honey and ten parts water. The solution, evaporating, was from time to time replenished with honey-water of the same strength. The bung-hole of the cask was fitted with a metal strainer to prevent contamination. The cask was exposed to the action of the sun's rays during the whole summer. In October the liquid was turned into another cask, which was completely filled with it, and sealed up tightly. In February, 1893, the vinegar was used. This vinegar had a clear yellow tint, was transparent, and had an extraordinarily fresh and pleasant odor and taste. Collard found in the course of his tests that the vinegar was pure and of good quality; it was exceedingly easy to obtain it of greater acidity by increasing the amount of honey used or by decreasing the proportion of water. . . . Doubtless the product can be successfully obtained under the ordinary conditions of production of the kinds of vinegar commonly used."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Growth of Hair.—"How much does the hair grow every week?" asks *Cosmos*, and it pronounces the query to be "a question palpitating with interest, which has just been solved, with much patient calculation, by a Scotch physician, Dr. Pincus. To reach his result," it goes on to say, "the doctor made on the heads of various persons tonsures or shaved spots of about one inch in diameter, and he compared every day, with the aid of instruments of precision, the difference of growth of the shaved hairs and of the hairs that grew naturally. He was thus able, at the outset, to find by direct observation that, contrary to the belief of many persons, hair and beards frequently shaved grow much less rapidly after being cut than before. On account of the extreme elasticity of the hairs, it was impossible for him to determine exactly the speed of their growth; but he observed that by allowing the hair of a person to grow without ever cutting it, the maximum length obtained varied between 51 centimeters [20 inches] and 1.15 meters [59 inches]."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Memory of Fishes.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In one of your later numbers [February 20] I noticed a request of some one in Germany [Professor Edinger, Frankfort-am-Main] for any information in regard to the memory of fishes. Several years ago, while working at the carpenter's trade, I was engaged part of one summer in working in an old mill near a small stream, and at noon I always sat on the bench near an open window to eat my dinner. Now this same subject had been presented to me before, and I thought it a good time to experiment. So at a certain time I threw part of my food into the water and soon quite a number of fishes came around and "squabbled" for the "grub." The time selected was just as a freight train went by on the opposite side of the stream. About ten minutes before the freight went by a passenger train went by. I kept this up several days. Then I skipped one day, then two days, then I would feed again, and occasionally I would be gone two or three days. But when I came back and looked for my fishes, just as the freight came along then the fish came. When the passenger went by ten minutes before hardly a fish would be in sight. But just as soon as the freight began to shake the ground then the fish began to gather, and this, too, after they had not been fed for two or three days.

If it was not memory, what was it? I have watched them come rushing up, and then when nothing was given them wander aimlessly around and gradually go away as tho something was not quite right. There was another train in the afternoon, but the sound of that did not bring the fish.

WATERBURY, CONN.

EDWY E. BENEDICT.

Falstaff's Dying Words.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In reply to an article published in *THE DIGEST* for February 27 entitled "Falstaff's Dying Words," permit me to say that I have followed the profession of medicine for fifteen years. During that time I have chanced to see a few people die;—not many. For twenty years or more, I have been a great lover and something of a reader of Shakespeare. With great respect for Mr. Locke Richardson, whom I have had the pleasure of hearing read, let me say that his interpretation of Falstaff's words when "a babbled of green fields," as a reference to a well-known line in the Twenty-third Psalm, seems rather far-fetched to one who understands something of the vagaries of delirium, and who has seen people die—as they most frequently do—in that condition. We would like to have Mr. Richardson's interpretation of the preceding lines. "For after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, [what kind of flowers?] and smile upon his finger's end," etc. Was it, to him, his finger's end? Was it perchance, to him, a finger's end at all? It were as easy to say what *kind* of flowers he played with, it seems to me, as to say what particular green fields he babbled of. It is far from an uncommon thing for the delirious to babble of green fields. I have heard much babbling myself, sometimes from those whose acquaintance with the Twenty-third Psalm was no more intimate than we can easily believe Falstaff's to have been. Is it not far more reasonable to suppose that the great sack-bibber's mind in its aimless wanderings went back to some springtime of its youth when, "From the moist meadow to the flower-decked hill the vivid verdure ran"?

I know not the exact tone of Dr. Farnivall's objection to the "new interpretation," but feel quite safe in predicting for him a solid backing by the medical profession if he care to carry his case to such a court.

JACKSON, MICH.

H. GRAY GLOVER, M.D.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Without wishing in the least to detract from the latter-day effort to canonize the bibulous Falstaff as a psalm reader, if not a saint, permit me to refer your readers to an editorial in a recent medical journal.* It is therein clearly shown that Shakespeare's graphic description of the death-bed scene must have been adapted (?) from Hippocrates' "Prognostics," and that the "babbling" or incoherent talk of Falstaff was simply a manifestation of that delirium which so frequently precedes final dissolution.

Doubtless many of the last words spoken by loved ones gone before, as well as by others who have become immortalized thereby, are to be placed in the same category.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

C. M. FENN, M.D.

* The Journal of the American Medical Association.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The tariff question appears to be the disturbing element in trade. The abnormal increase in imported goods and delayed orders in the interior because of snow and floods are among the features of the week.

Iron and Steel.—“The progress of the iron and steel industry is hindered by uncertainty regarding the cost of Lake ore for the coming year, tho the repeated adjournment of producers’ meetings is interpreted as evidence that agreement will be ultimately reached. It is reported that Norrie ore at \$2.75 will be taken as the basis, which would imply about \$2.35 for Mesabi ores, but until the question has been settled many important transactions are deferred. While there is no great activity in finished products, the demand steadily increases. Contracts for several great buildings at Chicago are pending, and for a good many bridges and other railroad works, and the demand for wire nails and for wire does not abate nor the demand for black sheets required in the tinplate manufacture.”—*Dun’s Review*, March 20.

Cotton and Woolen Goods.—“While manufacturers of cotton goods are looking forward with much confidence, the present demand is not equal to expectations, nor has the curtailment in production of print cloths accomplished the desired change in condition. The buying of wool, mainly of a speculative character in expectation of new duties, continues remarkably large. Sales at the three chief markets for the past week were 10,891,900 pounds, and for three weeks have been 28,795,800 pounds, of which 16,628,200 were domestic, whereas the largest transactions in any previous year at this season were 17,105,876 pounds in the corresponding week of 1892, of which 11,886,626 were domestic. No great increase has yet appeared in the demand for goods, altho a few more mills have found enough orders to start, perhaps in part anticipating a future demand. The expectation of new duties does not yet influence the goods markets as might be expected.”—*Dun’s Review*, March 20.

Bank Clearings.—“The total bank clearings throughout the country amount to \$951,000,000 for six business days ending with March 18, an increase of 2.8 per cent. over the preceding week, but a decrease of a like proportion compared with the corresponding total in 1896. Contrasted with the like exhibit in 1895, this week’s total shows no change, but compared with the like total in 1894 the current week’s clearings show an increase of 12 per cent. Compared with like weeks in 1893 and 1892, the falling-off amounts to 22 and 21 per cent. respectively.”—*Bradstreet’s*, March 20.

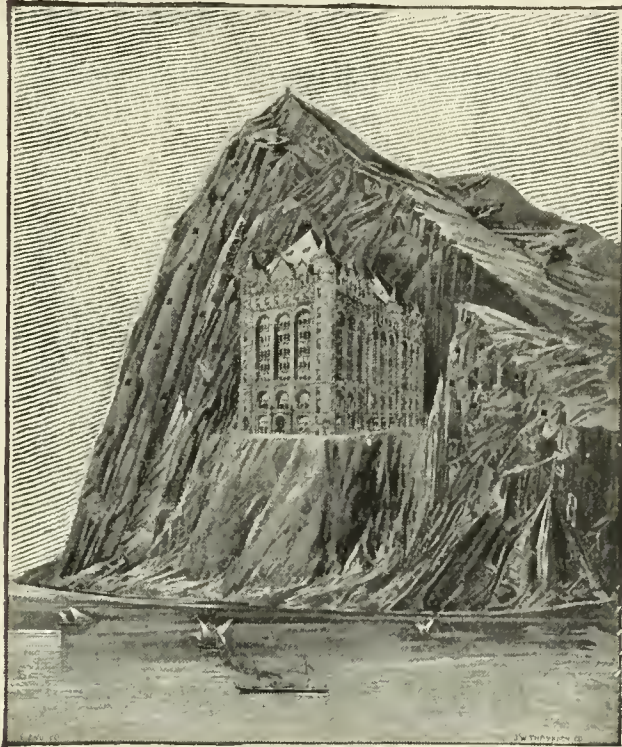
Business Failures.—There were 231 failures in the United States last week according to *Bradstreet’s*, against 227 the week before, 300 in the corresponding week of 1896, 252 in 1895 and 197 in 1894. *Dun’s Review* reports 216 against 261 last year.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years’ standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years’ suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer’s Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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Income, ...	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
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Canadian Situation.—“There is a good business in dry-goods, hardware, and leather among Toronto wholesalers, but not much activity is reported from Montreal, where some manufacturers have shut down temporarily. Interior roadways in Quebec are blocked with snow, and collections are unsatisfactory. In Nova Scotia retail is relatively more active than wholesale trade. Considerable lumber has been shipped from New Brunswick to British and United States ports this week. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$17,072,000 this week, against \$18,339,000 last week, and as compared with \$17,599,000 in the like week one year ago. There is a sharp decrease in the number of business failures in Canada this week, the total being 36, against 56 last week, 40 in the week one and two years ago, and as compared with 41 in the like week of 1894.”—*Bradstreet’s*, March 20.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: “Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST.”]

Solution of Problems.

No. 189.

- R—K 8

1. K x P

.....

1. Q x Q
- P queens, mate

2. Kt (R 3) x Q, mate

-

1. Q x Q P

.....

1. P x R

.....

1. P x P

.....

1. P—B 4
- R—B 5, mate

2. B—Kt 3, mate

2. R—B 5, mate

2. Q x Q, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; George Patterson, Winnipeg; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Jenkinson, Metuchen, N. Y.; R. Mantel, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; E. B. J., Washington, D. C.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; C. Lemon, New York city; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.; A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Ia.; J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; Drs. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia, J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; J. A. Maryson, New York city. Many of our solvers were caught by P Queens,

Too Tired to Sleep.

Take Horsford’s Acid Phosphate.

The weariness from brain work and nervous excitement is the most enervating fatigue there is. Horsford’s Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

not observing Black's reply P x P. The way by which P x P is overcome is quite ingenious:

$$\begin{array}{l} P \times P \\ Q-Q_2 \end{array} \quad \text{now if} \quad \begin{array}{l} Q-B_5 \\ K-Q_3 \end{array}$$

No. 181.

(Place a black P on K R 7.)

1. $\frac{R-B_7!}{K \times R}$ 2. $\frac{Q-R_5 \text{ ch}}{K-B \text{ sq}}$ 3. $\frac{Q-K_8 \text{ mate}}{}$

1. 2. $\frac{P-R_7!}{\text{Any}}$ 3. $\frac{P-R_8 \text{, becoming a Kt, mates}}{}$

1. 2. $\frac{Q-Kt_5}{\text{Any}}$ 3. $\frac{Q \times P \text{, mates}}{}$

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, N. Hald, C. F. Putney, W. G. Donnan, G. A. Humpert, V. Brent, New Orleans.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

FOURTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	37 Kt x P	P x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	38 Kt-B 6 ch	K-B 2
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	39 R x P	R-K Kt 5
4 B x Kt	Q P x B	40 R-Q 4!	P-R 4
5 Kt-B 3	P-B 3	41 Kt-Q 8 ch	K-K 2
6 P-Q 4	P x P	42 Kt x B	K x Kt
7 Q x P	B-Q 3 (a)	43 R-Q 6 ch	K-K 2
8 B-K 3	Kt-K 2	44 R-K R 6	R-K 5
9 Kt-Q 2 (b)	P-Q B 4	45 R-K B 2	R (Kt 4) x K P
10 Q-Q 3	P-Q Kt 4	46 R x P	K-K 3 (e)
11 Q-K 2!	P-B 5 (c)	47 R-R 6 ch	K-Q 4
12 Q-R 5 ch	P-Kt 3!	48 R-K B 6	K-Q 5
13 Q-R 6	K-B 2	49 R-Q 6 ch!	K-B 4
14 P-B 4!	Q-B sq	50 R-Q 8	R-K 7
15 Q-R 4	Kt-B 3	51 R-B 3 (f)	R x R P
16 Kt-Q 5!	P-B 4	52 R x P ch	K-Kt 5
17 Q-B 6 ch	K-Kt sq	53 R-B 2	R x R ch
18 Q x Q ch	B x Q (d)	54 K x R	R-K 7 ch
19 Kt x P	R-Kt sq	55 R-Q 2	R-K 5 (g)
20 Castles QR	K-B 2	56 R-B 2	R-Kt 5
21 Kt-B 3	P-R 3	57 K-Kt 2	R-K 5
22 P-K 5	B-K 2	58 P-Kt 3	R-K 4
23 Kt-Q 5	B-Q sq	59 R-B 4 ch	K-Kt 4
24 P-K R 4?	R-Kt sq	60 K-R 3	R-Q 4
25 K-K-K sq	B-Kt 3	61 R-B 3	K-R 4
26 B-B 5	P-Kt 5	62 P-Kt 4 ch	K-Kt 4
27 Kt-K 3	R-Kt 4	63 K-Kt 3	K-Kt 3
28 B-Q 6	P-B 6!	64 K-B 4	K-B 3
29 P-Q Kt 3	P-Q R 4	65 R-Kt 3	R-K 4
30 R-Q 3	P-R 5	66 P-Kt 5 ch	K-Kt 3
31 Kt-Q 4	Kt x Kt	67 K-Q 4	R-K 5 ch
32 R x Kt	B x R P	68 K-Q 5	R-K sq
33 R-K 2	P x P	69 K-Q 6	R-K 8
34 B P x P!	B-K 2	70 R-K B 3	K x P
35 Kt-B 2	P-Kt 4	71 R x P ch	K-B 5
36 B x B	K x B	72 P-Kt 4	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in *The British Chess Magazine*.

(a) Black early strains himself in would-be winning effort.

(b) Chiefly to advance P-K B 4.

(c) Limiting the action of the White Kt. Black has, even now, a dangerously loose position.

(d) Better, perchance, K x Q, not parting with the P.

(e) K-B 3 would, perhaps, offer better chances of a Draw.

(f) White plays very accurately; Black tries hard to escape defeat—but all too late.

(g) Loss is inevitable now. One of Mr. Lasker's strong points is his distinguished skill in this class of ending.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 5; Showalter, 5; Draws 2.

SECOND GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

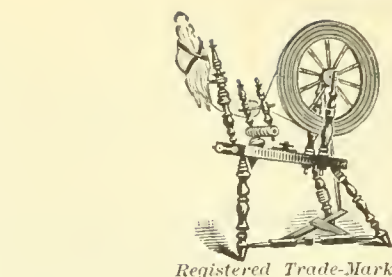
SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	40 K x P	P x P
2 P-K 3	Kt-K B 3	41 K-B 5	Kt-B 3
3 B-Q 3	Kt-B 3 (a)	42 P x P	Kt x P
4 P-K B 4	Kt-Q Kt 5	43 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 2 ch
5 Kt-K B 3	Kt x B ch	44 K-Kt 4	K-B 3
6 P x Kt (b)	P-K 3	45 K-B 3	P-K R 4 (h)
7 Castles	B-K 2	46 P x P	B x P
8 Kt-B 3	Castles	47 K-Q 3	K-B 4
9 B-Q 2	P-Q Kt 3	48 K-K 3	Kt-B 3
10 R-B sq	B-Kt 2	49 Kt-B 3	Kt-Kt 5 ch (i)
11 Kt-Q R 4 (c)	Kt-Q 2	50 Kt x Kt	K x Kt
12 P-Q Kt 4	R-B sq	51 Kt-Kt 5	K-B 4 (k)
13 Q-Kt 3	B-R 3	52 Kt-R 3	B-Q 8
14 P-Kt 5 (d)	B-Kt 2	53 Kt-B 2	B-B 7
15 Kt-Kt 2	P-Q B 4	54 K-B 3	P-K 4
16 P x P (e)	R x P	55 P x P	B-K 5 ch
17 R x R	B x R	56 K-Kt 3 (l)	K x P
18 R-B sq	Q-R sq	57 K-Kt 4	B-B 7
19 B-Kt 4	B x B	58 P-R 5	P-Q 5
20 Q x B	R-B sq	59 K-Kt 5 (m)	K-K 3
21 Q-K 7	B-Kt 4	60 P-R 6	P x P
22 R x R ch	Q x R	61 K x P	K-B 4
23 Kt-Kt 5 (e)	Q-K B sq	62 K-Kt 7	K-B 5
24 Q x Q ch	Kt x Q	63 K-B 6	B-B 4 (n)
25 K-B 2	P-K B 3	64 K-K 7	K-B 6
26 Kt-B 3	K-B 2	65 Kt-Q sq	P-Q 6
27 K-K 2	K-K 2	66 K-B 6	K-B 5
28 K-Q 2	K-Q 3	67 K-K 7	P-Q 7
29 Kt-Q sq	B-B 3	68 K-Q 6	K-K 5
30 Kt-B 2	Kt-Q 2	69 K-B 5	B-Kt 5
31 K-B 3	P-Q R 4	70 Kt-Kt 2	B-K 7
32 P-Kt 4	P-Q Kt 4	71 K-Kt 4	K-Q 5
33 P-Q R 3	Kt-Kt sq	72 K-Kt 3	B-Q 6
34 P-K R 4	B-K sq	73 Kt-Q sq	B-Kt 3
35 P-K 4	Kt-B 3	74 Kt-Kt 2	B-B 4
36 P-K 5 ch (f)	K-K 2	75 Kt-Q sq	K-Q 6
37 Kt-Q 2 (g)	P-Kt 5 ch	76 Kt-Kt 2	K-K 7
38 P x P	P x P ch	77 K-B 3 (o)	Drawn
39 K-Kt 3	Kt x P ch		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) This move was adopted by Tschigorin; it is doubtful, however, whether the play is fully as good as P-K 3 or P-Q B 4.

(b) White might have played Q x Kt, but the move selected seems preferable, for it gives him the opening Q B file.

(c) In order to prevent Black from P-Q B 4. The following move, P-Q Kt 4, is made for the same purpose.



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(d) The only way to dislodge the Black Q B.

(e) Black cannot play Q-B 8 ch, followed by Q x Kt ch, for White then moves K-Kt 3, and Black is unable to stop the threatening mate.

(f) White hardly adopted the best play when he advanced the K P. His Pawn at Q 4 now becomes extremely weak, and he is obliged to keep his Kt at B 3 in order to guard it.

(g) Causes the loss of a Pawn, as the progress of the game shows.

(h) P-K 4 was a more promising play.

(i) B x Kt, followed by P-K 4, was probably better. The exchange leaves White with Kt against Bishop.

(k) K x P, followed by P-Kt 4, was hardly any better.

(l) He could not play Kt x B, for P x Kt ch, followed by K x P, would have given Black an easy win. Nor could he well play K-K 3. Black then would have continued K x P and if Kt-Kt 4 ch, then K-B 4. White being obliged to answer Kt-B 2, Black is enabled to gain a move with P-Kt 3, continuing then K-Kt 5 or K-B 5, according to White's Kt or K move.

(m) Black might have prevented this play by

A Correction.

It may be true that a cipher stands for nothing, but the absence of one in the advertisement of the American Typewriter in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST certainly counted for a good deal. The announcement stated that fifteen hundred of these machines had been sold during the past year; to be correct, it should have read 15,000. This large output is strong testimony to the merits of this typewriter.

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moving K-B 3, but then he could not successfully advance the Q P.

(n) K-B 6 was of no avail. White would have answered K-K 5.

(o) After this move a draw was agreed upon. Black has no means to dislodge the White Kt.

THIRD GAME.

Guioco Piano.

PILLSBURY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	22 P-K Kt 4	Q-K 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	23 Kt-K 4	Kt-B 2
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	24 Q-R 5	K-Kt sq
4 Kt-B 3	P-Q 3	25 P-R 4	P-R 3
5 P-Q 3	P-Q R 3	26 R-Kt 2	R-B 2
6 B-K 3	B x B	27 K-R sq	P-B 5
7 P x B	Kt-R 4	28 Q-R-K Kt	P x P
8 B-Kt 3	Kt x B		sq
9 R P x Kt	Kt-R 3 (a)	29 P x P	K R-B sq (d)
10 Castles	P-Q B 3	30 P-Kt 5	R P x P
11 P-Q 4	Q-K 2	31 P x P	Kt x P (e)
12 Q-K sq	Castles	32 R x Kt (f)	P x R
13 Q-Kt 3	P-B 3	33 Kt x Kt P	P-K Kt 3 (g)
14 P-K R 3	B-K 3	34 Q x P ch	Q-Kt 2
15 R-B 2	Q-R-K sq	35 Q-K 6 ch	K-R sq
16 QR-KBsq	B-B sq	36 R-Kt 3 ch	R-B 8 ch
17 Kt-K R 4	K-R sq	37 K-Kt 2	R (Bsq)-B 7 ch
18 P-Q 5	P-Q B 4 (b)	38 K-B 3	R-B 8 ch (i)
19 Kt-B 4	B x Kt	39 K-K 4	R-K R 8 (k)
20 P x B	R-B sq	40 Q-K 8 ch	Resigns.
21 Q-R 4	Q-K B 2 (c)		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The defence is similar to the one adopted by Steinitz against Lasker in the recent match. It is very doubtful whether the doubling of White's King's P is of any advantage to Black. He is obliged to play his Kt-R 3 and move P-K B 3, which is an inferior development.

(b) P-K Kt 3 was probably better, for it would have prevented White Kt-B 5 continuation. The text move gives White a decided advantage.

(c) Loss of time. Kt-B 2 at once was much better.

(d) This counter attack on the Queen's wing is not a promising one, yet Black had hardly any better play. There was no way to stop the advance of the White Pawns on the King's side.

(e) P x P was not any better. White would have selected a similar continuation, namely R x P followed by Kt x Kt.

(f) Brilliant and sound play. The sacrifice of the exchange gives White a winning attack.

(g) There was no better play. Had Black moved Q-B 3, White would have continued Q-R 7 ch, followed by Kt-K 6 ch, winning easily.

(h) The winning move. White now threatens R-R 3 ch, winning in a few moves. Black has no perpetual check, since White plays safely his King to K 4.

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(i) P-K 5 ch would have somewhat prolonged the fight, but Black's game was beyond repair.

(k) Enables White to mate in three moves as follows: Q-K 8 ch, Kt-B 7 and Q x Q mate.

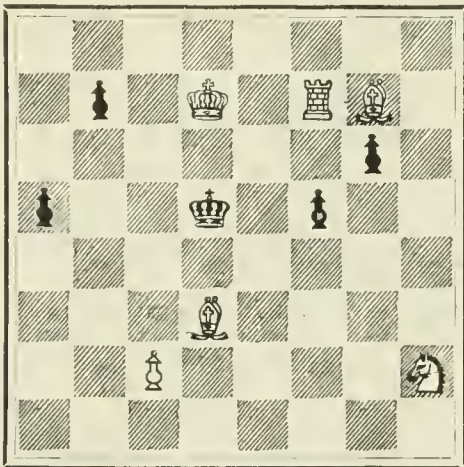
Problem 193.

BY GUSTAV A. BARTH.

(From *Staten Island Chess-Nuts*, for which we tender our sincere thanks.)

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 4; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q 7; Bs on K Kt 7, Q 3; Kt on K R 2; P on Q B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Chess-Nuts.

The return match between the Metropolitan and Paterson Chess-Clubs, which took place at the latter city March 20, resulted in a victory for the Metropolitan Club. Eleven played on each side.

The Manhattan Chess-Club will at an early date occupy the whole eighth floor, when completed, of the United Charities building No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, which will be fitted up for their special benefit. The club will then have the largest quarters of any Chess-Club in the world.

Current Events.

Monday, March 15.

The Fifty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session and hears President McKinley's first message. . . . Speaker Reed and other officers of the last House are reelected. . . . The text of the new Dingley tariff bill is made public. . . . Payments of duties at the New York custom house are the largest on record. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an investigation of charges made by the New York

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Produce Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 356 to 142, decides to join the other powers in pacifying Crete. . . . A gun explodes on a Russian turret-ship in Cretan waters, killing fifteen men and wounding many others.

Tuesday, March 16.

The Senate passes a pension bill, and about 400 bills, public and private, are introduced and referred. . . . President McKinley nominates John Hay to be Ambassador to Great Britain and Horace Porter to be Ambassador to France. . . . Three negroes are lynched at Blue Spring station, Fla., for murder. . . . The Ohio district attorney begins suit against the so-called "insurance trust." . . . Two anti-trust bills are introduced at Albany as a result of the Lexow investigation.

The powers begin the blockade of the ports of Crete and the Greek squadron leaves the Cretan waters. . . . The Greek cabinet decides "to take active measures" . . . Two bands of Thessalians enter Macedonia.

Wednesday, March 17.

The Senate foreign relations committee orders favorable reports on the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and on the nominations of John Hay and Horace Porter as ambassadors. . . . Mayor Strong of New York removes Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker for neglect of duty. . . . Robert Fitzsimmons knocks out James J. Corbett in the fourteenth round of a glove fight at Carson City, Nev.

The admirals of the powers announce the proposed autonomy of Crete. . . . News arrives of the foundering of the French line steamship *Ville de St. Nazaire* off Cape Hatteras March 7, from which only four of the 82 persons carried are known to have escaped.

Thursday, March 18.

The Senate begins the discussion of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. . . . The President nominates Powell Clayton of Arkansas to be Minister to Mexico. The Mississippi continues to rise and thousands of people are driven from their homes in the lowlands of Arkansas.

It is officially announced that the blockading of Crete by the powers will begin on Sunday. . . . The Austrian gunboat *Sebenico* sinks in Cretan waters a Greek schooner loaded with

munitions of war. . . . Mr. Gladstone issues a pamphlet in which he vigorously attacks the concert of the powers for the coercion of Greece. . . . The death is announced of Prince Yoshito Haranomi Ya, Crown Prince of Japan.

Friday, March 19.

The Senate confirms the nominations of Col. John Hay and General Horace Porter. . . . In the House the Dingley tariff bill is reported back from the committee on ways and means and an order is adopted to take the final vote on March 31. . . . Seventeen people are drowned in Missouri because of the overflow of the Mississippi. . . . The Michigan supreme court decides that the office of Mayor of Detroit became vacant when Mr. Pingree took the oath of office as governor on January 1, and a new election is ordered.

The Greek Government decides to recall its warships from Cretan waters and to send them to Volo in Thessaly. . . . The 30,000 Greeks in Constantinople are reported to be plotting a revolt against the Turkish Government.

Saturday, March 20.

The House passes the agricultural and Indian appropriation bills of the last Congress. . . . The ninety-third birthday of Neal Dow, the father of Prohibition, is celebrated at Portland, Me. . . . Rear Admiral John C. Walker is placed on the retired list of the navy. . . . In a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Oakland, Md., one man is killed and several badly injured.

The Greek admiral summons the Turks to dismount their guns at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta in twenty-four hours. . . . Officials of the Japanese legation at Washington deny that Japan has designs on the Hawaiian Islands.

Sunday, March 21.

The Mississippi River continues to rise and the levees are breaking. . . . Major Charles Dick, of Ohio, accepts the place of secretary of the Republican national committee.

The blockade of Crete by the fleets of the six powers begins at 8 A.M. . . . Fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans are killed in a conflict in Asia Minor. . . . A serious water famine in the island of Jamaica causes rioting.

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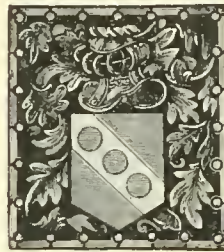
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 22

NEW YORK, APRIL 3, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 363

Published Weekly by

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London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SUPREME COURT AGAINST RAILWAY POOLING.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, reversing two decisions of lower courts, has declared that railroads are amenable to laws against restraint of trade, and that a traffic agreement between them is illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. In the opinion of the press the decision, handed down March 22, ranks scarcely second in its wide-reaching importance to any other decision by the Supreme Court. This decision, like that rendered against the income tax, is supported by five justices of the court, four justices dissenting; and journals which were taken savagely to task for criticizing the income-tax decision during the last campaign appear to take delight in quoting the severe strictures now coming from their critics upon the anti-railway decision.

The case has been in the courts since 1892, when the United States district-attorney of Kansas brought suit to dissolve the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. The association included eighteen Western railway lines which came to an agreement on freight rates, and altho the original form of association was dissolved during the progress of litigation, agreement on rates was maintained by the roads and upheld by the circuit courts. The Supreme Court, however, decides that such an agreement is an unlawful restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce.

It is to be noted that while numerous traffic associations consider the decision a practical breaking up of their agreements, the Joint Traffic Association of Eastern trunk lines, whose traffic agreement has recently been upheld by the New York Circuit Court of Appeals, appears inclined to await the result of an ap-

peal of its case to the United States Supreme Court before dissolving itself or recasting its agreement.

Inasmuch as the matter is one of statute law, agitation to secure remedial legislation from Congress in the shape of pooling privileges has taken on new momentum.

The opinion as rendered by Justice Peckham (Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Harlan, and Brown concurring) deals first with the question whether the trust act applies to and covers common carriers by railroad; and, if so, second, does the traffic agreement violate any provision of that act? On the first question the court says in part:

"It can not be denied that those who are engaged in the transportation of persons or property from one State to another are engaged in interstate commerce, and it would seem to follow that if such persons enter into agreements between themselves in regard to the compensation to be secured from the owners of the articles transported, such agreement would at least relate to the business of commerce, and might more or less restrain it.

"The point urged on the defendant's part is that the statute was not really intended to reach that kind of an agreement relating only to traffic rates entered into by competing common carriers by railroad; that it was intended to reach only those who were engaged in the manufacture or sale of articles of commerce, and who, by means of trusts, combinations, and conspiracies, were engaged in affecting the supply or the price or the place of manufacture of such articles. The terms of the act do not bear out such construction.

"We have held that the trust act did not apply to a company engaged in one State in the refining of sugar under the circumstances detailed in the case of *United States v. E. C. Knight Company*, because the refining of sugar under those circumstances bore no distinct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. To exclude agreement as to rates by competing railroads for the transportation of articles of commerce between the States would leave little for the act to take effect upon. . . .

"We see nothing either in contemporaneous history, in the legal situation at the time of the passage of the statute, in its legislative history, or in any general difference in the nature or kind of trading or manufacturing companies from railroad companies, which would lead us to the conclusion that it can not be supposed the legislature in prohibiting the making of contracts in restraint of trade intended to include railroads within the purview of that act. Neither is the statute, in our judgment, so uncertain in its meaning or its language so vague that it ought not to be held applicable to railroads. . . . We think after a careful examination that the statute covers and was intended to cover common carriers by railroad."

The court also holds that the interstate commerce act does not authorize such an association.

Proceeding to the second question, the court refuses to recognize a difference of intent in the title of the act from the language of the body of the statute, which reads: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." Hence the court declares that all contracts of that nature, not merely a contract or combination in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce, is covered by the act:

"The conclusion which we have drawn from examination into the question before us is that the anti-trust act applies to railroads, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce as we have above defined that expression, and the question then arises whether the agreement before us is of that nature.

"Does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does. The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules, and regulations on all freight traffic, both

through and local.' To that end the association is formed and a body created which is to adopt rules which, when agreed to, are to be the governing rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to a payment of a penalty, and, altho the parties have a right to withdraw from the agreement on giving thirty days' notice of a desire so to do, yet, while in force and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate, and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce as described in the act.

"For these reasons the suit of the Government can be maintained without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable. The necessary effect of the agreement is to restrain trade or commerce, no matter what the intent was on the part of those who signed it.

"We think that the fourth section of the act invests the Government with full power and authority to bring such an action as this, and if the facts be proved an injunction should issue."

Justice White in the dissenting opinion (Justices Field, Gray, and Shiras concurring) says in part:

"The contract between the railway companies, which the court holds to be void, because it is found to violate the act of Congress of the 2d of July, 1890, substantially embodies only an agreement between the corporations by which a uniform classification of freight is obtained, by which the secret undercutting of rates is sought to be avoided, and the rates as stated in the published rate-sheets, and which, as a general rule, are required by law to be filled with the interstate commerce commission, are secured against arbitrary and sudden changes.

"To define the words 'in restraint of trade' as embracing every contract which in any degree produced that effect would be violative of reason, because it would include all those contracts which are the very essence of trade, and would be equivalent to saying that there should be no trade, and therefore nothing to restrain. . . .

"Admitting *arguendo* the correctness of the proposition by which it is sought to include every contract, however reasonable, within the inhibition of the law, the statute, considered as a whole, shows, I think, the error of the construction placed upon it. Its title is 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.' The word unlawful clearly distinguishes between contracts in restraint of trade which are lawful and those which are not.

"The plain intention of the law was to protect the liberty of contract and the freedom of trade. Will this intention not be frustrated by a construction which, if it does not destroy, at least gravely impairs both the liberty of the individual to contract and the freedom of trade? If the rule of reason no longer determines the right of the individual to contract or secures the validity of contracts upon which trade depends and results, what becomes of the liberty of the citizen or of the freedom of trade? Secured no longer by the law of reason, all these rights become subject, when questioned, to the mere caprice of judicial authority. . . .

"It follows that the construction which reads the rule of reason out of the statute embraces within its inhibition every contract or combination by which workingmen seek to peaceably better their condition. It is therefore, as I see it, absolutely true to say that the construction now adopted which works out such results not only frustrates the plain purpose intended to be accomplished by Congress, but also makes the statute tend to an end never contemplated, and against the accomplishment of which its provisions were enacted."

Logically, Private Control of Railroads is Condemned.—

"The single railroad, let alone a combination of railroads, is essentially a monopoly as respects three fourths of the points along its line. These associations affect rates only at the few competing points. They are attempts simply to extend to competing points the monopoly which every road possesses over the far more numerous non-competing points. The Supreme-Court decision aims to strike down the monopoly respecting competing points, but leaves the monopoly respecting non-competing points untouched.

"Are the railway associations' contracts in reasonable restraint of trade and so lawful, or in unreasonable restraint and so unlawful? Counsel for the roads contended that the restraint was reasonable and necessary to prevent the ruin of the roads. But into this the court can not go. Competition would determine the question, but competition is denied by the fact of contract and association, and so unreasonable restraint must be assumed. Hence the illegality of the association under the law.

"But, says Justice Peckham, 'it is true that as to a majority of those living along its lines each railroad is a monopoly.' Competition, therefore, fails in that case to determine questions of reasonable or unreasonable restraint, and the latter must in the same manner be assumed. This does not, of course, concern the

further application of the law to the single road, but it does plainly bring the court around to apparent condemnation of private control of railroads as against public policy and the restraint of trade. The reasoning employed can lead to no other conclusion."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Congress Must Provide a Remedy.—"We shall not presume to say that the Supreme Court is in error when it says that the Sherman anti-trust law was intended to cover transportation companies, and to secure unlimited competition between them by absolutely prohibiting all agreements that would restrain competition. But we are firm in the conviction that if that was the purpose of the law, and if the law can be enforced to carry out that purpose, it not only will not prevent restraint of the trade of transportation, but it will throw that trade into chaos, and will go very far toward not only restraining but destroying it. Of course, this will not really be allowed to occur. The result would be too appalling, and before it had been reached, Congress would be forced to retrace its steps and to treat this vital matter with some degree of common sense and conscience."—*The Times, New York.*

"Without going into the merits of the arguments on either side, it is evident that a law which is so uncertain that the Supreme Court of the United States is almost equally divided as to its interpretation can not be entirely satisfactory. The vote of 5 to 4 by which the anti-trust law was sustained, reversing the decision of the lower court, may itself be reversed at a subsequent hearing of this or a similar case, as has happened frequently in the history of the Supreme Court. If Congress wishes the law to stand free from doubt and danger it should amend it in such a way as to clear up all points on which the opinions of the judges show uncertainty, and to preclude vexatious litigation on it in future."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"Anarchy from a New Pulpit."—"But never before now, so far as we know, has our contemporary [*The Evening Post*] permitted its anarchistic tendencies to lead it into an attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, last summer, it was vigorous in its denunciation of the Democratic platform, which contained a plank mildly criticizing the Supreme Court for its income-tax decision; asserted that this plank was nothing less than anarchy in theory, and called upon all true patriots to rally round the 'only remaining bulwark of liberty against the country's enemies.'

"Now, however, it has changed its mind about the Supreme Court's sanctity and necessary immunity from public criticism, as appears by this extract from its comment upon the court's decision in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association:

"This judgment must be added to the long line of deplorable decisions, beginning with the legal-tender cases, in which the court has revealed its weak grasp of the fundamental principles of law and government by dividing almost evenly upon them. The dissenting opinions of Judges Field, Gray, Shiras, and White, when they are printed, will no doubt demonstrate with an incisiveness quite equal to the energy of Judge Peckham, on whose side were the Chief Justice and Judges Brewer, Harlan, and Brown) that the case ought to have been decided the other way, that the anti-trust law did not apply, or else that, if it did, a case had not been made out under it. When, under our system, the questions which underlie the whole social order are such that the Constitution may by the change of a single judicial vote be made one day to uphold individual and corporate liberty, and the next to justify the socialistic omnipotence of Congress, the judiciary, to say the least, is not establishing a hold on public confidence in its competence."

" . . . It all depends on whose ox is gored."—*The Journal, New York.*

No Self-Killing Rate War.—"Whether the railways accept in good faith the meaning of the decision or not, it is plain that for the present they can not hope to get back through pools, traffic associations, or trusts the losses that they would inflict on themselves by ruinous rate wars. The consequence of that is that they will not inflict those losses. They will perceive, in the course of time, that if any single line gets the idea that it will be a fine thing to throw away money by carrying freight at less than cost the surest remedy for that will be to let it pocket all the loss. . . . Competition will not, of course, permit the earning of profits on bogus stock inflations; but for many years the railway combinations have never been strong enough to secure that purpose. The object of the legalization of pools, for which the railways have annually besieged Congress, was to enable watered

capital to secure business. But on the basis of actual and *bona-fide* investment the result of an era of legitimate competition will be steadiness of rates and increased volume of business."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg*.

"The language of the Supreme Court would seem to be sufficiently plain. It is, in effect, that combinations entered into by common carriers for the purpose of maintaining rates are violative of the Sherman anti-trust law, which is held to apply. Efforts will doubtless be made to get around the opinion by ingeniously worded agreements. But such expedients to defeat the obvious purport of a declaration by the highest court in the land must inevitably intensify the anti-corporation feeling which prevails among the masses and lead to more stringent legislation. There is danger that defiant evasiveness will, in the end, be productive of greater injury to the railroads than they can possibly gain from shiftiness."—*The Herald, Baltimore*.

Broad Significance of the Decision.—"In short, the whole preliminary argument leading up to the debatable conclusion of the majority of the court in regard to the right of railroad association, has the appearance of being a careful statement of the accepted conclusions of the whole court in regard to combinations in restraint of trade. Five justices find these premises necessarily involve a conclusion destructive of at least some railroad agreements to maintain rates; four of them find that such a conclusion does not inevitably follow. But the significant bearing of the opinion on the 'trust' question consists in this, that whatever may be the ultimate judgment as to the applicability of the anti-trust law to such an agreement as that of the Joint Traffic Association, the 'trust' system unquestionably stands condemned by the practically unanimous voice of the court. This may have no immediate practical bearing on the suppression of monopolies in manufacture, because the court has expressly ruled that such a task belongs to the exercise of the judicial powers of the States; but the attitude of the court to the whole question as to what constitutes restraint of trade can hardly be without its effect in molding the opinion of the country and of the state courts on this subject. Justice Peckham enters into a lengthy discussion of the common-law meaning of the phrase 'contract in restraint of trade,' and holds that it includes more than such contracts as can be shown to be in unreasonable restraint of trade. He says that the phrase has no such limited signification, and whether or not he pushes the application of this doctrine too far in applying it to railroad agreements to maintain reasonable rates, the important bearing of the doctrine on actual or attempted monopolies in manufacture or distribution is none the less apparent."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York*.

Railroad Managers and Honesty.—"To speak plainly and be entirely frank, is it not a fact that railroad managers as a class distrust one another to such an extent that they can not make mutual agreements that will have any force or be considered binding except they be enforceable by fines or penalties? And is not that the real reason why so many of them look for ruinous rate wars to follow this decision? If this be the case, the conclusion is irresistible that the remedy for these anticipated ills is within easy reach of the owners and managers of the railroads themselves. These managers are paid large salaries. What for? Is it for the sort of talent that is required for sharp practises and smart tricks; for cunning devices to outwit competitors, evade law, and in the end impoverish stockholders? The unwritten history of some of our great corporations would certainly furnish the basis for such a suspicion. And if this is the case it is time for the managers of these great corporations to consider whether or not substantial relief from adverse court decisions and unfriendly legislation is attainable by their own concerted and united action. Simple and straightforward honesty in their dealings with one another and with the public would do more than anything else to clear up the whole situation and avert what they consider impending dangers to the railroad properties of the country."—*The Tribune, New York*.

Significance of the Decision.—"Special significance attaches to this remarkable decision owing to the fact that in the lower federal courts the Government has invariably suffered defeat in its assault upon railroad pools. . . . The decision is clearly a technical one, and the refusal of the court to look into the 'reasonableness' of the rates may be regretted on general public grounds. It may be found necessary to amend the laws and legalize certain

forms of pooling under the control of the interstate commerce commission, but for the present it would seem that no pooling arrangement could be devised that would evade the inhibitions of the anti-trust law. The vigorous dissenting opinions of four judges will repay careful study."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

"Its practical effect will be, it is thought, to require all traffic agreements between railroads, whether freight or passenger, to fix rates to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission. If this proves to be the case it will lift that body into very great importance. Thus far it has accomplished little; but now it has in prospect a great career of usefulness, a career not unlike that of the railroad and warehouse board of Illinois, only on a national instead of on a state scale."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

"The Supreme Court has in this decision upholding a law passed to protect the people from the oppression of great combinations of capital given new proof of its title to respect. No decision could be at once more timely and more important. None could do more in checking the dangerous tendency toward an aggressive socialism which was revealed in the last election. It will do more than all else to abate the violent sentiment in favor of confiscation and repudiation which startled the country in that campaign. It will start a reaction among the discontented elements toward the traditional and fundamental American policy of respecting property rights, of trusting to the law, and reverencing the courts."—*The World, New York*.

"It virtually restricts all the railroads of the country from pooling rates, for there is hardly a transportation system now in operation that is not more or less completely under the control of an association or an agreement. To continue their operations in the old ways the roads must either secure a definite repeal of the law of 1890 or else devise some means of concealing the true purpose of their combinations in such a way as to evade the plain prohibitions of that statute. The decision appears to have been rendered in the interests of the majority of the people, and a vigorous enforcement of the law as thus interpreted can not fail to result favorably to many classes of citizens."—*The Star, Washington*.

"The fact is that if the unrestricted competition which the law-makers are striving to bring about could once be put into effect, the inevitable and speedy result would be the permanent end of all competition. The only alternative to the destruction of the value of all railway property would be the consolidation of all the railways into a few great corporations, each in sole control of a certain section of the country, so mapped out as to do away with the possibility of competition. This is what the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws will bring about if they are rigidly enforced. Is this the end which those who framed these measures desire?"—*The Engineering News, New York*.

"The decision is so comprehensive in scope that any further legislation to abolish trusts will be superfluous. Even wild-eyed Populists and pallid-faced economic reformers could yell for nothing more radical and far-reaching than is this decision. It goes to show, moreover, that the corporations and aggregated capital control neither the Congress nor the Supreme Court when the interests of the people are at stake, for the Sherman anti-trust law and the decision of the court therein are both opposed point-blank to the interests of corporations and aggregated capital."—*The Journal, Detroit*.

"While three Republicans were for the law and only two against it, the four Democrats on the bench were divided evenly. . . . The division of the court on the validity of the anti-trust law may be unimportant, but nevertheless it ought to be a matter of satisfaction to all Republicans to know that Republican justices of the Supreme Court are responsible for dealing the trusts one of the most severe blows they have ever received in this country."—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio*.

"It virtually says that these vast powers shall no longer tax at their will the cattle and corn, the flour and shoes, that pass from the producer to the consumer where it crosses a state line in passage. One of the greatest impediments to trade in this country has been removed."—*The Journal, Chicago*.

"This decision, affecting millions upon millions of dollars, is practically the decision of a single judge. The great railroad interests of the country will never rest contented until they have made every possible effort for a modification of that decision. The people will not be satisfied to have so important a matter decided by so narrow a margin, even tho it be in the highest court."—*Vice-President Frank S. Bond, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, in United Press*.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD PROBLEM.

IMMENSE areas in the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys have during the month sustained severe damage from floods which neither natural nor artificial bounds have been able to control. Arkansas and Tennessee appear to have suffered most, and altho the loss of life is light, considering the extent of the overflow, the enormous damage to property reemphasizes the seriousness of the flood problem. The costly levee system is said to be practically inadequate for protection, and aside from the usual arguments deduced from floods in favor of preservation of the forests, it is now suggested that a system of irrigation canals to receive and store overflows might come nearer to solving the problem which is of so great importance to vast stretches of territory. It is also noticeable that in tariff-reform quarters the floods have furnished an argument against a protective tariff on lumber.

Government Inefficiency.—"The history of the floods in the Mississippi River valley is in one sense a history of the extravagance and reckless methods of government work. Each recurring disaster is in a way a mighty protest against the inefficiency and general want of skill displayed in handling the great problem of the control of the river. There has long been a decided difference of opinion between the government engineers and the citizens' boards in the States through which and along the borders of which the great river flows. The one plan has been to clear the river of obstructions and deepen the channel so as to allow the flood-tide an easier passage and thereby prevent its spreading over the adjoining territory, carrying destruction in its path. The other plan has been to build up the levees so strong and high that the flood would be confined to the channel. Millions of dollars have been appropriated from time to time for the carrying into effect of one or the other of these engineering theories. Year after year the Government has dumped great sums of its money into and by the side of the mighty river, only to see the waters burst beyond all bounds with fatal and indeed annual regularity."—*The Post, Houston, Texas.*

No Satisfactory Solution.—"The levee theory is that the floods can be restrained by them and forced to scour a deeper channel in the bottom of the river through the mud, but, in practise, the river does not do this. It feels for the weak points in the levees and there it effects its disastrous work. Another theory is that of outlets for the surplus waters. It has been proposed to construct canals from the river to the interior, where basins would be made to receive the surplus flow from the great river. As yet no really satisfactory solution of the problem of this refractory river has been found. It seems beyond the power of man to protect the lowlands when a flood of the present dimensions is on its way to the Gulf of Mexico. One flood like this wipes out much costly work of the Mississippi River commission. The ever-yielding soil of the river bank mocks the best treatment of the hydrographic engineers."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Northern Farmers Should Store Overflow.—"What are the chief causes for these sudden torrents and deluges? They are the destruction of the forests and artificial drainage. The lumberman's ax and the farmer's tile-draining are accountable for most of the mischief. . . . Irrigation is indeed the problem of the arid region, for the water-supply is scant and remote at the best, but in the middle West it ought to be no problem at all. All that is required is that the farmer should store in reservoirs a portion of the water nature so abundantly lavishes upon him. That surplus would not only increase his own wealth, but it would tend to the reduction, at least, of the torrents that sweep away the wealth of others. The preservation of the forests by replanting as fast as cut away will also hold back the waters, and this must in some way be enforced by either state or national authority. Great advances have already been made toward the accomplishment of this end through such forestry laws as we have and by the National Forestry Association. But the most immediate resource, beneficial to North and South alike, is a readjustment of the drainage system in the farming regions of the North."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Flood-Gates Needed.—"It may be that the time has come for a reopening of the question of need of more outlets for the Mississippi. The jetties have done all that was, or that reasonably could be, expected of them. They have given deep water at New Orleans and have doubled the worth of the great river as a navigable highway. No system of outlets that will lessen the value of the jetties is worthy of consideration. But new outlets for use in seasons like the present may be desirable. Ample regulation of the current of the Mississippi can be had by flood-gates that will permit or prevent at pleasure an overflow of the main current into canals that debouch upon the gulf. In emergencies like the present the value of such outlets or canals as preventives of destruction might be incalculable."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Floods and Drought.—"It is not claimed that there were no freshets in the past, for in a country as big as the United States atmospheric and meteorological disturbances are to be expected; but the reports show that these are far more frequent than half a century ago. There are more cyclones, too, and more droughts—and this, without taking into consideration the semi-arid region of Nebraska and Kansas. We boasted of old that the South seldom suffered in its crops from lack of rain. Our climate was remarkably equitable, and the rainfall nearly always sufficient for our needs. Such droughts as that which parched north Louisiana last past summer and fall, and extended its ravages over into Arkansas, were almost unknown in old days; but they are frequent to-day. The meteorologists unite in declaring that these unfortunate climatic changes are due to the depletion of our forests, the same cause which has converted the northern coast of Africa into a desert, and which has caused serious injury to many parts of Italy, formerly the most fertile in that peninsula. . . . In the presence of the floods which have so recently devastated the Ohio valley, and which are even now threatening the lower Mississippi, we can not afford to abandon the policy of setting apart forest reservations, which can alone protect us from excessive rainfall or prolonged droughts."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Floods and Lake Levels.—"Reports from the regions where the tributary streams flowing to the lakes originate have been less in volume than those coming from the valley of the Mississippi and its branches. But such reports as come represent the floods as of phenomenal extent and force. The Wisconsin streams that flow toward Lake Michigan and into Lake Superior are out of their banks and all the low country is under water. Chicago River is pouring a tide of water into the lake greater than has been seen since the last few years of drought began. The Desplaines, which flows to the Illinois and thence to the Mississippi, has 'slopped over' into Chicago River and so has contributed to swell the currents moving toward the lake basin. All the streams emptying into Lake Michigan on both shores, from its head at Michigan City to its foot at Mackinaw, are full to the brim and over and present scenes along the valleys through which they flow such as have not been seen in a decade. It appears as if the floods in the great lake basin would solve, at least for the present, the problem of the lake levels."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

Tariff Insures Further Destruction of Forests.—"By just so much as we exclude the foreign lumber product, by just so much do we increase the draft upon our resources. The demand of the public for lumber will be only slightly lessened by this prohibitive tariff, because it is a common necessary of life. If it can not be obtained from without the country, it must be had from within; and thus the tariff makes sure that the destruction of our forests, with all its unfortunate incidental consequences, must proceed with accelerated velocity. The lumber tariff is a bid for all those disastrous weather conditions, those alternations of excessive heat and cold, the tempestuous change from drought to flood, that are the apprehension of the sober thinker. Yet the man who understands all this will also ask Congress to pass an act which will help, more than all other influences combined, to bring about this unhappy condition, for no other reason than to add to the unearned profits of a few millionaire lumber kings. This is what happens to public interests when they come into collision with a system based upon monopoly and favoritism."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

TARIFF DEMANDS IN THE SOUTH.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been occasioned by Democratic demands for a share of protection to Southern interests under new tariff legislation. Younger members of Congress from that section are seeking to secure a duty on imported cotton, chiefly Egyptian fiber, taking the ground, substantially, that so long as the protective policy is ascendant there is no reason why Southern products should be sacrificed to the interest of other sections of the country. Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, a member of the ways and means committee, made a speech in the course of the tariff debate in the House of Representatives in which this change of attitude was defended. He said that he proposed to accept the situation and demand a reciprocity of protection between the sections for all the industries of the country, South as well as North. Seeking to find out how it is that laboring classes in the North, especially in New England, can be said to have money in savings-banks, while a similar class in the South do not, Mr. McLaurin declared:

"I discovered enough to convince me, at least, that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the South had to a certain extent been sacrificed to the doctrines of free raw material. I imagined I detected the fact that the enthusiasm and heat of debate, together with an intense opposition to the policy and principles of protection, had caused us to forget or neglect to demand a reciprocity of protection for our own people when at the beginning, as now, we fully realize that any and all opposition will fail. Under such circumstances, whatever consideration is given to Southern interests comes almost without a demand, and is always of such a character as to interfere as little as possible with interests in the North and East. In other words, men who advocate the theory of free raw material and denounce a tariff as robbery are not in a position to ask reciprocity for their own people who produce this free raw material and then buy it back in the manufactured article with a heavy duty added."

We append several editorial extracts dealing with this Southern view of the tariff question:

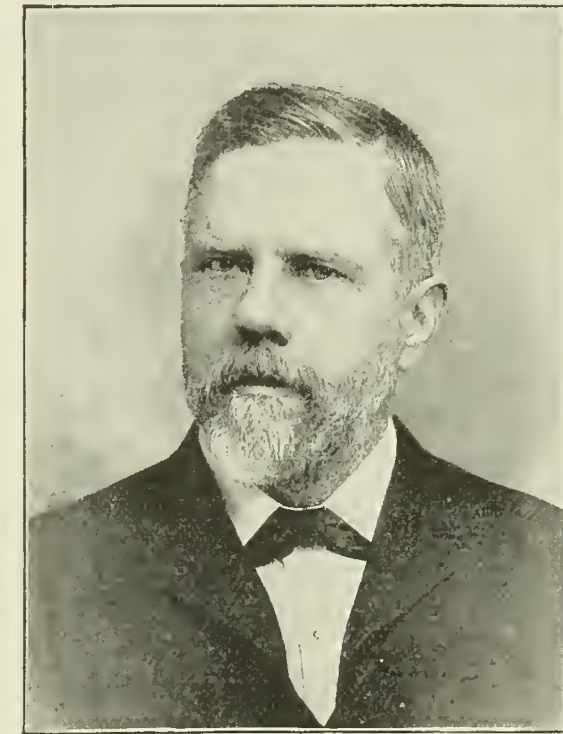
Tariff for Revenue Not Free Trade.—"A free list is obnoxious to Democracy, and, in the nature of things, must be opposed by those who believe in laying a tariff for revenue only. In that sort of a tariff there can be no protection for protection's sake, and no free list. Both are in the nature of discriminations, and a Democratic measure can not justly discriminate in either direction.

"All true Democrats know that protection and a free list go together. They are the complements of each other, both being discriminations. Now this has been the position of *The Constitution* from the first. But when it denounced free trade as undemocratic, it was described as 'a protectionist organ.' And this description was multiplied into positive detraction when, in 1888, *The Constitution*, standing for the interests of the South, declared that if protection was to be the order of the day the Southern

producers, bearing a part of the burdens, should receive some of the benefits. More than that, when *The Constitution* pointed out the folly of the free list in the Wilson bill, and hinted that jobbery was behind it, a great hue and cry was raised to the effect that the protest was an attack on Cleveland. But Cleveland is gone and the Democratic Party remains, and, by these signs that we have noted, it is getting together on its own platform, is against protection for protection's sake, and is still true to the doctrines of honesty, justice, fair-dealing, and popular rights, having for its purpose the greatest good of all men."—*The Constitution* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta, Ga.*

No Practical Benefit in Consistency on Tariff Now.—"In theory Democrats should refuse to accept any of the gains of a protective tariff. They should pay the seot and let the other fellows enjoy the emoluments, standing back meanwhile on their dig-

nity and bloviating about principle. Practically considered, such a course in present circumstances would be not only unprofitable for the time being, but without promise of reward in the future. By securing such protection as they can for Southern products the Southern Democratic members of Congress will simply give their people a chance to get back a part of the tribute which the tariff bill will force them to pay to the North, and they would in no considerable degree damage Democratic prospects for



JOHN A. HENDERSON (DEM.), OF FLORIDA.



A. S. CLAY (DEM.), OF GEORGIA.

TWO SOUTHERN UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

the coming campaign. So long as the men who are in control of the machinery of the party can have their way they will keep the silver issue to the front and let the tariff issue go by the board, and there is little doubt that they will have their way. In that case the party will be knocked out again, and there will be no chance of reform of the tariff or anything else. Of course, if the party would drop the silver foolishness and reunite its divided forces on the tariff, it would win, and if there were any chance of making the tariff the issue there would be some practical benefit to be derived from consistency as regards the tariff. But as it is it would seem that there is nothing for the Democratic members of Congress to do but make the best of the situation for their constituents."—*The Scimitar* (*Dem.*), *Memphis, Tenn.*

How the South is Treated.—"When the Republicans began framing the tariff bill they said the South would be taken care of. But how is the South treated? Can any fair-minded man say she is treated fairly? As a matter of fact she is treated outrageously.

"Yes, a reasonable duty is put on rice, but rice production interests only a small fraction of the Southern people. The duty on sugar is increased, but it was not increased in order to afford sugar-planters more protection. It was increased to get additional revenue, and it is about the only thing that will yield much additional revenue.

"The South asked for a duty on Egyptian cotton in order to protect growers of sea-island cotton, and the ways and means committee refused the request. And why did the committee refuse it? Because a few manufacturers at the North use Egyptian cotton. The committee preferred to favor a few manufacturers rather than thousands of Southern farmers. But not only did it refuse to give any protection to the farmers who grow sea-island cotton, but it placed a heavy burden on all farmers who raise cot-

ton, whether sea-island or upland, but chiefly upon those who raise upland. It put a protective duty on cotton ties and bagging. The Wilson tariff released the cotton farmers from the grasp of those grasping corporations, the manufacturers of cotton ties and bagging, but the ways and means committee has undertaken to make them again pay tribute to those trusts."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah, Ga.

Whither Are We Tending?—"The Democratic platform denounced Republican protection as a fraud, and the McKinley tariff as the crowning atrocity of class legislation, and yet when the father of the McKinley bill becomes President, and his extra session of Congress sets about rehabilitating the McKinley tariff, we find Southern Democratic Congressmen in the scramble for some of the protection spoils. It has been announced in the papers of the State that with a single exception—the Hon. W. G. Brantley—every member of the Georgia delegation will vote and urge protection for some Southern product in the new tariff bill. But there seems to be no justification for this exception. . . . If our friends of the *Macon Telegraph* or some other advocate of protection will tell us how the people of this country who are unable to buy the things they need at present low prices are to be enriched or made prosperous by having to pay \$117,000,000 additional for them, we will appreciate the information."—*The Chronicle (Bryan Dem.)*, Augusta, Ga.

Specific Duties on Sugar Demanded.—"There is no objection in the world to the refiners securing all reasonable protection, and so long as it is in the shape of a differential in favor of refined sugar over raw, the producing interests can find no reasonable objection; but the producers can be counted on to fight vigorously any attempt to restore the *ad-valorem* system, which, under the present law, has not only deprived the Government of many millions of dollars of legitimate revenue, but has robbed the sugar-growers of a considerable proportion of their proper protection. When the tariff bill reaches the Senate it will bear very close watching by our sugar interests; so it will be as well for the planters to make their arrangements accordingly."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

MORALIZING OVER THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

WITH comparatively few exceptions the daily newspapers of the country gave a great deal of space to reports of the recent prize-fight, at Carson City, Nev., between Robert Fitzsimmons and James J. Corbett. The most striking examples of newspaper "enterprise" in this connection, by general consent, were afforded by the *New York Journal*, which engaged ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, and the *New York World*, which secured the services of ex-Champion John L. Sullivan, to report the fight. The character of such exhibitions and the proper newspaper treatment of them give ground for an aftermath of discussion scarcely less vigorous, tho very much less space-consuming, than the news of the fight. We quote a number of newspapers in their own defense:

The Love for Fighting Men.—"The highest civilizations in the world held their gladiators in more popular regard than they did their kings; the most cold-blooded and sedentary person prefers the chapter in 'Lorna Doone' which describes the great contest in which John Ridd tore the tendon from the arm of Carver Doone. 'Treasure Island' is the modern classic of England and America because of its royal fights, and the conflicts of Rudolph Rassendyll made the hearts of two continents beat quicker.

"Americans of a certain class attach too much importance to the intellectual. They expect all men and women to strive to become members of that pallid aristocracy represented by the professional class. The aim held before all schoolboys and girls is that by effort they may attain to this position in life. The result of this constant aspiration is not so satisfactory as the promoters of democracy anticipated. It is useless to try to erect one standard, and that an intellectual one, for the whole of America. It is not possible for legislatures to turn men with prize-fighting tendencies into gentlemen with a penchant for Sunday-school and a devotion to blue china. Nor can legislatures eradicate from the vigorous boy who feels his own healthy young muscles swell

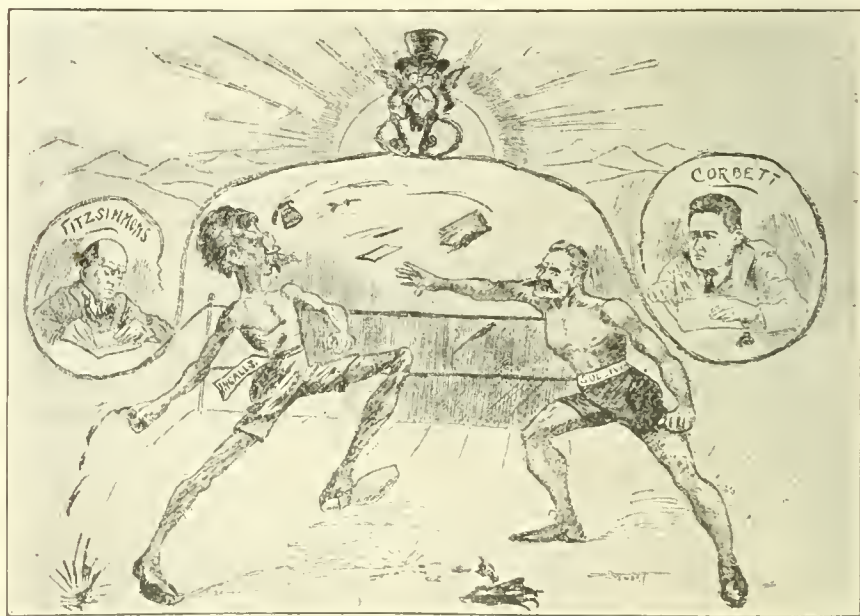
within his arms an admiration for men of mighty muscle who meet to fight and carry away this label: 'This is the strongest man in the world.' . . .

"We are not a race of philosophers. Academic ideals will not entirely serve. We are not even a race of clerks and speculators and nervous office-men. The blood of all the races of the world flows in our veins, and all the races of the world have loved big fighting men, whether they fought in battle or in rings—whether they fought for principle or for fame."—*The Chronicle*, Chicago.

Advance in Fairness and Decency.—"The remarkable features surrounding this contest are noticed in the higher plane on which it was arranged, having a governor and state officials for its friends and patrons and an ex-United States Senator among its array of talented reporters. No fight was ever so carefully, promptly, and ably described. Considering the distance and amount of matter sent over the wires it was a marvelous achievement and adds to the fame of the telegraphic and newspaper enterprise of the present era. What effect all this will have upon future ring battles can not be foreseen. But the manner in which the affair has been conducted, its advance in fairness and decency, must have a salutary effect upon the men who engage in this kind of business. The public at large, however, will deplore the advance of the pugilistic ring, and will see in it the same demoralization and brutality that have characterized its history in all times, and will work as steadily and earnestly for its circumscribed limits."—*The Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Civilization Differs from Religion.—"When the pulpit denounces these exhibitions on the ground that they are degrading to our better natures, we heartily agree; but when a mere moralist protests in the name of civilization, we are tempted to hale him up to the witness-bench and ask him if he knows what civilization is and what results it sets out to produce. The very men who were punching each other yesterday are its products. And see how far its refinements go! For, whereas, a hundred years ago two bullies were loosed against each other, with naked fists, and nails and teeth, and given full liberty to punch, and smash, and claw, civilization has stepped into the ring and compelled each contestant to wear gentlemanly gloves. Who knows but the pugilists will be compelled to meet each other in dress-suits a hundred years from now?"—*The Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga.

Warning against Fast Living.—"Before the battle there were some suspicions that Corbett had suffered a loss of electric energy and physical force by a long-continued course of fast living and reckless debauchery. These matters are now talked of publicly, and to some such course must be attributed his pitiful breakdown when apparently he held victory in his grasp. Certain it is that no man who undertakes great physical or intellectual work can long maintain himself if he lives at a break-neck pace. Temperance and moderation are the price he must pay for his vigor of mind and body; but too many only recognize the imperious authority of this rule after it is too late. It is a law of nature, and therefore a law of God, and they who dare to disregard it must suffer the penalty of a breakdown and ignominious defeat at some



THE NEW JOURNALISM AT CARSON CITY: A LITERARY CONTEST WHICH OVERSHADOWS THE FISTIC BATTLE.

—*The Times*, Washington, D. C.

most critical moment. This is the only valuable lesson to be learned from an event that is disgraceful rather than otherwise."—*The Picayune, New Orleans, La.*

"That prize-fighters are boxers is no reason why boxing should be tabooed. Any good thing may be carried to an excess that makes it a wrong. Intemperance is not confined to overindulgence in intoxicants, tho a great many alleged reformers conduct their campaigns along that line. The Carson City affair serves to call attention to the great benefits of a careful adherence to the laws of health, and this lesson should not be forgotten in the great wave of moral indignation that is aroused at the sight of two men fighting like a pair of bulldogs."—*The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr.*

News Not Approval.—"As a matter of fact, the pecuniary return to the newspapers never comes anywhere near recompensing them for the outlay which they are required to make to meet what they feel to be an urgent demand upon their enterprise. It does not follow that because a newspaper prints a description of a prize-fight, in which much public interest is manifested, the publishers of the newspaper therefore approve prize-fighting. A very large part of the community, probably by far the greater part, looked with interest for reports of Wednesday's fight, and the newspaper that disappointed them could hardly have justified itself before the public on the ground that its editor disapproved of prize-fighting, and would give his reader news only of what he approved."—*The Star, Washington.*

The Duty of Reputable Journalism.—"The course taken by *The Ledger* with reference to the Carson City prize-fight [refusing to print details] has evoked a remarkable expression of approval from its readers. . . . The letters published in *The Ledger* are exceedingly valuable as indicia of the existence here of a newspaper constituency which demands and will liberally support clean journalism. When the occasion presents itself this constituency will make itself heard in its own forms of expression. Two deaths in this city as the result of the brutal tendency fostered by the Carson affair, and the two deaths which occurred some months ago in New York city at an amateur prize-fight, show plainly enough what tragic consequences flow from the glorification of the heroes of the prize-ring. A Boston journal portentously says that Nevada has much to answer for, not only locally but nationally. 'The influence she sends abroad tends to arouse the slumbering brute in society. There are victims already and more to come.'

"This tendency to arouse brutish instincts, the direct outcome of the Carson disgrace, must be checked by wholesome public opinion reflected in the newspapers. The country has made decided progress toward a better state with reference to the prize-ring, as the laws of nearly all the American States abundantly attest. But these laws are not adequate in every instance, and in certain communities the laws, sufficient in themselves, are feebly executed. The introduction of bills in various legislatures now in session prohibiting even the pictorial exhibition of prize-fights shows that society is disposed to apply drastic remedies to this evil, even in its mildest manifestation. Reputable journalism must give tone and encouragement to every effort to suppress this dangerous so-called 'sport' until it is no longer countenanced in any community."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ALBERT SHAW ON THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

DR. ALBERT SHAW, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, and probably the highest authority on the subject of municipal government, sharply criticizes the system of government which the legislature has provided for the "Greater" City of New York. He asserts that the charter commission have attended to the details of department organization instead of concentrating attention upon the essential structure of the city government. In a contribution to *The Independent* Dr. Shaw points out that the proposed legislative assembly of 28 elective councilmen and about 105 aldermen "is pure sham and can have no real importance as a part of the new government." By giving the mayor absolute power of removal only for the first six months of his term, but

the power of appointment of all heads of departments except controller, Dr. Shaw thinks the charter creates a unique kind of bureaucracy:

"With a well-intentioned and thoroughly well-informed mayor, this extraordinary invention—the most purely theoretical creation ever launched in the form of a municipal charter—may give New York a very good government. When the charter comes to be understood, it is hard to say what could tempt any man of intelligence and character to desire a place in the municipal assembly, altho the smaller class of professional politicians will be glad to take such positions because of the salaries attached to them. In a well-balanced scheme of municipal government there is a deliberative branch which is responsible for public policies, which initiates large undertakings, and which supervises the general work of administration. The heads of executive departments, sought to be practical men, expert in the conduct of their particular branches of municipal work, and efficient members of the public service; but these appointive officers ought not to be the creators of municipal policy, any more than our naval commanders and army officers should be the men who initiate and carry on the Government's foreign policies, or who decide upon the ships to be built and the fortifications to be erected, Congress being compelled to grant them the money upon their demand.

"Yet that is precisely the sort of government this commission has invented for the Greater New York. The appointed civil servants, who man the departments, are to lay their heads together and decide upon this or that or the other policy for the city. The municipal assembly, directly representing the people, has nothing to do with initiating the policy, and can not enlarge it or change its direction. It may attempt to thwart the policy by voting its disapproval; but the mayor whose appointees had originated the policy, and who was therefore presumably himself concerned with its origin, disposes of the municipal assembly by a veto which is practically absolute. Thus the municipal assembly loses all dignity, authority, and self-respect, and becomes a public laughing-stock."

Dr. Shaw furthermore sees nothing to prevent a "short-cut" to the legislature to annul provisions of the charter or secure legislation for the city in violation of the principle of municipal home rule, as under the present conditions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SWEET Canton! Loveliest village of the plain,
Where Hanna hauled the herds by special train,
Where workingmen on club-bought tickets went,
As on an errand by employers sent.
Where smiling statesman springtime visits paid,
With many votes and delegates to trade,
Where parting summer brought the thousands on
To hunt for relics and to tramp the lawn;
How many here have blessed the happy day
When toil-remitting lent its turn to play,
When all the village folk their labor missed
To batten on the soft excursionist!

—T. S. Varnum, in *The Journal, Chicago.*

LATEST advices seem to indicate that Greece will melt.—*Mail and Empire, Toronto.*

CAN it be possible that William A. Pepper blew out the gas when he retired?—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A NEW Jersey man found a diamond in his coal-hod, and now everybody is wondering how that gem escaped the watchful eye of the coal trust.—*The Herald, New York.*

THE railroads that have been engaged in the pooling business will be sure to add the Supreme Court to their list of dangerous agitators.—*The Journal, New York.*

THE Supreme Court has decided that railroads are subject to the anti-trust law, and that the forming of traffic pools is illegal. This will make it necessary for the railroad people to think up some new scheme that they can work for five or six years while it is being carried along through the courts.—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.*

JOURNALISM IN THE FUTURE.—City Editor (of great daily): "Where's the President of the United States?"

Assistant: "He's reporting to-day's cabinet meeting for us."

City Editor: "All right. Cable the Czar of Russia to look after the Chinese question for us to-day, and remind the Emperor of Germany that we depend upon him to cover the meeting of the Reichstag."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ART OF THE FUTURE.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted, both here and in Europe, by a trenchant critique of French and Russian art published in the *Vestnik Evropy* by the eminent Russian sculptor, M. M. Antokolsky. The writer was long resident in Paris, where, indeed, his reputation was chiefly made; he is correspondent of the Institute, has lately been appointed Counsellor of State by the Czar, and has just celebrated his artistic jubilee in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. The original critique appears in Russian, but the *Revue de Paris* (February 15) publishes simultaneously a translation of the section dealing with French art, from which we quote. This part alone fills thirty-six pages of the *Revue*, and is a striking contribution to contemporary criticism. It covers the whole ground of art in France, including the industrial arts—the “plebeians,” as M. Antokolsky calls them, the patricians being sculpture and painting, of course. Of architecture he says nothing, because “it does not exist” in France or anywhere else! We translate a few of the more salient passages criticizing the modern movements, and leading up to his interesting and optimistic forecast of the art of the future. Speaking of the “plein-air” school, “the impressionists, with Manet at their head,” he says:

“We know that movement is life, and that immobility is death. The more movement the more life, and *vice versa*. But the more swift the movement the less able is art to seize it. You can not distinguish the details of a galloping horse. Yet of this fact most artists take no count; they carefully draw the smallest detail, and then immobilize their models and destroy the *living* truth of things. . . .

“How render this eternal motion, this ever-palpitating atmosphere? Above all, how seize the first impression of the object seen without going into details? It is from this *first impression* that the Impressionists take their name.

“And here is another inconsequence: out-of-door scenes were painted in the studio, where the colors themselves appear otherwise than as they are. To a true painter of delicate sensibility such disdain of truth is as painful as squinting eyes or unequally sized hands in a figure drawing. To correct this defect of color it is necessary that the object be represented in its exact relation to its surroundings—to do it where and as it is seen. . . . The ‘plein-air’ artists have proved the justice of their theory; but, on the other hand, when we come to execution, it is clear that the Impressionists for the most part are not proof against criticism. All the world knows that it is easier to sketch than to achieve, and that, in any case, ‘the end crowns the work.’ Moreover, it is a fact that objects in repose not only lose nothing by being reproduced in all their details, but gain by it. People say to me, ‘Come a little farther off, half-close your eyes, and you shall behold nature itself rise before you!’ But true art has no need of these artifices; it is as fine near at hand as at a distance; and to half-shut your eyes is to receive an impression of twilight—of the hour when, as we say, all cats are gray. Who does not know that, under the veil, the ladies seem younger and handsomer? I repeat it, true art needs no recourse to such processes. We can, and we should, look it in the face, with open eyes, like truth itself, without optical illusion. . . .

“As artist, Manet has been but of little use to art; his works will leave nothing but an historic memory. But as apostle, as innovator, he was certainly of considerable importance. His theory contains much that is false, impossible, but also many precious things, and above all it had the merit of compelling many artists to think and to observe. Nevertheless, his immediate disciples are those who least understand the path he traced out. . . . Unhappily they were too easily seduced by the mere novelty of methods, they could not properly distinguish in their master the good from the bad; it was the impossible (*l'irréalisable*) that most attracted them; they beheld the beautiful in the monstrous, and they set themselves to paint orange faces with violet hair, in the belief that in a certain kind of light they

would look natural. They made fantastic perspectives, suggestive of amateur photographs taken at too short a range: the foreground is too large, and the middle distance too small. It is usual to put the object in the center of the canvas; they proved that they could place it on one side, or in a corner, or even divide it in two; here the head and forefeet of a horse; there, the poor beast leaves nothing to be seen but his tail and his hind-heels. Generally we put pictures in gold frames; they have demonstrated that we can frame them in white, or even in undressed wood. But all this is mere childishness.”

Some striking remarks on Puvis de Chavannes, the celebrated decorative painter, conclude with this suggestive paragraph:

“And, above all, Puvis de Chavannes has certain affinities with the pre-Raphaelites. We know that that school, born in England, includes in its ranks many artists of talent, and even of great talent. But here is what I think of this matter: I love the antique; I know that we imitate it admirably, almost to complete illusion, to the point of deceiving the most expert connoisseurs. Why? Simply and solely to deceive. But what is the aim of the pre-Raphaelites? The most disinterested, surely. Well, I would ask them: ‘What find you in primitive art? Nobility? Sincerity? Be yourselves noble and sincere, and your work shall be sincere and noble. You see in primitive art a pure faith, and that profoundly touches you. Enter the convent, fast before you work, toil on your knees, affect yourself to tears, and you will reach the beatific heights Angelico reached. And if you can not do that, if you can not passionately love your God and in His name renounce all earthly things, then love no less the human soul, its joys and sufferings. Does that not touch you? Is humanity become truly so prosaic, so cold, that it can no longer inspire you? You do what has already been done by the pseudo-classics, with this one difference, that they inspired themselves with antique art, and you with the art of the Middle Age. Your figures, your types, even the form of the hands, are good, excellent, but they are too reminiscent of Lippo Lippi, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, and the others. In short, why do you ignore a truth against which nothing can prevail? What has once been can never be again.”

However, M. Antokolsky does not despair of things. Out of impressionisms, pre-raphaelitisms, decadentisms, and all the other “isms” of modern art, something good must come; they are proof, he says, of an “excess of talent,” rather than anything else, and are largely the direct result of great ambitions working in a restricted but overcrowded field—there are, he says, thirty thousand artists in Paris alone!

“I am profoundly convinced that in the end, of all the abortive essays, of all the absurdities which have so distinguished our century, especially in the past few years, nothing will remain; but mankind, perceiving that they have been equally fruitless, incomplete, and incapable of satisfying the true needs of our nature, will finally recognize that there is in art something of the universal, of the complete, something of harmony; that truth in art is not an ephemeral thing, but a thing that has been, is, and shall be. The name of that truth is *soul*. But—the reflective soul, full and fine, beautiful alike in content and in form.

“Such is the pure ideal of the art of the future, pure as religion without fanaticism, as love without jealousy; an art that shall express the best there is in human life. I am not a prophet, and I can not say where this art will make its appearance; but it will find a cradle somewhere, and it is in France that mostly we must look for it.”

The Teacher of Paderewski.—There are two Leschetitzkys living, Emmeline Potter Frissell is led to remark, thinking of the famous maestro of Vienna as he manifests himself in the classroom and out of it, in social converse. There is no kinder or better man than he when “off duty”; but when on duty, an hour spent with him is one “of exquisite torture.” The writer, who has been his pupil, thus describes him in *The Looker-On*:

“Leschetitzky's appreciation of rhythm, tone, and tone-color, and intuitive perceptions of correct musical expression, are so keen and true that the deviation of a hair's-breadth from the

right and only way is enough to throw him into a paroxysm of agony. 'I simply can not listen to it; my temptation is to fly from the room,' says he. This is the Leschetitzky that storms and rages, scolds and shouts, sends or throws his pupils out of the room, and their books after them. It is this same Leschetitzky who tells one that he plays like an engineer; another like a butcher; another that she will make a good *Hausfrau*, can cook, sweep, and dust; and another that her playing (so out of time) makes him seasick! It is the same who waved a crestfallen Polish artist out of the room with the words, 'You have no tone'; and who, when a would-be pupil came to him and said he could speak only a 'little bit of French or German,' without further form or ceremony left the pupil, went to his wife, and said, 'Please send him away; he can not talk with me.' It is told of this Leschetitzky, too, that when young H— was playing with the Hellmesberger quartet, and by a slight error in the time threw the whole quartet out, he flew into a fit of—what? agony, or rage, or both? and almost flung the really talented young man from the stool. The performance did not go on, it is almost needless to say; and young H— left Vienna in a sadder, but probably more rhythmical, state of mind."

THE "FOREMOST LITERARY CRITIC OF FRANCE."

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE, the distinguished editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is now in America for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before one of the leading universities. His position among literary critics of France is, according to Adolph Cohn, in *The Bookman*, as preeminent as



FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

was that of Sainte-Beuve thirty or forty years ago. Unlike Sainte-Beuve, however, M. Brunetière is neither popular nor, apparently, desirous to become so. In fact a contempt for the crowd has never, we are told, found more continuous expression than in the score of volumes that he has published. The power which, nevertheless, he exerts in France may be judged from the following statement:

"Brunetière now occupies a privileged and commanding position. Since 1886 he teaches the intellectual *élite* of France in the *École Normale Supérieure*; he is a member of the French Academy; the Sorbonne opens its doors wide to him whenever he

chooses to instruct from the professor's chair the public which it attracts; he has under his direction the most authoritative periodical in the world."

We quote further from Mr. Cohn's exposition of Brunetière's work and aims:

"The keynote of Brunetière's work is authority. His object is not to tell us what he likes and why he likes it, but what we ought to like; and he enters upon such a work only because he has himself, at great pains and labor, tried to discover what *he* ought to like. From the start he has upheld the theory that there are canons of taste. Just as in life there are pleasures that must be shunned, and other pleasures, too, which, without having to be entirely shunned, are, however, acknowledged to belong to an inferior order, so in literature and art he holds that what attracts us most is not necessarily what we must hold to be most beautiful, and that we must educate our taste by means of our critical faculty and try to like most that which we have discovered to be best."

In consequence he is constantly on guard against new fads in literature, and merciless in denouncing new methods which he considers contrary to the true principles of art. A great deal that the public applauds he treats with disdainful silence. We quote further:

"Brunetière, therefore, studies the exemplars of excellence bequeathed to us by the past, and therein tries to discover the nature, the elements of true literary greatness, of real esthetic beauty. It may perhaps be called a real piece of luck in his career that the great masterpieces of the French literature of past ages are what they are. The past for him necessarily consisted, above all, of the masterpieces of the age of Louis XIV. Nothing equal to them had been produced by France in the preceding ages, and these masterpieces rested their claims upon tradition and authority: in religion, the Catholic tradition (in spite of the high intellectuality of the French Protestants of the seventeenth century, not a single great writer appeared among them); in politics, the monarchical tradition; in literature, the classical tradition. Greek poetry was almost as sacred to Racine as the Bible to Bossuet. Had he, instead of Boileau, written an *Art Poétique*, he would surely have repeated the words of the Roman poet:

" 'Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.' "

"Here, therefore, Brunetière found the most congenial field for study. But even here he discriminates; the more traditional the writer, the higher he places him; his men are Pascal, Racine, Bossuet, rather than Descartes, Corneille, and Molière. But the interest of his articles on the French seventeenth century, and moreover of most of his articles, is not simply due to the compactness and subtlety of his argument. His knowledge and presentation of facts give the reader a sense of security which is felt with but very few critics. We feel that we are dealing with a man who knows all that can be known about his subjects and who tells us all he knows.

"In fact, for those who speak, or rather write, with insufficient knowledge, he is simply merciless. Those who followed his career can remember how completely he disposed of a work on Montesquieu, which less-informed critics had hailed as a remarkable performance. The execution, for such it was, was so complete that the book has now disappeared, and the author, so far as we know, has remained silent ever since—a period of nearly fifteen years—with the result that Brunetière's article itself has ceased to be reprinted in the *Études Critiques*, of which it was originally a part.

"Of course it is not always pleasant for the reader of contemporary works to be told, 'You had better leave that alone; if you want excellence look at the past.' And the writers themselves may well feel some irritation against such a style of criticism. Add to this that Brunetière's manner was in no way calculated to soften the sharpness of his reprimands. Quite the reverse. And the more successful the writer he assailed, the more uncompromising and aggressive his attitude. The whole series of articles on the 'Roman Naturaliste' is as severe a dressing-down of Emile Zola as can well be imagined, and now that Brunetière is perhaps the most influential member of the French Academy, we are at

no great pains to discover who most violently objects to the election of the author of 'L'Assommoir.'"

Yet Brunetière is not the slave of tradition. The past is not, according to his theory, to be merely imitated or repeated by the present. But he is a staunch believer in the law of evolution in literature, and holds that what is great in the present is a transformation of what is great in the past; the one grows out of the other and represents the same principles of truth and beauty.

Brunetière is still a comparatively young man and has not limited his work to the sphere of literary criticism. His articles about two years ago on the relation of public instruction to religious faith (he is a Roman Catholic), following somewhat the same thought as Kidd's "Social Evolution," attracted very wide and favorable attention (see LITERARY DIGEST, vol. x., No. 23).

MORE OF MAX MÜLLER'S LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER continues his series of articles of reminiscence, and, so long as they maintain the charm found in the three already published, the public would doubtless be content to have him continue them indefinitely. The third of the series (*Cosmopolis*, March) treats of Thackeray, Dickens, Clough, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Tennyson, and Browning, more than one third of the article being devoted to Arnold. The reminiscences of Thackeray, Dickens, and Clough are very slight. Of Clough, we are told that he "was a most fascinating character, thoroughly genuine, but so oppressed with the problems of life that it was difficult ever to get a smile out of him; and if one did, his round, ruddy face with the deep, heavy eyes seemed really to suffer from the contortions of laughter."

A pleasing and ennobling view of Matthew Arnold is given in the following:

"Another poet whom I knew at Oxford as an undergraduate, and whom I watched and admired to the end of his life, was Matthew Arnold. He was beautiful as a young man, strong and manly, yet full of dreams and schemes. His Olympian manners began even at Oxford; there was no harm in them, they were natural, not put on. The very sound of his voice and the wave of his arm were Jovellike. He grappled with the same problems as Clough, but they never got the better of him, or rather he never got the worse of them. Goethe helped him to soar where others toiled and sighed and were sinking under their self-imposed burdens. Even tho his later life was enough to dishearten a poet, he laughed at his being *Pegasus im Joche*. Sometimes at public dinners, when he saw himself surrounded by his contemporaries, most of them judges, bishops, and ministers, he would groan over the drudgery he had to go through every day of his life in examining dirty schoolboys and schoolgirls. But he saw the fun of it, and laughed. What a pity it was that his friends, and he had many, could find no better place for him. Most of his contemporaries rose to high positions in church and state, he remained to the end an examiner of elementary schools. Of course it may be said that, like so many of his literary friends, he might have written novels and thus eked out a living by pot-boilers of various kinds. But there was something noble and refined in him which restrained his pen from such work. Whatever he gave to the world was to be perfect, as perfect as he could make it, and he did not think that he possessed a talent for novels. His saying, 'No Arnold can ever write a novel,' is well known, but it has been splendidly falsified of late by his own niece [Mrs. Humphry Ward]. He had to go to America on a lecturing tour to earn some money he stood in need of, tho he felt it as a *dira necessitas*, nay as a dire indignity. It is true he had good precedents, but evidently his showman was not the best he could have chosen, nor was Arnold himself very strong as a lecturer. England has not got from him all that she had a right to expect, but whatever he has left has a finish that will long keep it safe from the corrosive wear and tear of time."

Arnold, we are told, was a delightful man to argue with, as he never lost his temper; but he was not easily convinced that he

was wrong even in regard to the simplest facts, and he would generally end by saying in the most patronizing way: "Yes, yes, my good fellow, you are quite right, but, you see, my view of the matter is different, and I have little doubt it is the true one." There was a long-standing feud between Arnold and Müller in regard to poetry, and the latter can not even now resist the temptation to combat through several pages Arnold's view of the preeminence of poetry over all other forms of intellectual activity. In all of Arnold's controversy there seemed to be a sort of sadness, felt rather than expressed, growing, perhaps, out of the consciousness that tho he was strong and looked young for his age, the thread of his life might—as in fact it did—snap suddenly at any moment. Meeting Browning not long before this event, Arnold, feeling ill, hinted that they might never meet again. To Browning's protestations he replied in an airy way: "Now, one promise, Browning; please, not more than ten lines!"

Ruskin, however severe and bitter he might be at times in his writing, was always most charming in conversation. Professor Müller goes on to say:

"He was really the most tolerant and agreeable man in society. He could discover beauty where no one else saw it, and make allowance where others saw no excuse. I remember him as diffident as a young girl, full of questions, and grateful for any information. Even on art topics I have watched him listening almost deferentially to others who laid down the law in his presence. His voice was always most winning, and his language simply perfect. He was one of the few Englishmen I knew who, instead of tumbling out their sentences like so many portmanteaux, bags, rugs, and hat-boxes from an open railway van, seemed to take a real delight in building up his sentences, even in familiar conversation, so as to make each deliverance a work of art. Later in life that even temperament may have become somewhat changed. He had suffered much, and one saw that his wounds had not quite healed. His public lectures as professor of fine art were most attractive, and extremely popular at first. But they were evidently too much for him, and on the advice of his medical friends he had at last to cease from lecturing altogether. Several times his brain had been a very serious trouble to him. People forget that, as we want good eyes for seeing, and good ears for hearing, we want a strong, sound brain for lecturing."

"I have seen much of such brain troubles among my friends, and who can account for them? It is not the brain that thinks, nor do we think by means of our brain; but we can not think without our brain, and the slightest lesion of our brain in any one of its wonderful convolutions is as bad as a shot in the eye."

"If ever there was an active, powerful brain, it was Ruskin's. No doubt he worked very hard, but I doubt whether hard work by itself can ever upset a healthy brain. I believe it rather strengthens than weakens it, as exercise strengthens the muscles of our body. His was, no doubt, a very sensitive nature, and an overwrought sensitiveness is much more likely to cause mischief than steady intellectual effort. And what a beautiful mind his was, and what lessons of beauty he has taught us all! At the same time, he could not bear anything unbeautiful; and anything low or ignoble in men revolted him and made him thoroughly unhappy. I remember once taking Emerson to lunch with him, in his rooms in Corpus Christi College. Emerson was an old friend of his, and in many respects a cognate soul. But some quite indifferent subject turned up, a heated discussion ensued, and Ruskin was so upset that he had to quit the room and leave us alone. Emerson was most unhappy, and did all he could to make peace, but he had to leave without a reconciliation."

An unpleasing side of Tennyson's character is revealed—not for the first time—in the following narrative:

"Another tho less frequent visitor to Oxford was Tennyson. His first visit to our house was rather alarming. We lived in a small house in High Street, nearly opposite Magdalen College, and our establishment was not calculated to receive sudden guests, particularly a poet-laureate. He stepped in one day during the long vacation, when Oxford was almost empty. Wishing to show the great man all civility, we asked him to dinner that night and breakfast the next morning. At that time almost all the shops were in the market, which closed at one o'clock. My wife, a

young housekeeper, did her best for our unexpected guest. He was known to be a gourmand, and at dinner he was evidently put out by finding the sauce with the salmon was not the one he preferred. He was pleased, however, with the wing of a chicken, and said it was the only advantage he got from being poet-laureate, that he generally received the liver-wing of a chicken. The next morning at breakfast, we had rather plumed ourselves on having been able to get a dish of cutlets, and were not a little surprised, when our guest arrived, to see him whip off the cover of the hot dish, and to hear the exclamation, 'Mutton chops! the staple of every bad inn in England.' However, these were but minor matters, tho not without importance in the eyes of a young wife to whom Tennyson had been like one of the Immortals. . . .

"It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whisky and water, that Tennyson began to thaw, and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then, have hardly known him at all. During the day he was often very silent and absorbed in his own thoughts, but in the evening he took an active part in the conversation of his friends. His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time when I and several friends were staying at his house, the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery, and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. 'Anybody can do that,' he said, 'if he chooses to do it.' When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him, 'Well,' he said, 'I shall give up smoking from to-night.' The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, tho somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious, the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a disturbed night I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast, all right again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco."

Several incidents are told showing Tennyson's aversion to meeting strangers. Once taking a walk with Professor Müller and the latter's wife on the downs behind Tennyson's home, the poet suddenly started, left his companions, and ran home simply because he descried two strangers coming toward them.

What was most delightful in Browning, says Professor Müller, was "his ready response, his generosity in pouring out his own thoughts before anybody who shared his sympathies." He was unequaled for real and substantial conversation. Tho not exactly a scholar, his mind was saturated with classical lore, and steeped in the Greek tragedians and lyric poets. He never in his life made a public speech, but was an excellent reader of his own poems, being far better in this respect than Tennyson, his voice being "natural, sonorous, and full of delicate shades," while Tennyson's was so deep that it was like the rumbling and rolling sound of the sea rather than like a human voice."

Alleged Corruption of the College Degree.—President Stryker, of Hamilton College, in a recent address to the New York alumni of that institution, in speaking of the tendency to make the college course largely elective and to do away with the requirement of the classics for the attainment of a bachelor of arts' degree, asserted that this tendency is toward the corruption and demoralization of college degrees. He used these words:

"I am glad to say that there is good reason to be confident that the new departure in favor of the corruption of the A.B. degree, by awarding it for four years of work in any subject whatsoever, will not stampede the educational forces of this great State. This new program is the denial of the history of the A.B. degree, and it is a flat outrage upon those who thus protest in behalf of its legitimate and immemorial meaning. It is an attempt to demoralize this degree, which will be more honored in the breach than in the muzzle."

This paragraph is characterized editorially by *The Educational Review*, conducted by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as "arrant nonsense." It says:

"Eloquent clergymen who find themselves suddenly translated to college presidencies are not always at home with the facts of educational history or educational philosophy. . . .

"In order that this paragraph may have any meaning whatever, it is necessary to invent the fiction that it is proposed by anybody to award the A.B. degree for 'four years of work in any subject whatsoever.' The history of the degree that has so long stood for a liberal education, but never necessarily for Greek or for Hebrew, and that is richer and fuller to-day than ever before, is a subject that demands much time and study for its mastery, and assumptions regarding it ought not to be lightly made by persons in authority; much less should they be made the sole basis for constructive argument."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Art Amateur*, there is no undoubted Raphael in the United States, and one has just been offered to a New York gentleman for \$250,000. The National Gallery of London paid \$375,000 for the Blenheim picture, which does not represent Raphael at his best. *The Art Amateur* says, also, that an undoubted Holbein is yet to be brought to this side of the Atlantic.

RUDYARD KIPLING, in a letter to Christie Murray, reveals his aspiration to write a "real novel—not a one-volume or a two-volume, but a real decent three-decker." He adds: "No man this side of forty at the earliest has secreted enough observation—not to say thought—to write a novel, which, in spite of all they say of the short story, is the real vehicle. Independent firing by marksmen is a pretty thing, but it is the volley-firing of a full battalion that clears the front."

THE following figures are published for the benefit of "stage-struck young women": "The majority of leading people in road companies get but \$50 a week or less. Three fifths of the profession, as a whole, including chorus, ballet, and supernumeraries, average but about \$15 a week for the season, which means an average of less than \$9 a week spread over the twelve calendar months. The other two fifths do not average more than \$35 a week, including stars, taking it for the year."

ACCORDING to London booksellers, novels are very popular in the Transvaal, that is, we presume, among the "Uitlanders" from Europe. "Marie Corelli is greatly in request, and has been for a long time, as is Rudyard Kipling, both in prose and poetry. F. Marion Crawford, S. R. Crockett, and J. M. Barrie are also in keen demand. Besant's new book, 'The City of Refuge,' 'The Mind and the Master,' by Ian Maclaren (John Watson), 'The Sign of the Cross,' by Wilson Barrett, Marie Corelli's 'The Murder of Delicia,' and 'Tom Sawyer, Detective,' by Mark Twain, are at present among the most popular recent arrivals."

The Trans-Siberian Railroad.—Rails on this road, we learn from *Cosmos* (Paris, February 6) are laid for a distance of 8,000 kilometers [5,000 miles]: the section of western Siberia is ready for service, as well as for freight as for passenger traffic, but the bridges over the Irtysh and the Obi are not yet finished. These rivers are crossed on the ice in winter and by means of ferry-boats in summer.

"The line from Cheliabinski to Ekaterinburg was opened in 1895, but with temporary wooden bridges that are now being replaced with iron ones. In central Siberia, only the short section from the Obi to Bolotna (about 75 miles) is in service; but that from Bolotna to Krasnoïarsk is almost finished, all bridges east of the Obi being built provisionally of wood. The iron bridge over the Yai is finished, but it will be at least a year before the 1,760 kilometers [1,094 miles] of line that crosses central Siberia will be completed.

"Beyond Irkutsk, as far as Listvinitchna, the preliminary work has not been done. Nothing more than this has been accomplished in the basin of Lake Baikal, except an enormous embankment not yet finished.

"In the Amoor region, the preparatory work has been almost completed; in this region there is more than the average amount of difficulty, and it will be necessary to construct at least one long tunnel. In the Lower Ussuri, 400 kilometers [249 miles] of line have been built. This section extends from Vladivostok to Gafaska; and from this latter place to Juran it follows the bank of the Ussuri for about a dozen kilometers.

"In official circles it is believed that there will be uninterrupted communication by rail between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok by the beginning of the new century."—*Translated for The Literary Digest.*

SCIENCE.

CAN BIRDS CARRY DISEASE?

PERSONS interested in birds have recently been debating the question whether these creatures are capable of contracting diseases from human beings or of transmitting disease to human beings. Expert opinion seems to be divided. On the one hand Dr. K. Rulf, director of *Gefiederte Welt*, in a recent letter to the President of the Acclimation Society, asserts that the transmission of any disease from a bird to a man, and *vice versa*, is absolutely impossible. Says Dr. Rulf:

"For more than thirty years I have been occupied in keeping, observing, and raising exotic birds of plumage; consequently I have had occasion to deal with them when ill. Every bird that has died has been examined, and I have thus dissected, during about thirty years, several hundred paroquets. I have always kept these birds during their illness, sometimes for a considerable period, in my apartment, which is somewhat restricted in size, being composed of only six rooms for four grown persons and four children. During all this period I have not had a single case of sickness in my family, altho the birds have had all possible kinds of maladies. I am also confirmed in my belief by the fact that I have allowed no opportunity to pass of asking for information on the subject from the principal dealers in birds at Hamburg, Cologne, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, whenever they had sick birds in considerable numbers. In no case was I informed that any one either of the family or of the employer's had been attacked in the house of one of these merchants, and I obtained the same information from the directors of the great zoological gardens at Paris and London. No contagion—and I can not insist too strongly on this point—could ever be established."

These, however, are all negative facts, and would fail to stand against even one authenticated case of the transmission of disease to or from pet birds. Such cases, it is believed, have been proved to exist by Dr. Laboulbène, who communicates an account of his investigations to the Bulletin of the Acclimation Society. We translate some extracts below:

"It has been remarked for some time that birds, notably parrots and paroquets, are frequently attacked with a peculiar disease characterized by lesions of the skin and orifices.

"Quite recently, this malady has been studied with the aid of the best modern methods, and Professor Straus gives the following minute description of it: 'The characteristic symptom of the malady in the paroquet,' says the eminent medical professor, 'is the frequency of tubercular lesions of the skin and the mucous orifices; these are generally wanting, on the contrary, in fowls and pheasants, in which the tubercles seem to prefer the digestive canal and its annexes (the liver, the spleen, the peritoneum). These lesions in paroquets consist of grayish or brownish tumors, often callous, occupying the pupils, the conjunctivæ, the orifices of the nasal cavities, the commissures of the beak, the tongue or hard palate, the pharynx, the skin of the wings, or the joints. In certain cases there appear on the skin multiple tumors, increasing to several centimeters in length; these dark-colored scabs are easily rubbed off and disclose a granulated tissue full of tubercles. The skin of the head is the favorite seat of these tumors, and the tuberculous tumors of the tongue and palate present nearly the same characteristics as those of the external skin. The internal organs only are attacked in some cases, the lungs more frequently than the liver and the intestines, just the opposite of what is observed with fowls.'

"The nature of this affection, then, admits of doubt; the presence of tubercies and of bacilli demonstrates that we have to deal with tuberculosis.

"And after having established that the tuberculosis of birds is experimentally inoculable in mammals, that the bacillus of human and that of aviary tuberculosis are but two varieties of the same microbe, the author cites the following instance: 'A lace-maker, in good health, after having lost successively her husband and her eldest daughter (of tuberculosis?) went to new lodgings to

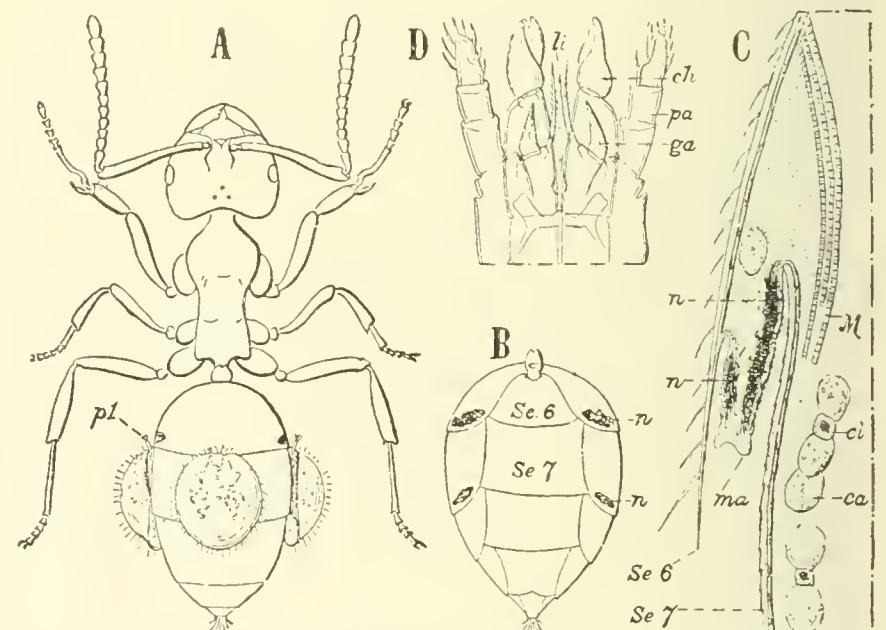
live with her second daughter, who also was suspected of tuberculosis. In 1890 a friend gave them a present of a tame sparrow; two years later it became sick, lost its habitual gaiety and good-temper, and in a fit of irritation pecked violently at its mistress and inflicted a slight wound on her finger. Several months afterward the bird died.

"Six months after receiving the wound from the bird's beak, the lace-maker was disturbed at seeing that there was a little swelling at the point where the sparrow had hurt her, and went for advice to the Hôtel Dieu, where Dr. Durant discovered two indurated tumors on the forearm and without hesitation diagnosed the case as one of lupus. This was afterwards verified by examination of the extirpated tumors and finally by the inoculation from these of a guinea-pig and a rabbit, which developed the symptoms of tuberculosis.

"Lupus, it is well known, is a form of tuberculosis. From this experiment and from clinical observation, we may, then, affirm this truth, the knowledge of which is very important: that birds, in many circumstances, can carry disease to persons, breeders or amateurs, who are brought in contact with them by their occupations or their tastes."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INSECT "OLD MAN OF THE SEA."

IT has long been known that the nests of certain species of ants are infested with a kind of lice or Acarians, of the genus *Discopoma*, but it has not been known until recently that the *Discopomas* fix themselves to the bodies of their unfortunate victims, by whom they are carried about during the remainder of their nat-



A, Ant carrying three *Discopomas* in their normal positions; *pl*, antenniform claws.—B, Abdomen of an ant highly compressed to show the black spots *n*, which always appear at the same points.—C, Transverse section of the skin; *ma*, articular membrane; *M*, muscle; *ca*, adipose cells; *ci*, *intercalaire* cells.—D, Mouth of the *Discopoma*; *li*, tongue; *ch*, claws; *pa*, feet; *ga*, nippers.

ural lives, meanwhile sustaining life by sucking the blood of the ants. Charles Janet, the French naturalist, who has made a particular study of these insect terrors, contributes an interesting account of them to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 6), which we translate, in part, below. Says M. Janet:

"When a *Discopoma* is put down on the floor of a gallery in an ant's nest he feels around in front of him with his antenna-like forefeet. He raises himself on his hind legs when an ant passes near, and if he can reach the ant he lays hold of him. The ant seeks to rid himself of the parasite, but his efforts are vain, for the Acarian holds the edges of his shell so close to the body of his victim that the claws of the latter slide over it without getting any hold.

"The ants have to be resigned, and tolerate the presence of these parasites when they are installed in one of their normal positions, as shown in Fig. A. When there are only one or two of the parasites they place themselves on the sides of the abdomen. Sometimes one ant carries about six *Discopomas*; three

are placed as shown in Fig. A, and the three others occupy similar positions on the next segment.

"The ants do not molest the Discopomas that are on the abdomens of their companions, but sometimes they throw themselves with fury on those that are placed on the ground in the nest experimented upon. I have seen them when thus attacked, threatened with the venomous rear claw and severely bitten for more than a minute, but nevertheless remaining unhurt. The duration of this rough treatment is also generally cut short by a peculiar circumstance. The shell of the Discopoma ends, all around the thin body of the animal, in an elastic plate, at once resistant and flexible. This plate bends and makes so good a spring, under the action of the mandibles that compress it, that if these slip the Acarian is thrown to a distance of 3 or 4 centimeters [an inch or two]. For several instants the ant keeps on trying to bite the victim that has thus disappeared as by enchantment.

"Sometimes, however, the ant succeeds in killing the Discopoma and cutting it into five or six bits.

"My first experiments having shown me that the Acarians feed neither on the living larvæ nor on the dead bodies of the ants, I was led to suppose that they obtained their nourishment from the bodies of living ants.

"This theory was fully confirmed in experiments on about twenty ants and forty Discopomas, by the appearance on the abdomens of all the ants, without a single exception, of little black spots (Figs. A and B) situated exactly at the place where the mouths of the Discopomas occupied their normal positions; that is to say, on the side of the abdomen. . . .

"By cutting the body crosswise (Fig. C) we can see that these spots are on the articular membrane of the segments, and that consequently they are on the living ant and are seen through the transparent scale. The spots are formed of a brown substance deposited on the interior surface of the articular membrane. In the preparation represented by Fig. C, made by sudden immersion in hot water, the blood forms a coagulum which is thicker and more colorable by hematoxylin under the motor muscles of the segments than in any other part of the body. The fine chitinous cuticle of the articular membrane appears as if lightly slashed, and in certain cases as if dotted with little black points, corresponding to the points where it has been wounded by the mouthpieces of the parasite.

"When we observe living Discopomas under the microscope we frequently see their claws in motion. The animal stretches out one of these appendages while it retracts the other, and the range of this movement is quite considerable. The claws, whose movable finger is actuated by a very powerful adductor muscle, are the organs which by pinching serve to produce the little holes in the victim's articular membrane.

"Besides this mode of action, the claws can perhaps draw the skin toward the creature's mouth. . . . It is proved by these observations that the Discopomas do not attach themselves to the ants for purposes of transportation, as is certainly the case with many Acarians found on insects, but that they are true external parasites that live on the blood of their victims."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Phosphorescence of Ozone.—"M. Marius Otto has just discovered an experimental fact," says *La Nature*, "that was described recently in his name before the Academy of Science by M. Friedel, and that may be productive of important results. This fact relates to the phenomena of luminescence to which ozone gives rise in special conditions. The fact was observed for the first time during the aspiration of ozonized air by means of a water-aspirator. The light took its rise at the point of contact of the water and the ozone, and the water remained luminous for five or six seconds after issuing from the aspirator, so that a flask filled with this luminous water and taken into a dark room could be followed distinctly. The experiments were made with ozonized oxygen containing 40 to 50 milligrams of ozone to the liter [about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to the quart] and made with ozonizers invented by the author. It seems that the luminosity thus produced by the contact of ozone and water is due to the presence, in the latter, of organic matter of animal or vegetable origin, and that most organic substances are able to produce, with ozone, phenomena of phosphorescence. This is, then, a very particular and very in-

teresting case of low-temperature combustion, and a new example of the production of cold light."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

THIS subject has recently been exploited unduly in the daily press, the cause being a scientific paper read before the New York Electrical Society by Willard E. Case. The paper was written to bring out several theoretical points, such as the necessity of presenting the oxygen to the carbon gradually, by means of an electrolyte that can act as a "carrier," so that low-temperature combination and not combustion occurs. On this basis, some of the sensational papers have announced the final solution of the great problem involved—all of which must be either amusing or annoying to Mr. Case. *The Electrical World* (March 1) has the following to say about the paper and the exaggerated reports of it:

"It is as well to state here that Mr. Case is a gentleman of wealth, who is not obliged to earn his living from electrical pursuits, but one who follows the science for the pure love of it. Consequently, such unenviable notoriety as he has achieved at the hands of the primary department of the 'new journalism' must be extremely distasteful to him.

"In his lecture Mr. Case distinctly stated that the form of carbon electric generator which he had devised, and which he then exhibited, was not a commercial apparatus."

"On top of this positive assertion," the editorial goes on to say that a well-known New York daily printed on the following Sunday a page "embellished with foolish pictures, designed to lead the layman to believe that Mr. Case's battery was available to furnish power for transatlantic steamships. Some of the pictures showed the ships thus equipped." The upshot of the matter is, thinks *The World*, that science is being misrepresented in much of our journalism. This instance is only one among many.

MORE TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES.

DURING the experiments of Mr. W. H. Preece, the head of the British government telegraph, on this subject, we gave our readers frequent accounts of his progress and success, which latter, however, altho great, was not sufficient to bring



SIGNOR MARCONI AND HIS EARLIER APPARATUS FOR TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

about any practical outcome of his work. Now, however, public interest in the matter has been revived by the inventions of a young Italian, who has been able to surpass the English scientist in his own field, as the latter is glad to confess. As our readers will remember, this kind of telegraphy depends on the action of an alternating current in one wire in setting up a similar current

in a distant wire by means of so-called "electric waves." These waves are propagated with the speed of light and in all probability are identical with light except in wave-length, resembling a light-wave somewhat as a breaker does a ripple. The following quotations are from an interview with Signor Marconi, the inventor to whom we have referred, published in *McClure's Magazine* (March) by Mr. H. W. J. Dam. He speaks first of Marconi's relations with Preece and the latter's previous experiments, as follows:

"Marconi's invention is a year old, but he could obtain no satisfactory recognition of it in his own country. Mr. Preece, however, had for a long time been at work upon the problem of telegraphing through the air where wires were not available. Last year the cable broke between the mainland and the island of Mull. By setting up lines of wire opposite each other on the two coasts, he was enabled to telegraph by induction quite successfully over the water and through the air, the distance being four miles and a half. He sent and received in this way 156 messages, one of them being 120 words in length. Ordinary Morse signals were used, the despatches being carried by the ether in the air. In a late lecture at Toynbee Hall, Mr. Preece admitted that Marconi's system, which is electrostatic, far surpassed his own, which is electromagnetic. He expressed the fullest faith in Marconi, describing his inventions as new and beautiful, scientifically speaking, and added that he (Mr. Preece) had been instructed by the postal department to spare no expense in testing them to the fullest degree. It will be understood, therefore, that it is due to Mr. Preece that Marconi has received the fullest recognition in England and that engineers from four different departments of the English Government are now supervising his work."

The special features of Marconi's discovery are given as follows:

"I find that while Hertz waves [the ordinary electromagnetic waves hitherto experimented upon] have but a very limited penetrative power, another kind of waves can be excited with the same amount of energy, which waves, I am forced to believe, will penetrate anything and everything."

"What is the difference between these and the Hertz waves?"

"I don't know. I am not a scientist, but I doubt if any scientist can yet tell. I have a vague idea that the difference lies in the form of the wave. I could tell you a little more clearly if I could give you the details of my transmitter and receiver. These are now being patented, however, and I can not say anything about them."

"How high an alternation were you using?"

"About 250,000,000 waves per second."

"Do these waves go farther in air than Hertz waves?"

"No. Their range is the same. The difference is in penetration. Hertz waves are stopped by metal and by water. These others appear to penetrate all substances with equal ease. . . . Of course, the waves have an analogy with the Hertz waves and are excited in the same general way. But their power is entirely different. When I am at liberty to lay my apparatus and the phenomena I have observed before the scientists, there may be some explanation, but I have been unable to find any as yet."

"And how far do you think a despatch could thus be sent?"

"Twenty miles."

"Why do you limit it to twenty miles?"

"I am speaking within practical limits, and thinking of the transmitter and receiver as thus far calculated. The distance depends simply upon the amount of the exciting energy and the dimensions of the two conductors from which the wave proceeds."

"What are you working on at present?"

"Mr. Preece and I are working at Penarth, in Wales, to establish regular communication through the air from the shore to a lightship. This will be the first direction in which my apparatus is utilized—communication with the lightships. The lightships lie off this coast at any distance from half a mile to twenty miles or more."

"In what other directions do you expect your invention to be first utilized?"

"The first may be for military purposes, in place of the present field telegraph system. There is no reason why the commander of an army should not be able easily to communicate telegraph-

ically with his subordinate officers without wires over any distances up to twenty miles. If my countrymen had had my instruments at Massowah, the reinforcements could easily have been summoned in time."

"Would the apparatus be bulky?"

"Not at all. A small sender and receiver would suffice."

"Then why would it not be equally useful for the admiral of a fleet in communicating with his various ships?"

"It would," said Marconi, with some hesitation.

"Is there any difficulty about that?"

"Yes," said he, very frankly, but in a way which set the writer to wondering. "I do not know that it is a difficulty yet, but it appears to be."

"The fear has been expressed that in using the instruments on an ironclad the waves might explode the magazine of the ship itself."

With this somewhat neutral climax the interviewer leaves us, making the following closing comment:

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this statement was simply astounding. It is so much of a possibility that electric rays can explode the magazine of an ironclad, that the fact has already been recognized by the English royal engineers. Of all the coast defenses ever dreamed of, the idea of exploding ironclads by electric waves from the shore over distances equal to modern cannon ranges, is certainly the most terrible possibility yet conceived."

CURIOUS CHANGES IN THE COLOR OF FISH WHILE SLEEPING.

PROF. A. E. VERRILL of Yale recently described to the American Morphological Society some hitherto unobserved and very curious color changes in fishes. It appears that many kinds of fish change color while at rest or asleep. We quote below an abstract of Professor Verrill's paper published in *Science* (March 12) as follows:

"While investigating the nocturnal habits of fishes, etc., in the aquaria of the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission, at Wood's Holl, in 1885 to 1887, I unexpectedly discovered that many species of fishes, and also the common squid, take on special colors at night while asleep, or at rest, in a feeble light. These observations have not hitherto been published, because I hoped to have had opportunities to continue them and make them more complete. It is now my hope that others, with better opportunities, may take up the subject. My observations were made after midnight, when everything was quiet, for fishes sleep very lightly. The gas jets near the aquaria were turned down as low as consistent with distinct vision, and great care was taken not to jar the floor or furniture. With these precautions I was able to detect many species in the act of sleeping. Some of them took unexpected positions when asleep."

"The most common change in colors of the sleeping fishes consisted in a general darkening of the dark spots, stripes, or other markings, by which they become more distinct and definite. This was the case with various flounders, minnows, the black sea-bass, the sea-robins, the kingfish, and several other species."

"In all these cases the change of color is in the direction of increased protective coloration, the dark markings being generally connected with their habits of resting naturally at night among eel-grass and seaweeds. The young fishes often showed greater changes than the adults."

"Other species showed a much greater change in color, for the pattern of coloration was itself entirely changed. Thus the common scup, or porgy, while active in the daytime, is of a beautiful silvery color with bright, pearly, iridescent hues. But when asleep it takes a dull bronzy tint and is crossed by about six conspicuous, transverse, black bands, a coloration well adapted for concealment among eel-grass, etc. If awakened by suddenly turning up the gas, it almost instantly takes on its silvery color, seen in the daytime. This experiment was tried many times."

"A common file-fish (*Monacanthus*), which is mottled with dark olive-green and brown in the daytime, when asleep becomes pallid gray or almost white, while the fins and tail becomes black. These are nocturnally protective colors. The file-fishes, when

asleep, often lean up obliquely against the glass of the aquaria, with the belly resting upon the bottom in very queer positions. The tautog, or blackfish, commonly sleeps on one side, often partly buried in sand or gravel, or under the edges of stones, much after the fashion of flounders, thus suggesting the mode in which the flounders may have developed from symmetrical fishes in consequence of this mode of resting becoming chronic as it were."

INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON DIGESTION.

WE have already given our readers a brief account of the experiments on this important subject made by Drs. Chittenden and Mendel at Yale, but their work has attracted so much attention that we now quote extracts from their own narrative, which was originally presented as a report to the "Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem" at a meeting held in New York, May 3, 1895. This report was first printed in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (January, 1896), and is now issued as a separate pamphlet. The authors begin by stating that the word "digestion" is somewhat ambiguous. A complete study of the subject would include the influence of alcohol on secretion, absorption, and peristalsis, but the present report bears solely on the purely chemical process. The authors say:

"The report which we now offer covers simply the influence of alcohol and a variety of alcoholic drinks upon the digestive action of the several digestive fluids and their contained ferments or enzymes. Such a study can not properly be carried out on animals nor on human beings, since it would then be almost impossible to connect the results obtained with their true cause. We must at first exclude all the accessory influences connected with secretion, absorption, and peristalsis if we are to learn the influence of alcoholic drinks upon digestive action, and this is best done by artificial digestive experiments in which saliva, gastric juice, and pancreatic juice are allowed to act under definite and constant conditions upon the several foodstuffs, and any variations in activity carefully determined."

The detailed description of the processes employed in the experiments can not, of course, be given here, and we must content ourselves with some of the results. The first that is brought out is that the action of the gastric juice is differently affected by different amounts of alcohol. To quote the report:

"It is plainly manifest that in the presence of small amounts of alcohol (1 to 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol) gastric digestion may proceed as well or even better than under normal circumstances. In fact, many of our experiments show a slight increase in digestive power when the mixture contains 1 or 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol. This increased digestive action, tho slight, occurs too frequently to be the result of mere accident, and apparently indicates a tendency for alcohol, when present in small quantity, to increase slightly the digestive action of pepsinhydrochloric acid; or, in other words, to so stimulate the ferment that it can accomplish somewhat more, under given conditions, than it otherwise could do. As the percentage of alcohol is raised, retardation or inhibition becomes more noticeable, altho ordinarily it is not very pronounced until the digestive mixture contains 5 to 10 per cent. or more of absolute alcohol. With 15 to 18 per cent. of absolute alcohol, digestive action may be reduced one quarter or even one third, the exact amount of retardation, however, being especially dependent upon the strength or activity of the gastric juice and upon the natural digestibility of the proteid material. . . . We may in this connection, however, again emphasize the fact that the stronger the gastric juice and the more digestible the proteid food undergoing digestion the less retardation will be a given percentage of alcoholic produce, while, on the other hand, the weaker the gastric juice and the more indigestible the proteid the greater will be the inhibition caused by a given percentage of alcohol. In other words, those variations which must naturally exist in the stomach contents of different individuals, both in health and disease, will lead to different degrees of retardation in the presence of given percentages of absolute alcohol. It would, therefore, be unwise to make a general specific statement regarding the action of a given percentage of alcohol."

The authors point out also that while their experiments agree in the main with those of other experts, absorption and secretion might easily modify the result in the living stomach, perhaps retarding digestion and perhaps stimulating it. These results, however, would not be purely chemical, and the chemical results alone are noted in the investigation. The authors next proceed to a detailed examination of specific liquors and wines. Of the difference between the former and the latter the authors say:

"We may conclude that wines as a class, taken in small amount, have little or no deleterious influence upon the chemical process of gastric digestion. In small amounts they may even increase somewhat the rate of digestive action owing to the alcohol, and perhaps other substances, contained in them. In larger quantities they have more or less of a retarding effect upon gastric digestion; an effect which is dependent rather upon the character and amount of the solid matter present in the fluid than upon the contained alcohol, bouquet-flavoring, or other volatile material. Indeed, wines differ most markedly from liquors of the brandy-and-whisky type, in that their action upon gastric digestion is not at all proportional to their content of alcohol. As we have seen, whiskies, brandies, etc., owe their action upon pepsin-proteolysis almost wholly to the contained alcohol, while in wines, say with 10 per cent. of alcohol, the alcohol is of minor importance so far as the influence of the fluid upon the solvent or digestive power of the gastric juice is concerned."

Passing on to the malt liquors the authors say:

"The retarding effect of these fluids is, as in the case with wines, altogether out of proportion to their content of alcohol. Containing, as a rule, not much more than 4 to 6 per cent. of alcohol, the latter, when consumed in the ordinary forms of malt liquors, can have very little influence upon the chemical processes of gastric digestion. When, however, these beverages are consumed very freely with the meals, so that the digesting mass in the stomach contains 50 or 60 per cent. of these fluids, one can easily see from the result reported that the retarding action upon the solvent or digestive power of the gastric juice must be very considerable, owing to the action of the extractives they contain. Taken in small quantities, on the other hand, these malt liquors are without any marked effect upon the proteolytic action of the gastric juice."

We have laid particular stress on the experiments on gastric digestion, as being the most important of the digestive processes, but the authors experimented also on the effect of alcohol on the action of the pancreatic fluid and the saliva. The former, it is found, is much more sensitive to alcohol than the gastric juice, and the latter much less. Certain alcoholic drinks, to be sure, almost entirely counteract the action of the saliva, but not because of the alcohol they contain. The results are best summed up in tabular form (an arrangement adopted by us and not given by the authors) as follows:

Kind of Liquor.	EFFECTS ON—		
	Gastric Digestion.	Pancreatic Digestion.	Salivary Digestion.
Spirits.	In very small amounts, increase; otherwise, decrease.	Noticeable retardation.	No action up to 5 per cent. Beyond that, retardation.
Wines.	Same as above.	Great retardation.	Powerful retardation.
Malt liquors.	No effect in small quantities; in large amounts, inhibition (not due to alcohol).	Slight retardation.	Great retardation.

In conclusion Drs. Chittenden and Mendel say:

"Finally, it is to be plainly understood that these conclusions apply solely to the influence of the various liquors studied upon the purely chemical processes of digestion—*i.e.*, upon amylolysis and proteolysis. The results recorded do not afford data for drawing any broad or general conclusions regarding the influence of alcoholic drinks upon digestion or alimentation, since they

throw no light upon possible modifications of secretion, absorption, or peristalsis. We have now positive data regarding the action of alcohol and various alcoholic fluids upon the digestive action or solvent power of the saliva, gastric juice, and pancreatic juice, the three important digestive fluids of the body; but before we can answer the question, How do alcoholic fluids affect digestion? we must ascertain the influence of these fluids upon the secretion of the digestive juices and upon the absorption of the products of digestion, as well as upon peristalsis, and not until these points have been thoroughly studied shall we be able to understand fully the action of these beverages upon the whole process of digestion."

BURGLARY BY ELECTRICITY.

THE possibilities of electricity in the hands of a skilled burglar are set forth in *The Electrical Review* (March 17) by Carl E. Kammeyer, who fortifies his statements with photographs of results that have been accomplished experimentally in this line

"by means of a few feet of wire and a rod of carbon." He says.

"The holes that were put into the safes shown were made in less than five minutes in the presence of prominent bankers and electrical engineers. The current was taken from the Edison three-wire incandescent system, and from the 220-volt service. A resistance was employed to reduce current to 250 to 350 amperes, and voltage ranged from 50 to 80 volts.

"One of the safes was made of six plates of five-ply drill-proof chrome steel and one plate of soft steel three and one-half inches thick.

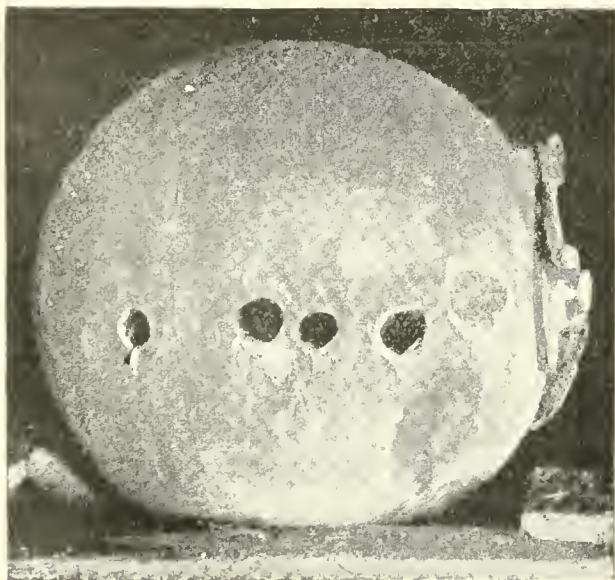
"The other was made of gun-metal, drill-proof, and three and one-half inches thick.

"Holes were also put through a seven-inch wall (made of seven plates of five-ply drill-proof steel, each one inch in thickness) in less than thirty minutes.

"The current can be reduced to 125 amperes and 40 volts, and



SAFE COMPOSED OF SIX PLATES, FIVE-PLY DRILL-PROOF STEEL AND PLATE OF SOFT STEEL, ENTERED IN TWO MINUTES BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRIC ARC.



SPHERICAL SAFE OF GUN-METAL, THREE AND ONE-HALF INCHES THICK, ENTERED BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRIC ARC IN ONE AND ONE-HALF MINUTES.

do the same work in less than thirty minutes on the three and one-half inch safes.

"Cast metal will fuse more readily than iron or steel. Cast metal fuses and runs at 2,000°.

"Iron fuses and runs at 2,900°, and the electric current furnishes from 9,000° to 10,000° of heat.

"Any person can use a current from a trolley-line or electric-light wire. When current is taken from such sources it is, of course, apparent to any electrician that resistance can be used to cut down the current and voltage to the required amount."

It is quite evident that the ordinary precautions are quite insufficient to guard against such methods as these. Mr. Kammeyer commends the electrical system perfected by a Chicago company, consisting of a network of conductors completely enclosing the safe and so arranged that the least interference with it sounds an alarm.

The Roentgen Rays and the Soft Tissues.—"Messrs. Remy and Contremoulin," says *Cosmos*, "have presented to the Academy of Sciences a new result of their researches on the application of the X rays to anatomical study. With the aid of chemical preparations they have put the muscles, ligaments, and tendons of dead bodies, both of men and frogs, in such condition that they have given radiographic images. The muscle appears of a somber shade that reveals its full outline, but within the boundaries thus indicated are perceived still darker portions that correspond to muscular bundles. The muscle is masked by bundles of longitudinal fibers, very clearly outlined. The muscular tendons show very clearly in many cases, and some interosseous ligaments are also seen plainly."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Magnetic Island.—"The stories of magnetic mountains that exert an attraction that can not be withstood on all vessels that come into their vicinity has some foundation in reality," says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 23), "and that, too, in the neighborhood of Germany. The well-known island of Bornholm, situated in the Baltic and belonging to Denmark, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Altho the power of this magnet is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships, as was told of the legendary magnetic hills, the magnetism of the rocks on the island of Bornholm can cause a good deal of trouble to ships in quite another way. For the island of Bornholm exerts such an influence on the magnetic needle that it can cause a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. This is quite possible, as the effect of this magnetic island is perceptible at a distance of 15 kilometers [9½ miles]. A rocky reef near Bornholm is also made of the same magnetic substance."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE commission on bird protection of the American Ornithologists' Union has prevailed on the Lighthouse Board at Washington to issue a decree against the sale of eggs of the sea-birds of Farallones Islands, California. As many as 20,000 dozen of these eggs have been sold annually.

AMERICAN PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.—"America," says Prof. H. E. Armstrong in *Nature*, London, March 4, "is bound . . . to develop, and not only on account of the restless energy of her people: her government departments have attached to them many active men engaged in initiating or conducting scientific inquiries; and when the various departments are organized *inter se*, the country will have in its service a highly trained body of scientific experts guiding all branches of public work, and cooperating to minimize the faults of democracy. And universities are arising all over the country, in which German models are being followed, not English. It is safe to predict that, ere many years are past, the United States will suddenly burst into prominence, and probably into predominance, as a nation promoting scientific inquiries of all kinds, so surely is a foundation being laid. Mistakes will frequently be made, perhaps, but they will soon be recognized and remedied in a country instinct with advance."

EFFECTS OF VEILS ON THE EYESIGHT.—Dr. Casey A. Wood states in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, as paraphrased by *Modern Medicine*, "that every ophthalmologist has noticed that the wearing of veils is productive of weak eyesight, headaches, and sometimes vertigo and nausea. This is due to the strain which is necessarily exerted by one or both eyes in order to see through the obstruction; the irregular figuring of the veil is also a source of annoyance. The weakest eyes suffer most; but where the vision is normal, they are able to bear the extra strain, and thus asthenopic symptoms traceable directly to the use of the veil usually escape notice. Dr. Wood states that after a series of experiments, he finds that every kind of veil affects the ability to see, more or less, the most objectionable kind being the dotted veil. The least objectionable one is the one without dots, with large, regular meshes made with single compact threads. In conclusion, the writer states that one of the worst possible habits is the common custom of reading in public conveyances, churches, theaters, etc., through this unnatural screen."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE DEVIL.

IN our issue for November 7, 1896, a brief account was given of a singular discussion between several Roman Catholic papers in Germany on the question, "Is the Devil's Signature Genuine?" The controversy was called forth by pretended revelations of a certain Miss Diana Vaughan, claiming to be a convert from Protestantism, who published in parts a series of "*Mémoires*" intended to demonstrate that the Free-Masons in their antagonism to the church were guided by Satan himself, one of the evidences offered being a document bearing the signature of the devil. This controversy has assumed almost international proportions in the Catholic Church circles of Europe, the discussion having passed considerably beyond the stage of a mere theological question, and the latter having practically developed into the problem whether it is possible for a human being to have genuine revelations from Satan. In the mean while Miss Vaughan has continued her publications, and in the latest, the fourteenth, part of her revelations, has made the sensational charge that the leading opponent of the genuineness of these revelations, the influential Cologne *Volkszeitung* (next to the Berlin *Germania* the most influential Catholic Church paper in Germany), has been bribed by the representatives of the Free-Masons to antagonize her claims, the sum stated being one hundred thousand francs. At the Catholic anti-Masonic conference held in Trent some months ago, an official commission was appointed to examine into this matter and to report as soon as possible. This committee was indeed not appointed by the Pope, but Miss Vaughan repeatedly claimed in her revelations that the Vatican sided with her. The committee conducted its examinations in Rome, and the church authorities have at least been silent in regard to the report, signed by Parcelli, as chairman. It has all along been claimed that there never was such a person as Diana Vaughan, and this point too was to be investigated. The report has called forth amazement everywhere, because it is entirely non-committal. It is interesting and reads as follows:

"The Roman commission, in accordance with the instructions given them by the General Council of the anti-Masonic Association at its first international convention held in Trent, has performed the duty assigned. Its work was limited to the questions submitted, namely (1) Does such a person as Diana Vaughan actually exist? (2) Is she really a convert? and (3) Are the writings ascribed to her really genuine? These questions were to be investigated without prejudice and objectively, and not to be influenced by the debates in public press recently carried on in reference to these matters. After a most conscientious investigation of these problems and on the basis of the most abundant material at the disposal of the committee, it is hereby declared that up to the present day no reasons have been found that could force us to decide either for or against the existence of Diana Vaughan or her conversion, or for or against the genuineness of her writings.

"The commission hereby renews its complete and absolute agreement with the papal circular letter in reference to Free-Masonry, and recommends that, while laying aside all subordinate matters in questions, the entire efforts of Catholics be devoted to combating this nefarious sect; and, in conclusion, declines to enter upon any further controversy on this subject.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

"Rome, January 22, 1897."

This report has proved a great disappointment to those Catholics who hoped that the committee would condemn in unmistakable terms what they, together with the entire Protestant press of Germany, regard as an outgrowth of superstition almost incredible in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Even the Ultramontane papers are dissatisfied, and direct attention to the fact that the committee was really never officially recognized by

the church. The Vaughan side, however, are as determined as ever. In the last issue of the "*Mémoires*" there is produced in facsimile a letter from the Bishop of Grenoble, as a sample of other letters from men high in the hierarchy, reading as follows:

"Miss! Yes; you speak the truth. Satan is the king of those who will not accept Jesus as their king. Their father has taught you that the Free-Masons are of Socinian origin, a Protestant sect, that denied the divinity of Christ."

In the mean while the controversial literature on the subject is growing. The most interesting addition is the recent publication of the noted French publicist and journalist, Gaston Méry, who, in his work entitled "*Un Complot Maçonnique, La Verité sur Diana Vaughan*," develops the hypothesis that the Free-Masons are really at the bottom of the whole literary fraud sailing under the name of the convert lady, the object being thereby to bring discredit and ridicule on the Catholic Church, by showing to what extent superstition is still rampant even in her higher circles. As a leading argument, the book claims that the Higher Council of the Lodge at Palermo voted to receive Diana Vaughan as an honorary member. But even the Cologne *Volkszeitung* does not accept this solution of the problem, giving this as its opinion:

"There is no doubt that it has been the purpose of the Paris swindlers, where this whole Vaughan fraud originated and has been pushed to its present developments, to entangle the Pope himself, which is seen from the fact that the whole revelation swindle runs parallel, in a certain sense, with the papal Encyclical *Humanum Genus* directed against the Free-Masons."

It seems that the papers that have the ear of the Vatican are beginning to fear the developments of the controversy. The *Voce della Verità*, the Pope's organ in Rome, has repeatedly drawn attention to the rule of the Index Congregation that all publications, magic, sorcery, and similar secret and mysterious sciences, must first be submitted to ecclesiastical examination before they are published to the world. It is, however, claimed by the Vaughan publications that these have been actually submitted to the judgment of the Curia and been approved by the authorities. The end of the discussion is not yet in sight.

WHY THE JEWS HAVE NO MISSIONS.

THE Jewish Church stands almost alone among religious bodies in the world in never making any attempts at proselyting in any land or among any people by the employment of missionaries. However strong and active this church may be in other directions, it devotes none of its time, means, or energies in an endeavor to gain converts to its faith either in heathen or civilized lands. Some of the reasons why the Jews do not employ missionaries are given in an article which Rabbi Weiss contributes to *The Hebrew Standard*. One reason is, that the Jews are liberal and broad in their attitude toward other faiths, not proceeding on the principle that every one will be lost who does not accept Jewish doctrine. They do not believe that any sect has "a patent right to the kingdom of heaven," but that it is "left to every intelligent man and woman to discern good from evil, and they can do it very well according to their own religion, unless they are steeped in blind prejudice." It is declared also that neither to Moses nor to the prophets was it given in charge to send missionaries to convert others of a different faith, and they gave no such commission to the Jewish people. And then, again, it is said that the best way to propagate any religion is to show its surpassing excellences in daily walk and conduct, and this is what the Jewish people are doing. They are content to allow their religion to speak for itself. As to other points for consideration, Rabbi Weiss says:

"Jews are stiff-necked and stubborn—yes, they are, in their adherence to their religion; yet, here and there, some yield to the temptation of getting money without work—there are lazy

Jews as there are lazy Christians. How would that be with the overwhelming masses if we had missionaries to convert in that way? The number would run into millions who, for the smallest amount of money, without needing to work for it, would become Jews, and what kind of Jews? Just such kind as Jews are when they become Christians, whom the Presbyterians do not want in their midst. Oh, heaven forfend! Let them stay heathens. We will not disturb anybody's religion, just as we do not like to be disturbed in our religion.

"We can not see any feature in the mission-system that could possibly commend it to our adoption. We would think it an insult to an enlightened people if we lowered the banner of their creed and permitted ours to float high above it, and as a rule an unenlightened people makes an undesirable religionist anyway.

"It were far better if our zealous Christian friends would spend the shekels which they lavish on foreign missionaries on the poor at home. Instead of trying to save the soul of the heathen in foreign lands, to save the hungry, starving body of the Christian at home. If the state of affairs were such that poverty would be unknown at home; if there were no widows weeping and no orphans, no needy, distressed fellow men bent down in grief and no adversity-stricken families famishing, no well-filled jails, no flaunting vice, neither crime nor corruption, then we would have no right to find fault with the churches if they chose to send missionaries to foreign climes and zones and there support their messengers of the Gospel in any style they desired. But as it is, we must mildly suggest, when they approach us with missionary questions, first to ameliorate need and suffering at home, and that with bread first, with religion next, then formulate your questions; but—those who live in glass houses must throw no stones."

TRIBUTES TO PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

THE death of Prof. Henry Drummond, the noted Scotch writer, scientist, and reformer, has called forth in the religious press many strong and appreciative reviews of his life. Professor Drummond was born in Stirling, Scotland, in 1851. He studied at Edinburgh and at Tübingen. Returning to his native



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

country he entered on the study of theology in the Free Church College, Edinburgh. After completing his studies he was for a short time a missionary in Malta. He then gave much of his time and attention to scientific study. He was appointed lecturer on Natural Science in the Free Church College, Glasgow, and subsequently became professor of that department. When Messrs. Moody and Sankey made their famous evangelistic tour of Britain they were favorably impressed with Mr. Drummond's religious fervor and persuaded him to accompany them in their

work. While lecturing during the week on strictly scientific subjects to his students, he devoted part of his time to religious work among the common people. Professor Drummond assisted Dr. Geikie in his geological researches in the Rocky Mountains, and also traveled in Africa in the interests of scientific inquiry. The publication of his most notable work, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," in 1883, made him widely known. It is now in its thirtieth edition. It was followed by such popular booklets as "The Greatest Thing in the World," "The Greatest Need of the World," and "Pax Vobiscum." The latest of his works, "The Ascent of Man," is a contribution to the evolution theory on altruistic lines.

In an editorial on Professor Drummond, *The Advance* (Congregationalist, Chicago) thus speaks of him:

"He was so thorough a gentleman, so sweet-spirited a Christian, so earnest and practical a laborer for men, that he could not fail to inspire love and admiration wherever known. He disarmed criticism. There was no unkindness or ill-nature in his expressed differences from traditional views, and those who differed from him most widely could feel no bitterness. To this he added a rarely beautiful and attractive literary style, clear as crystal, full of grace and color, rich with striking and beautiful imagery. 'His statement seemed demonstration.' The union in one mind of scientific occupation with deep spirituality, the profound sense of the truths of both worlds, was also so rare as, combined with Professor Drummond's great ability, to command wide attention. It was this unusual combination of qualities which led him to aim at mediation between science and religion, which was the burden of his writing as it was the occupation of his life. The originality and strength of his conception, and the literary power with which it was expressed, gave him a fame which he did not overwork and which he always used for the noblest ends."

The Congregationalist concludes a long article on the departed Scotchman with these words:

"It has been given to but few men of his generation to touch and uplift life for multitudes of people as Henry Drummond's words and personal influence have done. Beside that great fact how comparatively trifling seem deviations from accredited theological standards, or even occasional slips in scientific statements, if perchance he made them. At the close of a fair May Sunday in 1893 he stood the center of a parlor group in a New England college town. He had been addressing two great audiences of students and meeting face to face for personal conference perplexed minds, imparting to each the inspiration and guidance which he or she needed. He straightened himself up of a sudden and with kindling eye said: 'Was it only last night that we left Boston? It seems a week. Ah! that is the way in which we may expand life.' To many souls in Great Britain and America has come this expansion of life as they have learned to look upon it through Henry Drummond's eyes. And enriched and fortified by this conception they can endure more bravely their loneliness and sorrow now that he has passed beyond their sight."

A brief estimate of Professor Drummond is contained in the following editorial note from *The Independent* (Undenomin.):

"Prof. Henry Drummond was a fair, but not a great authority in biology. It was in the field of apologetics that he made his fame. His volume, 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' appeared at a time when the church was about ready to accept some doctrine of evolution, and was anxious to be told just how evolution could be Christianized. This Professor Drummond did in a way that mingled science and religion so delightfully that one was charmed into the belief that there had never been anything but harmony between them. He proved, indeed, that the doctrine of development holds good in the spiritual as well as in the natural realm, and almost silenced the conservative critics who were afraid of a champion whose defense removed some of the outworks on which they had trust more than on the citadel of their faith. Professor Drummond has been succeeded in his work by Kidd, Balfour, and others, but not one of them has had his popularity and influence. His best work was not in the line of his direct teaching, but rather in the influence he exerted in showing the supreme value of the central truths of the religion

taught by our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount and by Paul in the twelfth chapter of Romans. His little tract, 'The Greatest Thing in the World—Love,' had an enormous circulation, and gives the best exhibition of Professor Drummond's power. He had an immense influence on our younger generation, broadening their Christian sympathy and deepening their Christian life."

In an editorial note *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"The death of Prof. Henry Drummond closes a knightly career. He had a touch of the spirit that we associate with the name of Chinese Gordon. It was impossible to conceive of him as doing an unworthy act. His personal life was attuned to the notes which most men strike only at rare intervals. His most famous book, 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' undoubtedly goes too far in asserting an identity instead of a resemblance between the operation of material and spiritual forces, but the work as a whole buttressed the faith of many by opening a new line of apologetics. And yet it was not new, for rightly interpreted it was simply the application of Butler's principle in the 'Analogy' to the latest positions of science. In his 'Ascent of Man' some theological critics thought that he reduced the supernatural element in the history of the race and of human society to a vanishing point in his endeavor to harmonize evolution and Christianity. That, however, was not his intention, nor do we see that he ever abandoned his fundamental faith in the supernatural."

The Central Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., St. Louis) offers the following tribute:

"Gaged by the old-fashioned phraseology Professor Drummond was hardly to be reckoned technically orthodox, but he was one of the noblest examples of saintly living of our time. His religious writings and his professional career, taken in connection with his devotion to Christ, have made him a connecting link between science and religion, a living illustration of the truth that there is of necessity no conflict between these two realms; an embodiment of the principle that a man may be an expert in natural science, a devotee of biology and kindred branches, and at the same time may develop the deepest and the loftiest spiritual character."

A brief review of Professor Drummond's life and work in *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) concludes as follows:

"It was at the Northfield Summer School he delivered, as a lecture, his most widely known production, 'The Greatest Thing in the World'—a prose poem on the supremacy of Christian love. The book sold by tens of thousands and was translated into many European tongues. Zealous in religious work, he was not less ardent in the pursuits of science. He made journeys to America in the interests of geology, and to Africa and Australia in the interests of botany and natural history, and his peculiar charm of style and lucid method of exposition made his contributions to science popular. In 1893 he was lecturer at the Lowell Institute of this city, his subject being 'The Evolution of Man.' His teaching, however, has always had more value and significance for religion and ethics than for science. His fine literary style is hardly suited to the severe methods and studied exactitude of definition and exposition of the latter, in whose domain he is somewhat discredited to-day."

The North and West (Pres., Minneapolis) says:

"The Christian world mourns for Henry Drummond. He was a great evangelist, a great scientist, and a great author. He has been an apostle of help to the young generation, who have too often been taught that they could not adopt certain scientific positions without becoming infidels. Innumerable editions of his devotional works have multiplied his influence beyond estimate. We need not adopt all his views, but we know him for many noble and gracious words."

The Outlook (Undenom.) sets forth the reasons for the distrust of Professor Drummond by the theologians:

"Prof. Henry Drummond will rank in the future among the prophets of this epoch, because he at once foretells and gives promise of a future epoch to grow out of it. We have had spiritual teachers of great beauty and power, like James Martineau and F. D. Maurice, who knew little or nothing about the physical sciences; and scientific teachers, like Darwin, Huxley, and Tyn-

dall, who possessed little or no spiritual vision. The former class have based their convictions on their intuitions, the latter on their observations; and neither have had much respect for the intellectual processes of the other. Attempts at reconciliation have been made—now by scientists endeavoring, like Professor Huxley, to show a basis for at least ethical life without vision, again by religionists without number, endeavoring, by successive reinterpretations of Scripture and by constant criticism of science, to put religious teaching on scientific subjects in harmony with science. But Professor Drummond was one of the first to approach the religious life in a scientific spirit, to recognize the reality and trustworthiness of spiritual phenomena, and at the same time analyze them by the methods of science. In his 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World' he frankly conceded, by the very title, all that scientists had ever claimed, while he claimed what scientists had never conceded; for, on the one hand, he affirmed the reality of regeneration, conversion, sanctification—that is, spiritual life—and, on the other, he declared that they were under the reign of natural law. He projected natural law into the spiritual realm. And this, logically carried out, involves equally the belief that revelation, incarnation, sacrifice, miracles, are also under the reign of natural law. In this radicalism lay the charm of Professor Drummond's first great essay to the lay mind, and its capital defect to the theological mind. Religious phenomena were transferred to the scientific realm. They were no longer conceived as due to arbitrary interferences—only, therefore, to be accepted on authority and studied empirically; they were seen brought under law and subjected to scientific investigation. To the pure ecclesiastical thinker, this appeared an entire surrender of all supernaturalism. Professor Drummond was regarded either as a professed teacher of religion who had gone over to the enemy, or an enemy of religion who had entered the church camp in false regimentals."

LINES OF CLEAVAGE AMONG THE BAPTISTS.

"THE Distinctive Principles of Baptists" is the general title to a series of articles which *The Standard*, of Chicago, has been publishing from the pens of leading Baptist divines. In the issue of February 27 appeared, as one of the series, an article on "The Baptist Outlook," by Rev. Dr. Eri B. Hulbert, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and in the issue of March 13 appears a reply by Rev. Dr. J. B. Jackson. The subject of both articles is, in a word, the inroads which the "higher criticism" has made in the Baptist denomination.

Dean Hulbert has been regarded as fairly conservative; but he recognizes that rapid changes are taking place in the church, and that in future time "Baptists will differ from us even more than we differ from our fathers." This transformation, which he obviously advocates, is "breaking our Baptist brotherhood into parties," and "already the line of separation is becoming so definite and fixed that preachers and churches are arraying themselves or being arrayed on one side or the other." The line of separation does not, he thinks, divide the church on what are commonly accepted as its distinctive principles, nor on the great fundamental, saving, and moral truths of Christianity; nor is the line as marked as in some other denominations. Nevertheless it is real, and the names already assigned to the two parties, Conservatives and Progressives, indicate the nature of the division. The following is his diagnosis of the trouble:

"The marvelous progress in the domain of natural and physical science, the recently promulgated theories of evolution, the philosophical and theological speculations imported from Germany, the reconstructed apologetical literature adapted to present-day exigencies, the discoveries in the ruins of ancient Oriental dynasties, the studies in comparative philology and in comparative religion, the new way of conceiving and writing history, the new canons of literary criticism, the new outlook in the realm of ethics, the new science of sociology, and the new humanitarian activities—this new world of new thought in the midst of which we are living has profoundly moved some of our Baptist brothers. It has not merely changed their point of view, given them a new

center of observation, it has well-nigh revolutionized the very substance of their thinking. They do not look at things as they once did. Mere modification of conception has passed over to radical transformation. They are not able to analyze the process by which this change has come about. It certainly has not been in the main by a conscious, deliberate dropping of old ideas, but rather in the main by an unconscious passing over into a new world in which the old ideas can not survive. Notions for which they would once have laid down their lives are notions for which they would not now lift a finger. . . . There is not a time-honored belief which must not submit itself to fresh scrutiny."

That Dean Hulbert does not look upon this change as regrettable is apparent from his further description of the Progressives:

"They have a new conception of God, of His goodness and glory. His sheer sovereignty and decrees fall into the background, and His moral excellence, beauty, and common Fatherhood fill the vision. They have a new conception of Christ as the express image of His Father's person and the perfect revelation of His thought and love; and of Christ's work in man's behalf as designed to meet the necessities and aspirations of his entire being—body, mind, soul—for time and eternity, in earth and in heaven. They have a new conception of man, of his creation in God's image, and his boundless possibilities of growth in the likeness of his Creator, Father, and Savior. They have a new conception of the Bible. They have ceased to believe that it was dictated in a mechanical way, and that its chief design was to furnish proof-texts in polemical theology. They have parted with many of the traditional notions of the authorship, structure, and purpose of the sacred books. They maintain that no theory of inspiration has yet been advanced which covers the facts, and that their reconstructed Bible is a book more human and more divine, more consistent and rational, more helpful and inspiring than the traditional volume."

Nearly all the rest of the article consists of a plea for a tolerant spirit between the two parties. If they are to "fight" out their differences, "Satan will deservedly get them both in the end, and, perforce, the denomination will go to the devil." If the evil spirit is exorcised and a Christly spirit to take its place, each party can help the other to reach the fuller truth. He wants free discussion and open debate, but each side should recognize the honesty and ability of the other; and the result of such controversy will be a better Bible, a better theology, a better education, a better ecclesiasticism, a better missionary endeavor, a better sociological activity, a better young people's influence.

Dr. Jackson, in his reply, expresses very considerable surprise over the description given by Dr. Hulbert of the Progressives and of the radical nature of their purposes. While repudiating for himself the title of Conservative, "in the sense of feeling called upon to hoot at everything new and to make a fetish of everything old," he does believe that the past is "the mother of us all," and that "any scheme which breaks abruptly with the past must prove ephemeral." He calls Dr. Hulbert's article an irenicon, and predicts for it the fate of so many other irenicons which lie stranded on the shores of time. "Not peace," he writes, "but a sword." The chasm can not be closed.

Quoting a part of the first extract we have given above from Dr. Hulbert, he calls the statements therein disturbing as first read and startling on a second perusal. The Progressives are therein described as having "*the very substance of their thinking well-nigh revolutionized.*" Then Dr. Jackson asks a question or two:

"The question arises, and it is of profound and most practical moment: If there is not a time-honored belief which must not submit itself to a fresh scrutiny, to be of course cast aside if it do not bear the test of the 'new learning,' what are our progressive ministers meanwhile to preach? Can they in consistency deal out to their hearers anything but negations? Yet these never saved, and never can save, a soul from death."

Continuing in the same strain he says:

"How long, I say, will it take for the old gospel to be displaced

by the new? In other words, how long will the Progressives need to abide in the theological quarantine wherein, poor souls, they now find themselves? Pitiable indeed is their present state; and pitiable it must remain, until they can with safety pass to the *terra firma* of a brand-new set of positive and working beliefs. However rapid the transformation now going on—a transformation that takes in the entire creed, and extends to its very roots—manifestly quite a period must elapse before that 'better theology than we now possess,' which we are kindly informed, nay, assured, the Baptists are to have, will get fairly on its legs. Meanwhile, souls are passing by thousands into eternity, with no hope but that which is held out by the Gospel of Christ. At least so the Conservatives think. And so likewise thought our progressive brethren, until seized by the 'new theology,' or the 'new learning'—it makes but little difference which; for each, tho extremely nebulous, perhaps rather because it is so, seems to have a wonderfully hypnotic power over those who dally long therewith. But this conviction respecting the doom of unrepentant and unbelieving sinners is itself a belief, and therefore must be tested anew before even to it our friends in quarantine as aforesaid can subscribe, *Credo.*"

The genesis of the new movement as given by Dr. Hulbert (in the same extract), Dr. Jackson observes, makes scant reference, in fact no explicit reference at all, to the Scriptures, which Baptist authorities have held to be the one paramount source of Christian doctrine. He dwells upon this point:

"Neither the decrees of councils, nor the teachings of church fathers, nor the unverified theories of scientists, nor the philosophical speculations of theologians, nor the wild conjectures and crude inferences of critics, higher or lower, must be allowed to usurp the throne hitherto occupied in our Baptist kingdom by the word of revelation. Yet no one can fail to notice, as already remarked, how small a place, in fact no distinct place at all, is assigned to the Bible in Dean Hulbert's account of the influences and forces which have instigated and pushed forward the stupendous revolution, with whose fortunes so many of our ministers have seen fit to identify themselves. In this he is, I begin to fear, only too well justified as a historian. But his complaisance toward the movement as thus set forth is a different thing."

Reviewing the effects of such teaching, Dr. Jackson concludes his article as follows:

"I repeat, I do not fear for the ultimate and glorious triumph of Christ's kingdom. But I do fear, and I fear greatly, for the well-being of souls now alive, and for those who may come immediately after us. On this point, if it is proper for me to make such a personal reference, I confess I have thoughts that move to tears."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Southern Presbyterians are to celebrate the quarter-millennial anniversary of the Westminster Assembly at their meeting in Charlotte, N. C., next May. They will discuss the social and political condition of Great Britain which led to the Assembly, the religious situation of that time; the *personnel*, place, and proceedings of the Assembly; the fundamental and regulation ideas of the confession; the nature, value, and special utility of the catechisms, and polity and worship as related to doctrine.

WE have it on the authority of *The Congregationalist* that the head of the Christian Scientists, Mary Baker Eddy, has issued an order forbidding any of them in the United States and Canada to teach a student Christian Science for a year, beginning March 14. She directs that all Christian Scientists shall sell as many of her books as they can, and adds: "If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose his membership in this church."

REV. F. B. MEYER, the well-known writer and evangelist, recently explained how he is able to accomplish so much work. "It is only by keeping at it," he said, "by using what time I have, and because of a faculty of concentration. I write on the cars, on the trams, wherever I have a few moments of leisure, and I find that I can always take up the train of thought where it was broken off. My mind seems to work right on in the same line, and I can finish out a sentence that I began yesterday, and carry out the thought without a break."

ACCORDING to *The Congregationalist*, during the last six years the theological students in German universities have decreased from 4,527 to 2,956. The causes seem to be a weakening of faith through extreme liberalism, the overcrowding of the ministry and the very small salary paid to pastors. In Prussia a minister at the beginning receives \$450, and can not expect at any time to receive more than \$900. It is significant that the only two universities which report increased attendance of theological students are Greifswald and Erlangen, which are among the less famous, but which are most conservative.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR NEW ADMINISTRATION.

OUR new President and his cabinet are regarded somewhat suspiciously on the other side of the sea. The foreign policy of the United States is expected to be leavened very much with what appears to our European contemporaries as jingoism. A change of the tariff to suit President McKinley's views is not a pleasant prospect to the European manufacturer and exporter. It is not thought certain that even the currency problem will be settled. Thus Dr. Rudolf Meyer writes in the new Vienna magazine, *Das Leben*, that McKinley and the Republican politicians are not absolutely pledged to uphold the gold standard.

Secretary Sherman's criticisms of monarchic rule have been received with much astonishment. *The Times*, London, thinks Mr. Sherman ought to know that, as an official, he must curb his tongue, and adds: "And this is the man who is to conduct diplomatic relations between the United States and European powers!" *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"As American cabinets go, Mr. McKinley's is a respectable one. It includes no men of great public distinction, with the exception of Senator Sherman, but several politicians of good standing. As a rule the Secretary of State is the most important minister in an American cabinet. But the veteran Mr. Sherman is not likely to develop any independent line on foreign policy, and there are indications that President McKinley may be, to a large extent, his own foreign minister. The minister on whom most depends is the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, a much-respected Chicago banker, and a bimetalist."

The Speaker fears that America is not likely to be more friendly to England than before. It says:

"We must not attach too much importance to the kinds of sympathy so well expressed by Sir Edmund Monson or promoted by the appointment of Col. John Hay. 'Society' is not England; still less is it America. That English people are on the best of terms with the classes of Americans they know is perfectly true; that there is acute interest all over America in many departments of English life may easily be seen from a very brief perusal of any leading paper in the United States. Of course, American children have learned about the sins of England at school. . . . To know how hard it is to get rid of the bias so engendered one must have been an English child educated in America. Adults, however, happily forget much of their school experience; and grown-up Americans have probably forgotten both the Revolution and most of the more recent causes of difference. But they have not forgotten the Civil War and the *Alabama*, and Canadian jingoes are apt to be provocative—a provocation which to the American mind is as the defiance of Athens by Thebes. Moreover, in the West there are financial illusions; and, of course, there is the Irish vote, the natural penalty for our past misdeeds. And England is not yet distinctly and permanently a liberal influence in civilization; she is not, to the spectator at a distance, a power that can be relied on not to grab at territory, not to bluster, and not to make trouble. We Liberals know better, but we can not wonder that a good many Americans share the views expressed about us by our Continental neighbors."

The Standard thinks President McKinley must be forgiven for thinking that "the American Union is by far the greatest nation on earth," and has no doubt that the President intends to show good-will toward England with reservations. On the whole the English press is of opinion that the hearty friendship existing at present between the United States and Great Britain could have been emphasized more in the President's inaugural address. *United Ireland*, Dublin, thinks the English unreasonable, and argues to the following effect:

That influence which England seeks to obtain in the United States by means of the arbitration treaty will never be established. The deadliest blow aimed at Irish Nationalism has been

turned aside. The whole world knows that it is because, as *The Times* once said, England has made an Ireland, and a colossal Ireland, in the United States. This defeat of the arbitration treaty between England and the United States is the greatest Irish victory of the nineteenth century. *Deo gratias!*"

Theodor Barth comments in the *Nation*, Berlin, as follows:

"There is a strong movement against politicians in the United States. The people have begun to take care that their elected legislators are trustworthy, and civil-service reform and longer terms of office are the result. When the Union was founded, only one of the thirteen original States elected its legislature for a period of two years, ten States changed their parliament annually, and two twice a year. To-day only four of the forty-five States elect the legislature annually, the rest give their representatives a term of two years, and there is a strong movement for a further extension, with a corresponding agitation for the reduction of the sessions, so that the legislators may not be able to do much harm. Another evidence of this suspicion against politicians is the fight against the 'machine,' and the satisfaction of the people whenever an independent candidate has been elected. President McKinley has been forced to reckon with the popular feeling. Hence he has given the most important place in his cabinet to a man who is not a politician, not even a stanch Republican. Lyman J. Gage, the new Secretary of the Treasury, voted for Cleveland in 1884. To a man like McKinley it must have been difficult to break with traditional party politics. That he has done it, shows what a power in the land is, after all, the common-sense American."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* thinks it is rather a sign of the times that McKinley's cabinet "is formed exclusively of millionaires." The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, informs its readers that this is not true. The story that McKinley has chosen millionaires only was originated by the English press, whose readers are so ignorant of foreign affairs that their papers may tell them anything they please without being taken to task. *The Zeitung* is also pleased with the appointment of Mr. Gage, but thinks the President can not well forget that the spoils belong to the victor, when he makes future appointments. Secretary Sherman is said to be "hardly fitted for the position he now occupies, on account of his ignorance of the condition of foreign countries."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE position of the Spaniards in the Philippines is described as very hopeful. As soon as the insurgents thought themselves strong enough to resist the Spaniards in battle they began to do so, and then General Polavieja managed to localize the rebellion, inflicting a number of severe defeats, which forced the rebels to take to the woods. The Spanish losses do not seem to be very great, except in officers, and Polavieja is more anxious to obtain officers from Spain than men. The Singapore *Free Press* publishes an interesting account of the manner in which the insurrection was organized, and how it was discovered. We take from it the following:

"A workman employed at the printing-office of the *Diario de Manila* suddenly reduced the weekly allowance of his mistress by a dollar. A quarrel was the result, during which he confessed that the missing dollar did not go to a rival of his dulcinea, but was paid to the Masonic organization, whose aim is to overthrow Spanish rule. The woman induced her lover to confess his secret to Father Gil, of Tondo; the office of the *Diario* was searched and a lot of revolutionary proclamations, of which the loyal editors had no knowledge, was found. . . . The unfortunate part of Masonry in the Philippines is that it is made to shield political conspirators. A man is first entered as a Mason, and is afterward passed on to become a member of the katipunan or club. Only natives have joined these clubs, which are to be found all over the Philippines. The clubs, in most cases, keep the same Masonic signs, but the apron is entirely different. On this is a representation of a bearded and bleeding head held by a

hand, and a dagger held by the other hand. The object of these katipunans is to drive the Spaniards out of the archipelago. The Government did not look upon the clubs as dangerous, but merely as a part of the Masonic organization. They are magnificently organized. The orders filter through from the supreme head in a peculiar triangular manner so that the utmost secrecy is maintained, and any names that are used are, of course, entirely fictitious. Accordingly, it has been found impossible up to the present to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the prime mover in the insurrection. However, the seizure of the papers in the newspaper office gave the authorities several important clues."

Altho the news from Manila is favorable to Spain, the British press discusses the possibility of a change of rule in the Philippines. As in the case of distant Portuguese colonies, our British contemporaries assume that Great Britain alone has a right to become heir to any possessions vacated by the Spaniards in the East. Japan is warned that such a thing as a Japanese "Monroe doctrine" will not be tolerated. *The Spectator*, London, claims that the Japanese do not know how to govern natives. "To whom then," continues the paper, "are these islands to belong? We should govern them best, and if the inhabitants were consulted they would probably vote for Queen Victoria, whose reputation for lenient government and non-interference with creeds extends all over Asia." *The Spectator*, nevertheless, admits that "the eternal greed of France and Germany must be reckoned with," and prefers France in possession of the Philippines, as she is likely to be more lenient than the coarse and brutal German.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

THERE is as yet no decided change in the position of the powers with regard to the Cretan question. The threat of a blockade is still held out to Greece, but the powers are loth to execute it, hoping that the Greek Government will come to terms. The position of the Hellenic administration is, however, rendered extremely difficult by the attitude of the Greek press. The people of Greece are told by their newspapers that Greece is practically at war with the powers, and the most astonishing feats of Greek valor are reported. Greek torpedo-boats are reported by the Athens *Palingenesia* to have sent to the bottom two Turkish transports with 50,000 troops. The *Acropolis* relates that the little Greek vessel *Hydra* had an engagement with the German cruiser *Augusta*, during which the cowardly Germans were forced to seek safety in flight. On the whole the Greek papers insist that Crete belongs to Greece, and that Greece is robbed outrageously if the island is given autonomy. *The Scrip* says:

"We will give Europe a piece of our mind, come what may. Autonomy in Crete is nonsense; we will stir up a revolution in Macedonia and Epirus to bring the powers to their senses. Hellenism will have its way, and will not be thus unjustly treated."

Yet there is a general suspicion in Europe that Greece is not so very anxious for war after all, and that the Greeks would subside at once if they were certain that they would have to fight Turkey single-handed. The Philhellenic movement is gradually subsiding; even the English Radicals advise Greece to accept the inevitable. Ignotus, the clever writer of the political articles in the German part of *Cosmopolis*, declares that the only obstacle in the way of a satisfactory ending to this trouble is jealousy between Russia and France. He writes, in the main, as follows:

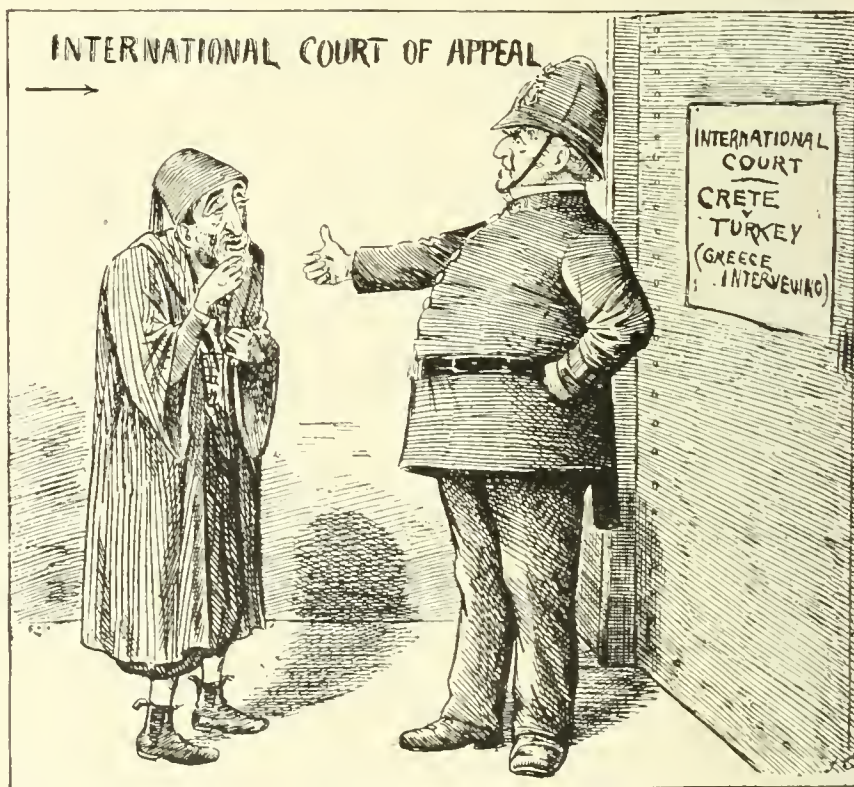
Egypt and Alsace-Lorraine, the two spots in which France would like to become the aggressor, are to Russia only means to exercise pressure upon Germany and England. What Russia wants—the Turkish Empire—is rather more than France can afford to hand over to the Czar. Perfect harmony between France and Russia can exist only with regard to the affairs of the Far East. In Turkey their agreement must needs be a partial one

only. Like the other powers, Russia and France must try to prevent the outbreak of a general struggle over the estate of the Sultan. Unfortunately Russia has set European diplomacy an almost impossible task. Russia opposes all reforms in Turkey, fearing that reforms may strengthen the Ottoman Empire. Yet Russia does not wish the general crash to come until she is ready. The powers have done their best to carry out the late Prince Lobanow's program, but it is impossible to keep Turkey alive in this fashion.

In France the Philhellenic movement has very few supporters among the more responsible magazines and papers. Thus the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Politique*, the *Temps*, the *Débats*, *Matin*, *Éclair*, *Petit Journal*, *Estafette Univers*, and the French part of *Cosmopolis*, edited by Pressensé, all encourage the French Government to uphold the European concert. The *Revue de Paris* and the *Revue Bleue* seem to be the only magazines favoring the annexation of Crete by Greece. The Boulevard press is violently anti-Turkish. Cassagnac's *Autorité*, Drumont's *Libre Parole*, Rochefort's *Intransigant*, and the *Journal* with Mme. Severine as star leader writer, all want the Sultan deposed without further ado. M. Lafitte suggests in the *Revue Bleue* that the powers at least send a strong fleet to Constantinople. He argues that, as matters stand at present, the Christians are helpless in the Turkish capital if a massacre begins.

Nearly every unimpassioned writer suspects England of some deviltry in this Cretan affair, but even the most prejudiced person must acknowledge that sentiment largely influences the attitude of the English people. Thus *The Spectator* favors the cause of Greece, and believes that there will be no war even if England opposes the powers. We condense its remarks as follows:

After all, the German Emperor has not got a great fleet yet, and the Russian Emperor must greatly dread a possible alliance between France and Great Britain. The chief reason for Russia's hostility to Greece is fear that a movement in the Balkans might bring Austria into the field. Besides, the Russian court can not endure that little states belonging to the Greek Church should exhibit independence. Look at the treatment accorded to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria. A similar feeling influences the Emperor of Germany. One half of the people you speak to think that Greece is too presumptuous. There was just the same feeling when Frederick the Great with his five millions defied Austria, and when Victor Emanuel began his conquest of Italy, and there would be just the same if the King of Rumania attempted some



OUTSIDE THE COURT.

P.C. JOHN BULL: "No, it is not settled yet, except that you've to go."
TURKEY: "Please, sir, mayn't I stay on as a policeman?"

—*The Westminster Gazette*, London.

great adventure. Prussia, however, grew, and so did Piedmont, and perhaps Greece also may.

Rear Admiral Werner, in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin, gives a very different view. He writes, in the main, as follows:

Any one acquainted with the Greeks is aware that they are a totally depraved race, and that morality and justice fare hardly better in Greece than in Turkey. Among the French a person of very low character is called a Greek. It is very doubtful that peace would reign in Crete if Greece had possession of the island. That the Greek Government hardly deserves a better name than the individual Greek is shown by the attempt to repudiate the foreign debt. The very army, such as it is, and the fleet were built with the loans on which Greece will not pay even the interest now. It is not impossible that the powers will be forced to appoint a receiver for Greece.

The threatened insurrection in Macedonia, by which the Greek attack upon Turkey was to be justified, has not yet broken out. The Turkish Government has informed its Greek subjects that it will make use of the Arnaouts to restore order, and as the Arnaouts are dreaded as much by the Greeks as the Kurds by the Armenians, the Macedonians seem inclined to defer the rising until they are certain that the Greek army will be victorious. The Turkish army in Macedonia seems, however, to be in a pretty bad way. The well-informed military expert of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, says:

"The cavalry and artillery are short of horses. The new guns purchased from Krupp some years ago are rusting away in Constantinople, and the men in the provinces do not know how to handle them. How to transport the necessary ammunition, even if the guns are sent, is another problem. Of the new Mauser rifles, 200,000 of which were imported some years ago, only 30 per cent are forthcoming. Knowing that they will be badly fed and clothed, the Turkish reserves are in no hurry to join their regiments. Most of the men do not appear at all, and many desert afterward. The ignorance of the officers is frightful. More than half of the Turkish officers can not write or read."

Yet this army acquitted itself very creditably in the last Russo-Turkish war. To-day, however, knowledge is more than ever necessary to officers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



RUNNING AMUCK.

—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

WOMAN'S POSITION IN FRANCE.

MME. ADAM, the famous French editor and author, whose passage-at-arms with Proudhon on the subject of woman's emancipation created so much agitation in the literary and reform circles of the sixties, is still actively engaged in the crusade for the rights of her sex. When scarcely twenty-two years of age and unknown to the world of letters, she, David-like, ventured to attack the polemical Goliath whose influence was felt in every intellectual province.

Her answer to Proudhon's attempt to prove that woman occupies a position between man and the lower animals was so bold, clever, and skilful that even the conservatives enthusiastically applauded the unconventional defense of the sex. Mme. Adam, in writing an account in the London *Humanitarian* of the progress of women in France, recalls her early struggles and tells this extraordinary story strikingly illustrative of the injustice of the French laws of the period:



MADAME ADAM.

"It was in the moral struggle with my husband that I found the energy which impelled me, at the age of twenty-two years, after six years of wedlock, to write my 'Idées Anti-Proudhoniennes.' The first edition was sold out, and my husband, being a lawyer, discovered in the Arsenal of the Laws of the French Code that my essay (*travail*) belonged to him; that he had not only the right of pocketing the profits in the hands of the editor, but that this work being a part of our common possessions, he had the legal right to issue the second edition in his own name; and he actually placed on the cover of the second edition of the 'Idées Anti-Proudhoniennes' his own name. The scandal that arose was great, and he was not a little amused at it, saying that the French law was clear that all property acquired during coverture was controlled by the husband."

It appears that this law is still in force, tho an effort is being made to repeal it. Mme. Adam writes thus about the situation to-day:

"In France, at the present time, woman's claims will have the advantage of all the agitations that have taken place for the removal of social grievances in the direction of justice and liberty. But only if the women who are the mouthpieces of the movement, whether they seek to enforce their claims either by speech or by the pen, are wise enough to control their ambitions, and demand no more than that which can be assimilated by social conditions that are clearly defined and traditional, as is the case with France at the present day.

"The work, under woman's direction, which, at the present time, has, in this country, the best chance of success is *L'Avant Courrière*, founded several years ago by Mme. Schmalk, an English woman by birth, who has brought to bear on the definition and the conduct of the problems that have to be solved the practical common sense and ability of her race. She first of all demanded of the French Government that it should authorize woman to enjoy the fruit of her own work. The Chamber of Deputies has passed this measure; it remains for the Senate to confirm it. Would it be believed that before Mme. Schmalk's not one voice was raised in France in favor of the workingwoman whom a drunken or a dissipated husband abandons with his children, but

who retains the right of pocketing the money which has been gained by his wife. I do not know if, in England, such scandalous legislation exists, but I can not imagine any more barbarous injustice and cruelty. Is it possible to imagine the feeling of repulsion, of hatred, even the possibility of the conception of crime, which must be borne in on the heart of a mother who sees her children subjected to all privations, even to starvation, while their father, in the company of his mistress, is dissipating at the public-house the fruit of her labor?"

According to Mme. Adam, man himself has helped to bring about his downfall as a tyrant over woman in France. He has tried to dispute her social superiority, to deprive her of the rôle she played in politics (through the *salon*) and diplomacy, and the result has been exactly the reverse of what he expected. We quote:

"Until recent times in France, a man of the world owed this title to the fact that he cultivated the society of women, that he had the tone and elegant manners of men who live among women, ever seeking to attain the subtlety, the delicacy, and the grace that is instinctive in them. To-day the ideal which the man of the world has solely before his eyes is that of the sportsman; bodily exercises, so much looked down on by the men of my generation, have become the only occupation of our sons and grandsons. The elegance at which they aim is the elegance of the expert sportsman. Women, forsaken through the pursuit of these essentially masculine pleasures, have, it would seem, gone in pursuit of those who have deserted them. It is the man, no longer the woman, who gives the tone. Oddly enough it is by this assumption of superiority that man will lose it altogether. Woman, once out-of-doors, will never again go back to the fire-side; and we have already before us in certain of the United States of America the spectacle of equality in the matter of habits, which, before another quarter of a century, will be dominant in our midst.

"Just as in landscape painting or in naturalistic literature, woman out-of-doors loses a part of her grace and of the delicate shades of her refined idealism; what she gains is in force and sincerity. What influence then is there to hold her back from initiation into the new ideas? Nothing, not even persecution. How many fathers and mothers in France dream of persecuting their daughters in order to detach them from absorption into fashions of the day? I know none.

"The impulse in the direction of what we of an older generation call Anglo-Saxon ways is such that to struggle against it would be altogether puerile. The character of our race will no doubt reassert itself by the assimilation of foreign ideas, but at the present day, and in order that these ideas should meet with the least resistance, we must accept phases of it which come from abroad. In our country woman in every class is every day manifesting a growth in the authority which she exercises. In the rural districts she no longer submits to the 'master' in the old way. In town the workingwoman has dreams of combination, and is no longer in dread of having to contend against the greed of man. Above all, women are making their complaints heard; they are raising their voices on the subject of their grievances until they go beyond all the measures which the actual state of society can grant them."

ANTI-IMMIGRATION AGITATION IN FRANCE.

THE United States is not the only country where an agitation for the restriction of immigration is going on. A similar movement is in progress in France. Altho France is less thickly populated than Italy, Germany, or Great Britain, Frenchmen think their country crowded enough, and will not allow their elbow-room to be lessened by the foreigner. The agitation is carried on among all classes and in all parts of France. Paris complains chiefly of the presence of German doctors, teachers, and clerks; the northern departments would rid themselves of the Belgian factory hands; the south declares it is overrun by Italian miners and farm laborers. Two laws are at present in

contemplation to remedy the evil. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, comments upon them as follows:

"The first project turns against foreigners in general. It suggests a military tax for all foreigners earning a living in France. France, it is argued, has spent countless millions and Frenchmen have served many years in the army to protect their country. Yet foreigners are continually increasing in numbers. Foreigners should therefore pay a heavy tax for a certain number of years, corresponding to the time spent by Frenchmen in military service. The money thus obtained could be given to the families of poor soldiers. It is not at all necessary that foreigners should wax fat under the protection of French bayonets. This injustice can be prevented if the foreigner is forced to contribute to the comfort of the men who defend the country. The second project is aimed against intellectual foreigners. No foreign teacher is to be employed at a French school, public or private, unless the Minister of Education has given his special consent. Foreign teachers and professors infringing this law are to be imprisoned for a term of six months to two years. In addition a fine of 500 to 2,000 francs (\$100 to \$400) is to be imposed. If this suggestion is acted upon by the legislature, the majority of foreign instructors will have to leave, with the exception of the most necessary teachers of languages. The result of this strong anti-foreign movement is already visible. The master of the Kornemann school has been forced to become a naturalized Frenchman, or break up the establishment. In Boulogne-sur-Mer used to be a number of excellent English schools. They have vanished, and with them the English colony. Of the 16,000 Englishmen formerly in Boulogne-sur-Mer hardly 2,000 are left.

"Paris, however, is a city whose income is chiefly drawn from foreigners. Paris has lost her reputation for hospitality, and suffers in consequence. Unfortunately the people of France will not see this. They continue the agitation, now against foreign laborers, then against foreign doctors, or foreigners in general. Like the Chinese, they are anxious to close their frontiers. They forget, however, that the Chinese increased like rabbits behind their walls, while France would lose with the immigrants the only fecundate element. For in spite of all the warnings of the press, the people are little inclined to burden themselves with large families. The woman 'whose quiver is full' receives no consideration. It is very difficult to obtain lodgings for a large family. Married servants can not easily find positions, especially if they have children. To this must be added the fact that the new woman regards child-bearing almost as a crime or a shame, and the mother of many children is described as coarse. Many French writers of to-day believe that it is impossible to remedy the evil. France, they say, is similar to the Roman Empire during its decline; and as a Frenchman is by nature inclined to be poetical and artistic, these worthies set about bemoaning the lost glories and the 'beautiful sunset' of France."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Berlin *National Zeitung* denies that the German Government intends to raise the tariff on American oil. The assertion that the Standard Oil Company utterly controls the German market is regarded as erroneous. On the other hand, the competition between Russian and American oil is profitable to the German consumer, who gets his oil cheaper than the American consumer.

MEXICO has adopted the theory that every citizen is bound to defend the soil, the interests, and the honor of his country as a soldier. Thus in future a wealthy Mexican will have to serve in the army, at least in case of war, as well as a poor one. The constitution has to be amended for this purpose, but there is little doubt that all the states of the great Central American federation will give their consent.

"SPAIN . . . does not stand very close to the front rank of progressive nations, so it could hardly be expected that its telegraph system should be any better than the condition described by the Madrid correspondent of the *London Times*," says *The Electrical World*. "The Spanish telegraph system, he says, has always been a crying scandal, and, instead of improving with the times and the advance of science, it appears to get worse. Ordinary atmospheric disturbances are sufficient to render inoperative the greater part of the lines throughout the country, while a heavy fall of snow or a gale of wind generally results in complete paralysis of the whole service. Under this condition of things, the correspondent states, it would naturally be supposed that the authorities would not place any additional difficulties in the way, and that the public convenience would be to some extent considered. But not so. The censorship at the home office is exercised without the slightest discretion being used affecting the contents of telegrams detained. Two telegrams to *The Times* were recently detained nine hours."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY OF MARK HANNA'S SCHOOL DAYS.

MARCUS A. HANNA'S "first campaign" was conducted when he was a schoolboy. It was educational rather than political, but was equally as successful, in its way, as the one that terminated on the last election day. As the story is interesting in itself, has a valuable lesson for educators and parents embodied in it, and throws a side-light not only upon the character of Senator Hanna but of John D. Rockefeller as well, we reprint it in part as told by Samantha Whipple Shoup in *The Independent* (March 18).

The scene opens in the Prospect Street school of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851. The teacher was one of those drill-masters who want lessons recited "just as the book gives it," and with no capacity to appreciate the genius of a girl of thirteen, one of his pupils, who, tho puny and timid, was a sort of "sentimental Tommy" in daring imagination. Matters of unrelated detail were difficult for her to grasp, and this fact, added to her timidity, led the drill-master to conclude that she was little better than an idiot. Enters now upon the scene one Emerson E. White, then at the beginning of a career as one of the most famous teachers of the country. The Prospect Street school was to be divided, and he was to take charge of one of the divisions. "Mr. X.," the drill-master, invited him to take charge of the class one day upon his arrival. The story then runs on as follows:

"The pupils have their numbers; read a problem, and call on some number for the solution," he [Mr. X.] said.

"Mr. White took the book, read out a problem, and called on No. 8 to solve it.

"Oh!" said Mr. X., in disgust, 'don't call on *her*; she never can do anything.'

"Mr. White glanced along the line, and at once identified No. 8—the sensitive, shrinking face drooping in an agony of shame and misery. He grasped the situation at once. 'I will read it again,' he said gently, 'so that you may be sure you understand it.' He read it, slowly and clearly, then walked down the line of pupils and stood by No. 8, so that he was between her and Mr. X., the sight of whom, he perceived, filled her with confusion and terror.

"Now you can do it," he said, reassuringly; and to her own delighted astonishment little No. 8, who had never had the courage to speak an audible word to Mr. X., spoke up distinctly and went through the solution without a hitch.

"The child came home from school that day perfectly transfixed," said her mother. 'I could not believe my eyes when I looked at her.'

"Presently the Clinton Street building was finished, and Mr. White came into the Prospect Street school, and read out the names of the pupils who, by the division of the district, were assigned to him. Happy No. 8 was among them, and several other girls who have since become distinguished women, while the boys included Marcus Hanna, also Sylvester Everett, Albert Tuttle, two distinguished citizens of Cleveland, and, in the lower class, John D. Rockefeller and A. L. Bartholomew, now Judge Bartholomew, of Iowa.

"One would suppose even a drill-master might have discerned some signs of ability in that collection of young people; but Mr. X., perhaps vexed at their evident pleasure, made the ungracious remark, as he surveyed the line of pupils:

"I don't begrudge you the lot; there isn't a scholar among them.'

"To his utter amazement, and the consternation of the school, timid, silent No. 8 turned in a blaze of indignation and cried:

"How dare you say such a thing? We will be twenty per cent. ahead of your school in two years! Mark it!" and walked out of the door.

"The gauntlet had been fairly thrown at Mr. X.'s feet, and the Clinton Street school were determined to make good the challenge or perish in the attempt. Perhaps they would have succeeded in any case; but, considering the material of which most boys and

girls are made, it is very doubtful whether their indignation would have held them to the mark for two years of strenuous work if the born leader and organizer had not been on the spot.

"Marcus Hanna did not content himself with learning his own lessons. It was no individual triumph, but a class victory that was needed, and that could only be won by concerted effort. For six months, by his arrangement and under his leadership, the class met out of school hours to drill each other in their lessons and strengthen the defenses. Emerson White did all that any teacher could to help and direct, but it was Marcus Hanna that kept the class all at work. There was a prize for drawing. Marcus agreed with a certain number of the class to go out early in the morning and sketch from nature. As surely as morning came there was Marcus under their several successive windows, throwing pebbles at the panes to awaken them. In short, he organized victory in 1853 as he organized it on a larger field in 1896. No. 8's 'Mark it!' was caught up as a sort of class watch-word; and it was partly owing to the frequency and emphasis of Marcus's use of the phrase that his own name was shortened to the abbreviated form it has ever since retained.

"The class won, of course. They beat the old school by the stipulated per cent., and Mark Hanna himself took the prize for map-drawing.

"As for little flaxen-haired John D. Rockefeller, in the lower class, *his* lessons were no trouble; he could learn them in ten minutes, and had abundant leisure and superabundant energy and enterprise to devise mischief. Emerson White frequently requested his kind assistance to put work on the blackboard, and so forth; but all the resources of pedagogical ingenuity were taxed in vain to find enough extra work to keep John D. Rockefeller out of mischief. In this dilemma, Mr. White said confidentially to some of the girls: 'We must all do our best to find things to keep John busy. Now when I send him to help one of you girls with your work, *you must always need help.*' Thereafter when other employment failed, John Rockefeller was usefully occupied in helping some of the girls to solve their problems or draw their maps—to the great advantage of the peace and prosperity of the school. Now, Emerson White, after a long and honored life, thirty years superintendent of Cincinnati schools, organizer and president of the National Educational Association, etc., is spending his declining years in a beautiful home in Columbus, Ohio, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, in grateful recognition of the teacher who knew how to manage a mischievous boy."

AROUND THE WORLD IN A MONTH.

WHEN it became possible for the globe-trotter to get around the world in eighty days, this feat was considered sufficiently remarkable to have the journey dramatized. Now apparently it will soon be possible to accomplish this feat in thirty days. Just how this is to be done is explained by the *Germania*, Milwaukee, which says:

"In the year 1900 the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be completed and it will be possible to get around the world in thirty days. This railroad, which extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 3,600 miles, and from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 7,500 miles, will be the longest railroad system in the world, and fully twice as long as any of the Pacific systems in North America, which hitherto had been the longest. Large sections of this road east of the Ural Mountain chain, and westward from the Pacific have already been completed, and the rest is being pushed rapidly. Russia has been in negotiation with China and has secured permission to build the road southward through Chinese territory some degrees south of Vladivostok. Detailed investigations have shown that the inclement weather and heavy snows, which at certain times stop traffic altogether on the Pacific roads, notably the Northern Pacific, are exceedingly rare in Siberia and occur only in limited distances. The average winter temperature along the line of the road is but little below zero. The atmosphere is very dry and only occasionally is the snowfall very deep. Blizzards are entirely unknown. Prince Hilkoﬀ, who recently traveled through North America in order to study the railroad system, declared that after the completion of this road it would be possible to make the journey around the world in thirty-three days; and when the roadbed had once been settled to decrease this to

thirty days. At present the quickest route and shortest time are the following:

	Days.
New York to Southampton.....	6
Southampton to Brindisi.....	3½
Brindisi to Yokohama, via Suez Canal and India.....	42
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	10
San Francisco to New York.....	4½
Total.....	66

"After the completion of the Siberian road the journey can be made in the following manner:

	Days.
New York to Bremen.....	7
Bremen to St. Petersburg (railroad).....	1½
St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, at 30 miles per hour.....	10
Vladivostok to San Francisco.....	10
San Francisco to New York.....	4½
Total.....	33

"Of course such a journey would be what the Germans call a 'Hetzjagd,' leaving no time for sightseeing; but nevertheless such a quick journey will then be possible. Evidently Russia has its own objects in building this road. It is significant that the rails are two or three inches wider apart than they are on other European roads, so that the cars of other countries can not be utilized on the Siberian road. In case of war the Siberian railroad can be used only by the Russian Government."

A COUNCIL OF CROWS.

ACCORDING to the Indians, "crows know when council-time comes," and an Indian council is always duplicated by a similar one of crows in the vicinity. It was given to a correspondent of *Our Animal Friends*, under the guidance of an old chief, to witness one of these so-called "crow-councils" on an Indian reservation in northern New York, and from her description it really seems as if there might be some truth in the Indian tradition. We quote the description below:

"It was just after dawn, and the sunshine was lifting the frosty mist that hung over the hollow where the crows had congregated in large numbers. The chief, who knew their average population, said that strangers from other places had assembled for the council. Concealed by a fallen pine-tree, we waited and watched as the crows filled the air with their vociferous caw, caw, caws. Certainly there was order in the seeming confusion. Within the 'hollow' there was a slightly elevated mound, at the foot of which the crows sedately arranged themselves very much like human folks convening in an assembly-room. As the fluttering quieted down, two crows—which the chief said were 'doorkeepers'—flew in opposite directions to the topmost branch of high pines, and sat there immovable and silent as sentinels on guard. Suddenly, from a covert in the underbrush, a great crow whirled past us with a swift upward flight, hovered an instant high in the air, and taking the 'straight path of the crow' to the north, was lost in the distant sky. The crows in the hollow seemed to understand this and waited expectantly. My Indian friend said: 'He's gone north for the head chief.'"

"Within a short time two crows came sailing up the glade to the hollow, and alighted on the mound, where they gravely took places on its summit, while the assemblage joined in one universal caw, caw, flapping their wings as if in applause or welcome. The Indian assured me that the messenger, 'runner,' had returned with the head chief, and declared that he knew the bird by sight.

"After this there seemed a well-regulated 'talk' between the crows; one would alternate with another, and the congregation cawed in approval. This continued for about an hour. During the discussion there seemed at times to be decided differences of sentiment, but when the argument waxed warm and a fight seemed to be threatened, the grave fellows on the mound intervened and peace was restored. So the conference went on during the greater part of the short winter day, until the evening fell and we could not wait to see the crow chief escorted to his home. The Indian informed me that this was invariably done before the council broke up; he had witnessed it 'many a spring and fall'; he did not believe the crow chief to be a supernatural bird, but he

always came from the north, and seemed larger than any of the crows in the hollow.

"At times during the council a single crow would fly away. This, the Indian chief said, was a 'messenger sent to another crow town.' The sentinels were relieved from their pine-tree outposts three times. Once a sentinel gave an alarm, and the crows rising simultaneously, yet observing the order of a well-drilled army, disappeared in the thickets. The report of a distant gun soon explained the sudden alarm and proved the vigilance of the sentinel. During the day the keen eye of the Indian recognized certain crows who were aged dwellers of this crow town and were familiar to him by name, especially one—Ya-ok-ha (he understands)—which had been domesticated by him. . . .

"Crow towns are numerous in Indian reservations. There the crow colony salutes the dawn with clamorous cries of gladness before it disperses for the day, and at sunset repeats a softer strain as it perches for its night's sleep and quiet."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Vitality of Seeds.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue dated January 9, page 316, you publish an article under the heading, "The Amazing Vitality of Seeds," in which the writer states that Dr. Isaiah Pile, of Franklin Co., Kans., dug a well and, at the depth of a little over 100 feet, struck a rock, under which was found "fine rich surface soil," which produced a wonderful growth of tropical vegetation, such as date-trees, palms, shrubs, etc. This article has been quoted by other papers, but I am sorry to inform you that it lacks truth. When I read the article I thought it very strange, as the doctor and myself had for over twenty years been special friends, that he had never mentioned this to me, and thought I would call his attention to this article the next time he paid me a visit, which I did a few days ago, and he pronounced it a wonderful yarn. He says he dug a well, but not 100 feet. He describes it thus: Went through dirt and gravel 17 feet; through solid rock 27; under this rock was slate nearly like coal; went on this about three feet, making in all 47 feet; no rich soil, no date-trees, palm, or anything of the sort.

OTTAWA, FRANKLIN CO., KANS.

J. JEFFERIES.

Phonographs as Vocal Dictionaries.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to the letter of Mr. John B. Tabb in your issue of the 20th ult., in which he suggests the use of the phonograph as a vocal dictionary, and in view of the fact that no one has replied to his inquiry, it may be of interest to your many readers to know why his plan has not been adopted.

Such a pronouncing dictionary, while it undoubtedly would be a great desideratum, would require too much room and too much care on the part of an attendant. When we consider the number of "living languages" and the comparatively small space on a phonograph cylinder, for words and the contexts in which they are used, and the great number of words in the various languages, and the different pronunciations of the same word in different connections, it will be seen at a glance that it would take thousands of dollars to provide and equip such a department, in a library, and all of this work and expense to provide something which is already well provided and supplied by printed books.

There is generally an attendant in every large library who is familiar with any living language and who cheerfully gives any desired information.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES E. BARBER.

Norway and Sweden.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Allow me to correct a statement you made in your issue of March 6. In your article headed: "Nationalist Movement in Europe," you give two very misleading remarks, so far as I am posted.

1. Indirectly you compare the relation of Norway to Sweden with that of Armenia to Turkey, Bohemia to Austria, and the Poles to Prussia, which all are subjects and masters, while Norway stands as a separate kingdom, which has agreed to have the same king as Sweden for mutual benefit, inward peace, and outward defense. As a matter of fact more than of public agreement, the king has more to say in Sweden than in Norway. As this is the most common mistake in all countries and no less in our country than in Europe, I like to have attention called to it.

2. Directly you say that Norway aims at complete separation from Sweden. This is the real state of that matter: There are two leading parties in Norway, viz., the "Left" and "Right." These are about equal in power. Sometimes the cabinet represents one, sometimes another party, sometimes both. The "Right" is exclusively for the union and kingdom. A few extremists of the "Left" have advocated disunion and republic. The leading papers of their own party decidedly and repeatedly deny that this represents the party. Björnstjerne Björnson's articles in Russian, German, and Norwegian papers are only representative of one individual. He is a great poet—our pride—but no political leader.

BOSTON, MASS.

B. E. BERGESEN.

[Our comparison between the relation of Norway to Sweden and that of Armenia, Bohemia, etc., to the countries named, was intended, of course, to apply simply to the agitation for a separate nationality which is going on in the various countries named. It was not intended to imply that Norway is subject to Sweden as Armenia, for instance, is to Turkey. The contrary is so well known that it seemed needless to guard against such an inference.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Features of the week in the markets have been conflicting with declines predominating. Details of the situation are thus reviewed:

Dun's Review: "Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley, and the decision of the Supreme Court against railway associations, have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. Were all associations of railroads to cease, it would yet be in the power of capital controlling important lines to stop serious rate-cutting if it chose. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guaranty against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases. The railroads have been subjected to so much loss of late by cutting of rates, in spite of all associations, and the possibility of open and unrestricted competition, instead of agreements which restrict only the more honest, may well have a sobering influence. . . . Stocks were heavily sold after the Supreme Court decision and the withdrawal of some Western roads from various associations, but railway shares average a decline of only \$1 per share, showing that there are men of faith as well as men of fear. Industrial and manufacturing stocks generally are stiff, in the belief that heavy purchases of cheap materials will insure profit when business moves forward."

Bradstreet's: While the week is not without favorable features, unfavorable influences have been more numerous. Leading money-markets show no improvement. Mercantile collections continue slow, as heretofore, and the volume of funds offered is in excess of demands for discounts. The tendency of investments to improve has temporarily disappeared under the influence of the Supreme Court anti-trust decision, which apparently threatens arrangements for the maintenance of railway rates, as well as railway trade-union activity, so far as it may affect interstate commerce.

The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton, and for pig iron and steel billets on the outlook for lower-priced ore. Open sales of copper at recent privately cut quotations are due to disappointment in the demand. Stormy weather, high water and floods in the Ohio, Mississippi, and

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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Missouri river valleys, and in country drained by tributary streams, have interfered with interior trade, and, in addition to loss of life, have damaged country roads, houses, farms, bridges, telegraph lines, and railway tracks.

The gradual increase in the number of industrial strikes is the outcome of a movement to secure higher wages, and in instances moderate advances have been obtained. Staples for which prices are higher include wool, raw sugar, wheat, flour, petroleum, linseed oil, and turpentine. Prices are unchanged for print cloths, refined sugar, lard, and pork. Recent activity in raw wool continues, and the prospect for an increased tariff on imported woollens causes merchants to purchase American goods more freely. The movement of cottons is not up to expectations, and in some lines is disappointing. The most noticeable improvement in trade is confined to dry-goods, hardware, leather, agricultural implements, and shoes.

Wool Speculation.—Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,605,300 pounds, against 21,984,576 in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of mills is employed. Americans have also bought largely at London, 40,000 bales already, it is said, where the market is excited and has advanced ten to fifteen per cent. With heavy supplies here, these large imports, and new wool coming in May, there may be found overloaded dealers. Prices here are still advancing, and of many kinds

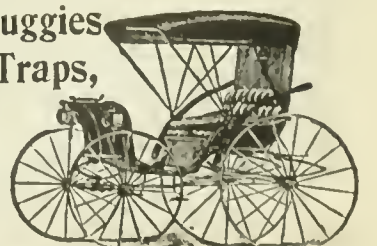
have risen two to three cents during the past month. The wool manufacture is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties.—*Dun's Review*, March 27.

Failures.—*Bradstreet's* reports 221 failures in the United States during the week, against 231 for the previous week, and 276, 232, 245 and 170 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893.

Dun's Review gives 291 failures against 259 last year.

Canadian Trade.—"There is no special activity in Toronto commercial circles, where merchants are awaiting action by the tariff commission. The breaking up of country roads and unfavorable weather have restricted sales in the Province of Quebec, and Montreal merchants report collections unsatisfactory. Business is not expected to revive until after the opening of navigation and the tariff is settled. The roads are in a bad condition in Nova Scotia, and country collections are slow. St. John, N. B., reports increased lumber shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States. The fishery season opens auspiciously in

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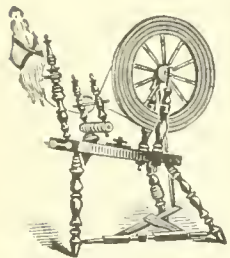
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are three graces in summer dress fabrics. The first two have a fancy raised stripe in the cloth, while the last has a snow-flake effect. None of these goods are quite so sheer as the Organdy, and are therefore especially suitable for a cool summer daygown. They come in a large variety of patterns, in beautiful color combinations, which suggest at a glance the work of the French printer. All the graces of the summer light-weight dress goods are to be seen at



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Newfoundland, in fact the most favorable for many years. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax aggregate \$17,229,000 this week, only \$157,000 more than last week, but over \$1,000,000 more than in the corresponding week one year ago, and almost \$2,000,000 more than in the like week of 1895. There are 40 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 36 last week, 44 in the week a year ago, and 49 in the last week of March, 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 27.

Current Events.

Monday, March 22.

The Senate agrees to several committee amendments to the arbitration treaty, and calls for correspondence in the Ruiz case. . . . Mr. Dingley opens tariff debate in the House. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares the Trans-Missouri freight-rate agreement illegal. . . . The appointment of a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company at Toledo is refused.

The powers appear unable to reach an agreement on the Cretan question; a neutral zone between Greek and Turkish territory is suggested. . . . Germany observes the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I., unveiling a monument in Berlin.

Tuesday, March 23.

Senator Allen and others criticize the civil-service law. . . . Tariff debate continues in the House; Messrs. Dolliver, Newlands, Dockery, and McLaurin are among the speakers. . . . Many Western railroad associations consider disruption required by the Supreme Court's decision. . . . Reports are made of widespread flood damage in Arkansas and tornado wreck in South Georgia.

The Italian admiral warns Cretan insurgents and Greeks not to attack Turkish forts on the island. . . . British remonstrance is made to the Porte on account of the slaughter of 100 Armenians at Tokat. . . . The Canadian Government is said to be preparing a tariff bill to offset the Dingley bill.

Wednesday, March 24.

The Senate agrees to take a vote on the arbitration treaty March 31. . . . Representatives Grosvenor, Evans, McMillan, and others speak on the tariff bill; the ways and means committee decides to admit free of duty books and apparatus for educational and scientific use; a bill to establish a department of commerce is introduced. . . . The Kentucky court of appeals decides that banks must pay taxes.

It is denied that the powers contemplate making Prince George of Greece governor of Crete. . . . The Sultan calls out reserves. . . . Fighting is reported from Santiago Province, Cuba. . . . London *Truth* announces that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada in 1898.

Thursday, March 25.

The bankruptcy bill is taken up in the Senate. General debate closes on the tariff bill. . . . The New York State Senate follows the Assembly in adopting the Greater New York charter without amendment. . . . Attorney-General McKenna directs an appeal of the Joint Traffic Association case to the Supreme Court. . . . Judge Horton of Chicago decides that stock quotations are public property not to be withheld by the board of trade. . . . Judge Keane of Tacoma decides a number of divorces illegal. . . . Bills to prevent kinetoscope exhibitions of the Nevada prize-fight are introduced in several States.

Cretan insurgents are said to have captured Malaxa. . . . It is now said that 700 Armenians were massacred at Tokat. . . . Secretary Chamberlain sends a protest to President Krüger against alleged violations of the London convention.

Friday, March 26.

In the Senate the Chilton amendment to the arbitration treaty is discussed and the civil-service commission attacked. . . . The tariff bill is discussed in the House under the five-minute rule, an amendment regarding trust products precipitating hot debate. . . . The dissenting opinion of Justice White in the Trans-Missouri case is made public. . . . Balloting for United States Senator continues in the Kentucky legislature. . . . Dr. J. J. Luis is found guilty at Baltimore of conspiracy with General Roloff to send a filibustering expedition to Cuba in 1895 and recommended to the mercy of the court.

The Greek Government protests to the powers against the blockade of Crete; international forces occupy Malaxa. . . . Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux confer in Paris. . . . Dr. L. S. Jameson testifies before the Parliamentary South African committee regarding his raid.

Tartarlithine

**CURES
RHEUMATISM.**

MR. D. C. LAKE, President of the First National Bank, Osage City, Kan., writes:

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Saturday, March 27.

The House alone in session discusses the tariff bill. . . . Western railroads begin rate-cutting. . . . A. B. Farquhar, Edward Atkinson, and Harvey Shepard speak at the New England Free Trade Club banquet, Boston. . . . Wm. T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") dies in Boston.

Madrid advices report negotiations with Cuban insurgents for ending the war. . . . Secretary Chamberlain in a speech in London warns South African republics against independent aspirations.

Sunday, March 28.

Mgr. Merry Del Val, papal delegate to Canada, arrives at New York. . . . Since March 4 twenty American citizens have been released from Cuban jails, and only three who have asked for assistance are still in prison. . . . The coal-field of Jackson county, Ohio, has been sold to a London syndicate for \$4,000,000.

Conflicting despatches come concerning the action of the powers over Crete; Russia is said to be massing troops in the south; ministers decide to order withdrawal of troops from the Thessalian frontier.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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"The Best Books of the World"

MAX MÜLLER'S Fine Word on What Is Really Immortal in Literature.

The memorable attempt made by Sir John Lubbock, a few years ago, to draw up a list of the Hundred Greatest Books of the World, spoke to a deep human passion, the desire and the aspiration to know the best that has been written and spoken by those whom Emerson calls "the great voices of Time."

But when it came to actually making out such a schedule of "the chiefest hundred," it was found there was almost as great a variety of opinion as there were books to name. "What is called gold by one critic is called rubbish by another." No two could agree.

When Mr. Ruskin got through putting his pen "lightly through the needless—and blotlessly through the rubbish and poison of Sir John's list," there was not a great deal left of it. Prof. James Bryce, whose fine work on "The American Commonwealth" makes his opinion of especial weight with us, wished to change almost every other line. The poet Swinburne made an entirely different catalogue, and the late William Morris contrived yet another that was wholly and wonderfully his own. Bookman and statesman, theologian and man of science, poet and novelist, each had his special set of names without which such a list would not be worth a moment's while! So that if we were to add up all the books proposed in the course of this very interesting discussion, for this "indispensable library," we should have not a hundred but much nearer to a thousand "greatest books."

The plain fact of the matter is that it is impossible to draw up a list of no more than a hundred volumes, which will not contain works which many readers find dull, flat, stale, and unprofitable, while leaving out many others that might prove the inspiration and the delight of their lives. Moreover as much harm may result from making a fetish of the "classics," as from neglecting them altogether. How many, of this day, have in their heart of hearts thanked gruff old Doctor Johnson for bluntly calling "Paradise Lost" a tiresome book?

Altogether the sanest word in the whole discussion,—so it appears to us as we have recently been re-reading the little volume in which the various letters and lists were printed—were spoken by Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, when he said that he found "few books that are supremely great from beginning to end," while on the other hand there are parts and passages or whole poems which he could read "again and again, wondering more and more, every time, how one man could have written them."

"If I were to tell you," wrote the great philologist, "what I really think of the 'hundred best books,' I am afraid you would call me the greatest literary heretic, or an utter ignoramus. Take the greatest poet of antiquity, and if I am to speak the truth, I must say there are long passages even in Homer which seem to me extremely tedious. Take the greatest, or at all events one of the greatest poets of our century, and again I must confess that not a few of Goethe's writings seem to me not worth a second reading. There are gems in the most famous, *there are gems in the least known of poets*, but there is not a single poet, so far as I know, who has not written too much, and *who could claim a place for all his works* in what might be called a Library of World Literature."

Nothing, it seems to us, could better describe the practical futility of Sir John's attempt; and nothing on the other hand could emphasize more strongly at once the need and the high value of what Max Müller calls a "Library of World Literature,"—such a library as would bring together, in a convenient number of volumes, and at a price within the purchasing power of the great reading public, just those single poems, those great parts of great books,—*"the immortal part of their most mortal bodies,"*—which, as this famous Oxford critic says, "make it seem a very miracle that they could have been composed by man."

It is because Charles Dudley Warner's Library, now in course of publication, seems to us to meet just this need so fully and so finely that we have given it the welcome we have. We have already spoken in terms of high praise of this splendid work, but as the succeeding volumes come from the press, our estimate of its value deepens and broadens.

It goes almost without saying that such a work would be next to valueless if it were not done by the most trained and competent hands. Mr. Warner's new

work, however, edited by the ablest, and its critical portions written by the most eminent of living men of letters, is a truly notable enterprise,—one of the most important literary undertakings of the century. This new library, we feel more and more, must rank in the field of literature as does the Encyclopedia Britannica among the arts and sciences.

First of all, it accomplishes vastly more than could any set list of the Hundred Best Books, even though such a list were to be extended to a thousand. It is not mere dry compilation, it is very far from being simply a "collection of literature." It does indeed give, in a most marvelous way, that which is most vital, enduring, and truly representative of the greatest writers, not merely the poets and novelists, but the historians, the dramatists, the biographers, the essayists, the men of science, neglecting not a single field in the wide domain of printed books.

But this, great and valuable service as it is, seems almost subsidiary or at least but a part of the broad purpose of this monumental work.

Mr. Warner's chief idea, apparently, has been exposition and interpretation; he has given not merely what we wish to read of an author's own writings, but he has prefaced all of these by a remarkable series of critical articles, telling the circumstances under which the book was written, giving a succinct but often wonderfully vivid story of the author's life, so to speak fixing his place in the perspective of time, so that we read not at random, but with our path lit from the lamps of the widest and finest scholarship of the day.

The plan of Mr. Warner's library seems to us simply ideal. We can conceive of no other possible means by which such a vast variety of the most interesting information and the most entertaining reading, together with such a clear and splendid sweep of the whole field of literature since writing began, could be compacted or in any wise gotten into thirty convenient volumes. And in the execution of this bold and entirely unique design, Mr. Warner has gathered together such an array of eminent men,—the foremost writers of Europe and America,—as was, we believe, never before engaged in a single literary undertaking.

The latest volumes of the new library which have come to our desk renew and emphasize the impression we first gained, that so fine is the work here being done it will never be done over again in so magnifi-

cent a way. It is, in a word, the one standard work which gathers and preserves for each individual or family "that which is best and most enduring in the literature of the world."

But after all this is said it seems next to impossible to convey any adequate idea of the true literary charm and the deep human interest of every paragraph and page we have yet read, and the amazing range and variety of the subjects covered. We conceive that this superb Library, when complete, will form the finest and most instructive History of Literature that has yet been published in any tongue. It will be not only a delightful introduction to the study of any literature or of any individual author, but at the same time a vast repository in which one may delve endlessly, finding anew each time something to pleasure and profit the passing hour. Even a general knowledge of all that is contained in this really epochal publication would afford a liberal education of the broadest kind. It is a whole university in itself.

When we consider that this new library is a work of permanent and lasting value, comprising the very essence of the world's best literature, together with the finest criticism upon that literature obtainable from modern writers; and when, moreover, we consider that it is possible to secure the thirty volumes of the completed Library for a third of what any set of "a hundred best books" would require, we believe it is just to say that Mr. Warner has done a greater service for the reading public of his time than any other living man. The Library is indeed the ripe fruition of a long and rarely useful life, and will constitute such a monument as any one, however eminent, well might envy.

We call the attention of our readers to an important arrangement which has been made by the publishers with The Harper's Weekly Club of 91 Fifth Avenue, New York, whereby it becomes possible to obtain this superb treasury of literature at a reduced price and upon very easy terms. For the purpose of introducing and advertising the Library, the publishers have arranged to furnish the Harper's Weekly Club with the first edition of the work, printed from the new, clear plates. The first edition is always to be especially desired, and in view of the very considerable saving which can be made in this way, we advise the readers of this magazine to write promptly for particulars. The Club now forming will, we understand, practically exhaust this desirable first edition, and it will be well, therefore, to take advantage of the publishers' offer at once.



MAX MÜLLER

The Standard Dictionary. Questions Answered.

C. S. Madison, Wis.: "Allow me to call attention to the following omissions from the Standard Dictionary: *Bridge-work*, a common dental term, is omitted. *Overestimate* is printed as a single word, tho in a citation from Phelps, immediately following, it is hyphenated as a compound; and *practise* is spelled with an 's,' yet in quotations from Shakespeare and Sargent 'e' is substituted for 's.' Are these things intentional?"

(1) The phrase *bridge work* to which "C. S." refers is not one to be defined by a dictionary, for it does not apply specifically to any particular profession or art. Masons and engineers, as well as other artisans, do bridge work when they contrive bridge-like structures. Because dentists have appropriated a term common in the arts and sciences is not sufficient reason to give it a specific definition; besides, bridge work is self-explanatory. (2) *Overestimate* is printed as a solid word by the Standard Dictionary in accordance with the method of systematic compounding which this dictionary has adopted. The Standard does not edit the quotations it inserts. The language, both as regards spelling and compounding, is in every case that of the author. (3) The orthography of *practise*, so spelled, is that preferred by the Standard Dictionary because etymologically the word is derived from the Old French *practiser*. In the Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, the spelling is the same. The ending *-tise* is well supported in English, for we have *mortise*, *treatise*, etc. The orthography of the quotations cited is that of the author.

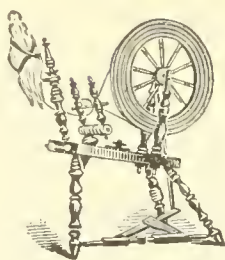
E. B. C., Modesto, Cal.: "I am a constant reader of THE VOICE, and as such would like you to publish in its columns the reason why your fine Standard Dictionary pronounces *Arkansas* otherwise than *Ar'kan-saw*. When was the state admitted into the Union, and was it admitted with a pronunciation of *Ar-kan'zas*?"

We must ask "E. B. C." to refer to his Standard Dictionary once more, and to examine again the definitions of *Arkansas*. Had he exercised more care when first consulting this work he would have been able to answer every one of the queries he makes. The Appendix of Proper Names of the Standard Dictionary is the work of experts through out. It is the most accurate and complete appendix ever made, and contains concise information on nearly 50,000 separate items. Being brought to date, it is more valuable than the most modern cyclopedia issued.

The spellings and pronunciations of the geographical names in the Standard Dictionary are those adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names. The name of the state of Arkansas is pronounced *är'kon-së* by the Standard Dictionary (see p. 2116, col. 2, def. 3). The state was originally admitted into the Union as *är'kon-së* in 1836; it seceded in 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. All this the Standard gives and more, for it records the area and population of the state, at well as its capital.

W. S., New York City: "All English cyclopedias and dictionaries hitherto published are defective. One day I hunted for details of two characters in Anthon's Classical Dictionary—namely, *Cleomenes* (the sculptor of the Venus dei Medici), and *Phryne* (the Athenian courtesan), but found neither. A few days ago, in an American Encyclopedia, I hunted for *John Trumbull*, a renowned artist, but he was not to be found under *John*, but, without conspicuous marking, in the body of *John-athans*. I should much like to own one of your Standard Dictionaries if it is more thorough than its predecessors."

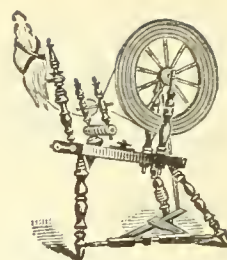
There is no doubt but that "W. S.'s" remarks may be taken as presenting deplorable carelessness on the part of certain dictionary and cyclopedia editors. Expert labor is the only reliable labor for books of reference. The Standard Dictionary is the work of 247 specialists who were combined to produce the completest dictionary ever published. Its definitions have been indorsed by the press of the English-speaking world, and it has been heralded as the "Pride of Literary America and Admiration of Literary England." Had "W. S." added the Standard to his reference library he would not have needed to waste valuable time by referring to Anthon's Classical Dictionary not to find what he sought. The Standard gives concise biographies of



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J. R. B., West Epping, N. H.: "In a newspaper I found recently the phrase *potomaine poison*, but I can not find the meaning of it from my dictionary—the International. Will you please give the proper definition of the word in your column Questions Answered?"

If when consulting dictionaries readers would make sure of the orthography of the words they desire to investigate one would seldom hear the well-known phrase, "It's not in the dictionary." "J. R. B." did not give sufficient attention to the spelling of the first word in the phrase whose meaning he sought. *Ptomain* is the correct form, and the definition reads:

pto'ma-in, (tō'ma-in, -in, n. Chem. An *pto'ma-ine*, (alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from decomposing or putrefying animal

matter; also, in the usage of some writers, one of the similar alkaloids produced by disease-germs in the living body. [*< Gr. ptōma, corpse, <piptō, fall.*] *cadaveric alkaloid*†.

The word *ptomaine* . . . was originally employed to designate those products of putrefaction which give the reactions of vegetable alkaloids, and have more or less of a poisonous action. W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiol.* ch. 13, p. 169. [L. G. & Co. '91.]

The definitions of the Standard Dictionary are clear, comprehensive, and scholarly—this is the opinion expressed unanimously by the Press of America and England.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 23

NEW YORK, APRIL 10, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 364

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CAN THE NEW TARIFF BE MADE "RETROSPECTIVE"?

THE feature of the new tariff bill (passed by the House March 31) which seems to have excited most popular interest is the proposed experiment of making the rates of duty in the bill, when finally enacted, applicable to all imports after April 1. The text of the amendment by which this so-called retroactive or retrospective tariff levy is promulgated reads as follows:

"SECTION 27. That all articles mentioned in the several schedules of this act, which shall be imported into the United States between the first day of April, 1897, and the date of the passage of this act, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for importation into the United States by any citizen thereof prior to April 1, 1897, shall bear the same duties to be charged upon similar articles in this act, and such duties are hereby made a lien on such articles wherever and in whatsoever hands found, except in the hands of persons holding them for final consumption, and having no purpose to sell or part with the same or any part or product of the same, and except also in the hands of persons shown to have obtained such articles without notice of the provisions of the act; and any person, not a final consumer or holder without notice having obtained an interest in or possession of any such article or articles, so subject to duty, as a common carrier or warehouseman, shall be liable for the payment of such duties thereon, and the same may be recovered, with interest, but without penalty, in an action or suit by the United States against such person or persons in any district or circuit court thereof. And all persons liable under this act for such duty or any part thereof, in respect of any shipment, cargo, or lot of any article or articles, may be joined on the same action for recovery without regard to mutuality or nature of interest or defenses, and such joint or several judgments or decrees may be rendered therein, including the enforcement of any such lien as justice and equity may require. In every such case the process of the court in the district where the action or suit is brought, and where one defendant resides, and is served, shall run to and may be served on any defendant in any other district. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe and enforce suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this

section, including the retention in the bonded warehouses of the United States or any other place where such goods are deposited of samples of such goods until required for evidence on any such trial."

This tariff novelty gives rise to the liveliest kind of discussion. A number of well-informed Washington correspondents doubt the Senate's concurrence in the scheme. Many metropolitan journals insist that the plan is impracticable of application, industrially and politically pernicious, and unconstitutional. On the other hand Chairman Dingley defends the equity of the principle involved in it, and other members of the ways and means committee claim that this line of action has been taken in good faith with belief in its constitutionality.

Chairman Dingley, according to the *New York Journal*, does not profess to know whether the Senate will concur in or whether the Supreme Court will uphold this provision. He is thus quoted:

"While this retroactive provision adopted by the House has been naturally criticized in many quarters as unwise, if not unconstitutional legislation, yet it must be conceded that the principle which underlies it is equitable. For articles like wool that are now ordered with a view of getting them in during the weeks in which the Senate may be considering the new law, are mainly those purchased on speculation—that is, with a view of getting them in before the increased duties shall take effect, and selling them in the market at the prices made by the increased duties, thus putting into the pockets of the importers the duty which ought to go into the Treasury. While no one blames importers for endeavoring to take advantage of proposed changes in legislation, no one ought to blame the Government if it endeavors to protect itself at the same time.

"For example, it is proposed to place a duty of 11 cents per pound upon clothing wool, and every one knows that the effect of such a duty under the conditions of wool production in this country will be to increase the price of wool in this country after it goes into effect very nearly to the extent of the duty. Now, ought an importer of wool in equity to be permitted, if the Government can prevent it, to pocket that 11 cents per pound, which was intended for the Treasury, and then sell his wool after he gets it in, under the new market, for 11 cents a pound additional?

"If any candid inquirer will stop to think he will see that it is the duty of Congress to endeavor to give the Treasury the benefit of that 11 cents per pound on wool rather than the speculator. Whether the provision will accomplish that remains to be seen. It certainly will if the Senate concurs and the courts hold the provision to be constitutional. Whether the Senate will concur or not, I know of no one who has foresight sufficient to say.

"Whether the Supreme Court, in case the Senate should concur, would hold the provision to be constitutional or not, I can not say; yet the fact remains that retroactive legislation has in many cases been indulged in, and never as yet has been declared to be unconstitutional. It is sufficient to say that as good lawyers as there are in the country hold that the provision is entirely constitutional, while other good lawyers take the contrary view."

Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, states the grounds taken by the authors of the plan as follows:

"General Grosvenor, for instance, says the provision is fair to every one. It serves notice upon all alike. It simply prevents speculation in the revenues of the Government. General Grosvenor is a good lawyer and he stakes his professional reputation upon the legality of the amendment. He says the constitutional inhibition of *ex-post-facto* laws has been held to apply only to crimes, that it does not apply to civil acts except in States where

the state constitution expressly forbids. General Grosvenor points out that in the Wilson act the tax on incomes was retrospective. So was the tax on whisky. Whisky manufactured before the passage of the act and then in bond was required to pay not only the former tax of 90 cents per gallon, but 20 cents additional. General Grosvenor argued this side of the case with so much ability as to convince doubting members of the committee, and as a result the amendment was finally agreed to.

"The Supreme Court had an opportunity to pass directly upon this question a short time ago, but it did not do so. A New York merchant imported certain goods August 7, and August 8 paid the duties and took them out of the custom house. August 28 the Wilson law was enacted. By a slip in the preamble it was declared the new duties took effect August 1. The New York merchant, having paid 60 cents duties under the old law, whereas the new rate was only 50 cents, sued for a refund. The lower court decided in his favor. When the case reached the supreme bench that court refused to pass upon the constitutionality of the act, but decided the appeal upon the intention of the legislature. It clearly having been the intention of Congress to place the new duties in force August 28 as the court discovered from a history of the legislation, it decided against the importer. But in its opinion the court quoted from one of its former decisions these words: 'The words in a statute ought not to have a retrospective application unless they are so clear, strong, and imperative that no other meaning can be annexed to them, or unless the intention of the legislature can not be otherwise satisfied.' The inference from this, it is held, is that express retroactive legislation will hold good.

"One of the best lawyers in the Senate spent some time to-day [March 30] looking up this knotty question, and he came to the conclusion after a careful study that the ultimate adjudication of the matter, if one be had, will turn entirely upon the court's view as to whether or not importers have vested rights under a tariff law—vested rights which the general welfare can not destroy. The decision generally appears to be that there are no vested rights where the general welfare is interfered with. In his treatise on the interpretation of statutes Endlich says: 'Altho there is no positive rule of law against the retrospective rate, enactments which authorize the imposition of rates and similar burdens on the inhabitants of a locality have been held not to authorize with express words the retrospective charge.' Here, again, is the inference that the legislature may in express terms establish retrospective rates of duty."

Most of the New York papers without regard to politics attack the scheme. *The Journal* (Dem.) calls it "a piece of stupid and ruthless tyranny." *The World* (Dem.) styles it "a great, big bluff." "This extraordinary proposal to put a law into operation before it is enacted threatens the entire business of the people with chaos." *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) declares: "The whole scheme is unjust, unwise, and impracticable, irrespective of its legality. The Republican Party can not afford to shoulder the responsibility for such an innovation."

A Legal Plan.—"The law, . . . is that the courts will not construe a statute as retroactive unless the legislature makes clear its intention that it shall be retroactive. When that intention is made clear, as it is in this amendment, the courts, in default of a constitutional prohibition, are bound to respect and enforce the intention of the legislature. There is no constitutional prohibition. The confusion of retroactive civil legislation and *ex-post-facto* penal legislation is simply the exhibition of the illiterate shade of yellow journalism. Even Boy Bailey was careful not to attack the amendment as unconstitutional. *Ex-post-facto* legislation is inhibited as providing new punishments for crimes between the dates of commission and conviction. Retroactive legislation is a not uncommon incident of all legislation. Thousands of war veterans and their families in the country to-day are the beneficiaries of the retroactive pension legislation of the late '70's. So no importer will be wise to assume that he can defend in the courts the suits authorized by this amendment to be brought for the collection of the new tariff duties on all goods imported after to-day, April 1. If the Senate accepts the amendment it will be law, and it will remain law."—*The Press* (Rep.), *New York*.

An Unwise Innovation.—"Are two contradictory laws in force

at one and the same time, the Wilson act and the Dingley 'bill'? Furthermore, if the Dingley bill is constitutional with respect to its retrospective feature, what limitation is there upon the retroaction? Why could not Congress make the duties apply to all importations since August 28, 1894, when the Wilson act went into effect? Similarly, what is there to stop or stay a free-trade Congress in passing a retrospective law placing numerous articles on the free list and bankrupting the Treasury by a provision refunding the duties which have been paid on such articles? And if the Republican goose can take advantage of the retrospective scheme why can not the Democratic gander? The plain truth is that such retrospective legislation, even if constitutional, is mischievous in the extreme. It is un-American and repugnant to all our traditions. No political party should attempt to inaugurate such a dangerous policy."—*The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Philadelphia*.

Proposition Will Fool Nobody.—"The laws of trade, like the laws of nature, never collide with laws of congresses or parliaments without driving the latter to the wall. No method could be taken more certain to create indignation and humor against the bill than this retroactive experiment. Retroaction in law is contrary to natural justice. The feeling against it can not be argued away or qualified away. Resentment against it is instinctive and universal. The pending bill is stamped with oppression and absurdity by this proposition.

"Its proponents confessedly admit that the proposition will be thrown out by the Senate. They say, however, that it will depress the activity of importers and check their alacrity to heap their shelves with such quantities of goods as would deprive the Dingley bill, when a law, of full opportunity at once to be effective. Bosh! Business is not a boy. It is not scared by a ghost. It is not frightened by a threat, when the threat is confessedly an empty one. It does not shy at a phantom. It does not succumb to a bluff which is admitted to be a bluff. The proposition will fool nobody and will be feared by nobody. It will expose the bill itself to a ridicule which, to say the least, statesmanship should neither court nor challenge."—*The Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), *Brooklyn*.

Will Prevent Importations.—"The amendment is novel in character, and meets with much opposition from the importers, of course. Its adoption by the House renders it certain that no attempt will be made, on any large scale at least, to import goods beyond the regular demands of consumers. The importer will buy abroad under the conditions imposed by the Dingley schedules. Even tho he knows the bill will probably be amended in the Senate, and even tho that body may possibly strike out this clause, he can not afford to take the risk, for the chances are too uncertain."—*The Blade* (Rep.), *Ohio*.

"Some severe moralists have endeavored to represent this trafficking on uncertainties as censurable. But this is an extreme view. All business is to a greater or less extent speculative. Merchants and manufacturers must almost constantly reckon with the future, and shape their dealings accordingly."—*The Herald* (Ind.), *Baltimore*.

"A wilder travesty of tariff legislation was never heard of. Fancy the idea of fixing a date for the operation of a law before the enactment of the measure, without any certainty that the bill will ever be passed! For in the present status of the Senate a single snap game of this sort might be sufficient to hold up the bill indefinitely. The merchants of the country can rest assured that retroactive taxation will not be enacted in this country, either directly or by indirection."—*The Record* (Ind. Dem.), *Philadelphia*.

"A bill which has not been passed and signed by the Executive is not a law. Hence until the Dingley bill is approved by the Executive the present tariff remains in force. The amendment, therefore, would seem to be illogical and impossible."—*The Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), *Chicago*.

"As no one knows as yet what will be the duties after the Senate is through with the bill, the 'anticipatory' amendment practically says that duties shall be levied from April 1 at rates hereafter to be determined—a kind of legislation ridiculous in itself, whatever may be claimed for its constitutionality."—*The Record* (Ind.), *Chicago*.

EFFECTS OF THE ANTI-RAILWAY POOL DECISION.

THE decision of the Supreme Court against traffic agreements among railroads [see *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week] still holds first place in editorial discussion. Among the immediate effects of that decision have been noted, first, the formal dissolution of a number of Western railway associations and the establishment of rate-bureaus of information in their stead. The Joint Traffic Association of Eastern trunk-lines continues its organization under the decision in its favor recently rendered by the New York circuit court of appeals, and appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General for a decision on this particular agreement. The predicted rate-war does not appear to have materialized to any great extent as yet. Some prominence is given to reports of the determination of the so-called tobacco trust to cancel that part of its contracts known as the factor agreement, under which dealers in their goods were bound to handle none but trust wares. The applicability of the principle of the anti-railway decision to labor organizations comes in for a considerable share of newspaper discussion.

In the campaign inaugurated for the purpose of securing permission from Congress to pool, it has been deemed significant that the president of the Joint Traffic Association, Chauncey M. Depew, has declared that the solution of present difficulties is to be found in agreements by the roads subject to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Foraker has introduced a bill in the Senate to this end. In opposition to this plan it is declared that the vital point is conceded when the railroads make their own agreements from which shippers may take their chances of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts. Both the advocates of national control and the advocates of national ownership and operation of the railroads insist that the attitude of the Supreme Court has forced their remedies for railway evils to the front.

Railroad View of Rate-Cutting.—"Each road makes its own rates. The danger of the railroad war when each road makes its own rates is that each road is informed by its traffic solicitors and by its freight men that some other road is getting its business away. The large shippers, of course, are all in league to break down rates, and now that they have become so strong and so many of them are doing business in their own cars, they arbitrarily transfer the whole of their business from one line to another. That leaves a weak line denuded of its business. A weak line is a line which is dependent largely upon through traffic and which has not much local business. These great shippers, who control anywhere from ten to twenty-five cars a day, will take all their business off this weak line and put it on the strongest line, which already has all it can do. Then the weak line is in trouble, and it comes to these shippers and says, 'Well, how can we get you back?' The shippers say, 'You can only get us back by giving us five or ten cents a hundred off from the tariff.' The weak line invariably does it.

"Then these strong shippers will have that advantage over all the small shippers. Now, that is no violation of the interstate commerce law, because that new rate will be the rate for that line, and the effect of the interstate commerce law will be that in its effort to prevent discrimination against small shippers it promotes it. The weak line is limited in its capacity. The big shippers exhaust that capacity with their freight. The smaller shippers and the shippers who are confined to the other lines pay the usual tariff for the carriage of their traffic. The result is that the big shippers on the weak line have an advantage of a discriminating freight rate in their favor under the law. The rate makes them stronger, and I have known it to give to one concern the whole of the business in that product. In other words, the freight rate has made a trust."—*Chauncey M. Depew, in a signed interview in The World, New York.*

Pay Not to be Forced on Bad Investments.—"In whatever rate-wars or demoralization or loss that happens, the shippers may get back their own or some of their own that has been paid out in excessive charges when these railroad combines, organized

in restraint of trade, exacted the pound of flesh from all who could not help themselves in the past. If there are more railroads than suffice to do the business of the country, there is no reason why the people should be forced by artificial means, in the ratings of traffic associations, to pay interest in the shape of high rates on bad or unfortunate investments. . . .

"It may be that the railroads, by the lavish expenditure of money, can succeed in getting a bill through Congress authorizing them to reorganize their pools and traffic associations, but it is doubtful if any measure of the kind can be enacted that will run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court and place the public so utterly at the mercy of these corporations as it has been. A Congress that would pass such a law would live its term out, but not a minute longer. Public sentiment has about come to the conclusion that all railroads that will conduct their business on fair competitive rates will be sustained, and those that can not will have to go to the wall and be reorganized, like any other business enterprise that fails through mismanagement or misfortune."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

Alleged Discrimination by Associations.—"New Orleans has always been a sufferer from freight discriminations, and nine tenths of the trade she has lost has been due to other markets being able to secure more favorable transportation rates. This city can provide all sorts of supplies, even Western produce, as cheap as any competing market, and the local merchants sell on as small a margin as anywhere else in the world. The only thing, then, which has shut them out of many districts has been unfavorable freight rates. New Orleans has been a sufferer from her freight tariff associations, because her magnificent natural advantages have been sacrificed so as to place her merchants on the same footing as less favored communities. Altho possessing six splendid trunk lines of railroad, and water transportation of every sort, this city has not been able to dictate freight rates, nor has she enjoyed special facilities and privileges to which she was justly entitled. The tariff associations have set aside all such natural advantages, and placed New Orleans on the same footing as the poorest market in this section."—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

Justice and Common Sense.—"It is to be hoped that the decision of the Supreme Court will lead to justice and common sense in rate-making, a matter which concerns equally the railroads and the business community. It is true that receiverships are fat berths, and true, too, that Wall Street, which makes its living out of the fluctuations of prices, profits by the wars of railroads and undoubtedly puts some of them up. The real owners, in most cases, are so far away from the managers of their properties that neither has any regard for the other. The loss is dumped upon the defenseless stockholder. But in fact there ought not to be any loss voluntarily incurred. In other lines of business the opportunity to lose is declined. The exact opposite is what they are there for. There is no reason why railroads should not also be governed by common-sense principles, and the Supreme Court in effect tells the able and well-paid managers that it is time they learned how to do the work that they are hired for."—*The Courant, Hartford.*

Pooling Should be Permitted.—"The thing to be done should be self-evident. Certainly it has been proposed in these columns with all the vigor at our command. The restrictions of the interstate commerce act against pooling rates should be removed. Railroads should then be allowed to make rate agreements subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of appellate courts, the power of enforcement being coupled with that of approval. That the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts may have such powers under the Constitution is hardly to be denied, provided Congress is willing to enact proper legislation to that end. It is hardly necessary in this connection to quote the Supreme-Court decisions upholding the right of the national legislature to determine and to enforce rates in interstate commerce. The power is so well established that it will not be questioned. It is simply for Congress to determine whether or not that power shall be used through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

"The Sacred Right of Contract."—"It wipes out the humbug of 'the sacred right of contract' which has been raised to shield these illegal agreements, and the corporation organs see

this point and recognize in it the death-knell of all their false pretenses. They protest wildly against the principle. . . . There are some contracts that can never be made valid or binding. A contract to do an illegal thing is one of them, and therefore a contract in restraint of trade was invalid at common law. No one has any sacred right or other right to make a contract to do an illegal thing or to procure a violation of public policy. The State itself can not make some contracts. As decided in the lake-front cases, it can not barter away its sovereignty. This preposterous idea that a man may make an illegal act sacred by a contract is one of the most absurd propositions that was ever put before the people, and it is, indeed, a fortunate thing that the Supreme Court has administered a quietus to it. It has no proper place in law and should have no place in public discussion."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis*.

Government Supervision the Next Step.—"For years too many of these [railroad] managers have been a law unto themselves. Obtaining as they have from Congress and state legislatures powers and privileges but little less than sovereign, accompanied by vast gifts by way of land grants and local bounties and subscriptions, they have resented and contested every effort to bring them within reasonable control. For thirty years past the struggle has been unceasing between the people on one side and the railroads on the other, and too often the spectacle has been presented of the railways defying the law. It required just such a thunderbolt as Judge Peckham's decision to clear the atmosphere and make the managers understand that they were no longer beyond the power or the jurisdiction of Congress and the courts. And the consternation they have shown is good evidence that the bolt went home. There has been some groping in the dark and some stumbling in reaching the present stage of progress, but no backward step will be taken. A few amendments to the interstate commerce law on the lines proposed by Senator Foraker will make it efficient as a means of governmental supervision, such as it was originally intended to be, and at the same time protect the reasonable rights of the roads."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

Surface Decisions.—"The right of either corporate interests or of a labor organization to unite for purposes of resisting the imposition of terms which would not suffice to be reasonably profitable, or to maintain terms which should give either a fair return for services, are not opposed to public policy or subversive of the general good. It is only when they take advantage of the opportunity afforded by that combination to ride roughshod over others that the powerful arm of justice should stay them and protect the equal rights of those outside the organizations. The right of competition is as sacred as the right of organization. When both the employing and the employed forces realize that any other condition than that of moderation is sure to result eventually in public resentment and interposition, the sooner will business be conducted on rational lines, unions will become stronger for good, and trusts will not be offenders before the law or the word become a synonym for legalized robbery. These considerations do not pretend to deal with the legal questions raised by the recent decision, but they lie at the root of the matter, and no law or decision will be permanent until the fundamental principles are dug out from the mass of contradictions. All late decisions have only scratched the surface."—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.*

The Millennium by Argument.—"It is further declared that not only railroads but all institutions which lend themselves to combinations for the purpose of maintaining a uniform scale of prices will be affected by the innovation, assuming that it is an innovation to have an already existent law sustained after it has long been abused and denied by custom. Considerable apprehension and uneasiness are felt by lumber trusts and others. They fear that they may no longer be permitted to swell their dividends by a concerted and false inflation of prices. Kerosene, for example, may come down to what it is worth, compelling the Standard Oil kings to cut short the million-dollar dowries which they had in contemplation for the next European noblemen who may wed their daughters. Then, of a truth, the millennium will be hard by."—*The Call, San Francisco*.

Lessons of the Decision.—"If it should become a question as to which roads could do business at a loss and maintain themselves the longest, we know that it is not the multi-millionaire

magnates who would first succumb. A corporation strong enough to finally absorb every mile of railroad in the country could bid defiance to the anti-trust law, because it could fix its own rates without laying itself open to the charge of combining or conspiracy. The situation is a serious one to the people as well as to the railroads. The weaker roads can not be driven into bankruptcy without striking a blow at general business. It is not for the interest of the people to bring about a condition of things which would enable a comparatively small number of powerful capitalists to buy up the railroads of the country at foreclosure sale and weld them into a single corporation, or a series of corporations practically under one control."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis*.

"With one or two exceptions, no manufacturing monopoly yet formed has, so far as the law officials are aware, subjected itself to the preventive agency represented in the anti-trust law. But it should be clear that it will not be difficult to restrict monopolies at any time when the right kind of proof of their existence is adduced before the Supreme Court. In the view of the majority of the justices, the statute is enough effective if utilized as it was intended to be, and represents no more than the plain and salutary right and power of Congress to legislate on behalf of the people."—*The Journal, Providence*.

"Such organizations are unquestionably injurious to the public welfare because they prevent that free and fair competition so necessary to the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates of transportation. Railway managers complain bitterly whenever their employees form organizations for the purpose of fixing wages or the hours of labor, but they have no hesitation in creating much more dangerous combines of their own for the exaction of unreasonable rates of traffic from their patrons. The most refreshing and encouraging feature of this particular case is the courageous independence of the Supreme Court in deciding in favor of the people, and against the most powerful combination of capital ever organized in the United States."—*The Republican, Denver*.

"This is the American way [to criticize the court]. No law is good law that does not help us, no court is an honest court that does not decide with us, nothing is true or lovely or of good report that does not minister to our selfish interests or to our self-conceit. The decision of the Supreme Court will stand on the law as it is, and the people of the country, and particularly those who have felt the grinding injustice of hostile railroad combinations, should see to it that the proposed new legislation by Congress does not give the railroad trusts any power for the restraint of trade and commerce."—*The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

"No: the remedy for these evils of monopoly is not through the attempt by 'anti-trust' laws to destroy the regulation of competition by traffic agreements, pools, and the like, but by securing justice and equality for all customers as to each service through laws which require publicity for prices, forbid all secret agreements and rebates, prevent men from inflicting penalties by violence or by arbitrary fines for an assertion of liberty against these agreements, and leaving all free to make such reasonable contracts in 'restraint of trade' as the common law has long recognized."—*The Press, Philadelphia*.

"The error is not with the court, but with the Congressional policy of interference in the operation of trade laws that are outside the range of its intelligent control."—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

Labor Combinations in Restraint of Trade.—"Much of the discussion that has taken place over the effect of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the anti-trust law, on combinations of workmen, ignores the fact that this bearing of the act has been the subject of a number of judicial decisions already. One of the first cases in which the law was applied to labor combinations came up in New Orleans, as a result of the strike of laborers and draymen connected with the transportation of cotton, in November, 1892. The United States district court was applied to for an injunction against a body known as the Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans, which had ordered the strike, and which was held responsible for the intimidation and violence which had been used to prevent the replacing of union men by other workmen. The interference here charged was with the

conveyance of goods from State to State and from this country to foreign countries. . . .

"It will be perceived that there were two essential elements needed, in the judgment of the court, to bring the promoters and leaders of this strike within the grasp of the anti-trust law. The first was, interference with commerce between the States, and the next, the perversion of a lawful association to unlawful purposes.

In this connection Judge Billings quoted with approval the language of Chief Justice Savage of New York, in *The People v. Fisher*—a case of trades-union intimidation tried in 1835. In answering the question, what is meant by 'restraint of trade'? the chief justice said: 'The mechanic is not obliged by law to labor for any particular price. He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than a dollar per pair, but he has no right to say that no mechanic shall make them for less.' The same point came up in the application by the Attorney-General of the United States for an injunction against the American Railway Union, its president, Debs, and some sixteen other persons, accused of conspiring in the summer of 1894 to tie up the business of twenty-two railroad lines centering in Chicago. Circuit Judge Woods, in granting the injunction, said he had no doubt but that the Sherman act, in so far as it is directed against contracts or combinations in the form of trusts, should be limited to contracts and combinations such,

in their general characteristics, as the courts have declared unlawful. But, he added, 'to put any such limitation on the word conspiracy is neither necessary nor, as I think, permissible. To do so would deprive the word of all significance.' In short, the ground on which the Debs injunction was issued was, that a combination among laborers to obstruct interstate commerce differed in no sense from a combination of capitalists for a like purpose. . . .

"It had been held in a previous decision, in the Fifth Federal circuit, upon a petition of a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers asking that the receivers of a railroad be directed to enter into contract with them, that a rule of that order requiring them to strike under certain circumstances was a violation of the anti-trust law. So, in the more recent case of the United States *v. Phelan*, in a proceeding to punish as a con-

tempt of court the violation of an order of injunction similar to that issued in Chicago, two circuit judges held that the act was clearly applicable to labor combinations when engaged in obstruction to or interference with interstate commerce.

"The only new bearing, therefore, which, under the decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, the law could possibly have on combinations of workmen would be to stamp

them as illegal whether engaged in what has hitherto been called unlawful restraint of trade or not. Justice White, in his dissenting opinion, seems to think that the conclusions reached by the majority of his associates are sweeping enough to warrant this view of the matter. . . . This reasoning of Justice White's seems to be intended rather as a *reductio ad absurdum* than as a serious application of the principles concurred in by the majority of the court. On the whole, there does not seem to be in the opinion rendered by Justice Peckham anything calculated to place labor unions in any other position before the law than they occupied before. When they lend themselves to unlawful purposes, and when these purposes include interference with the freedom of interstate or international commerce, they are liable to be enjoined by the Federal courts, but not otherwise." —*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

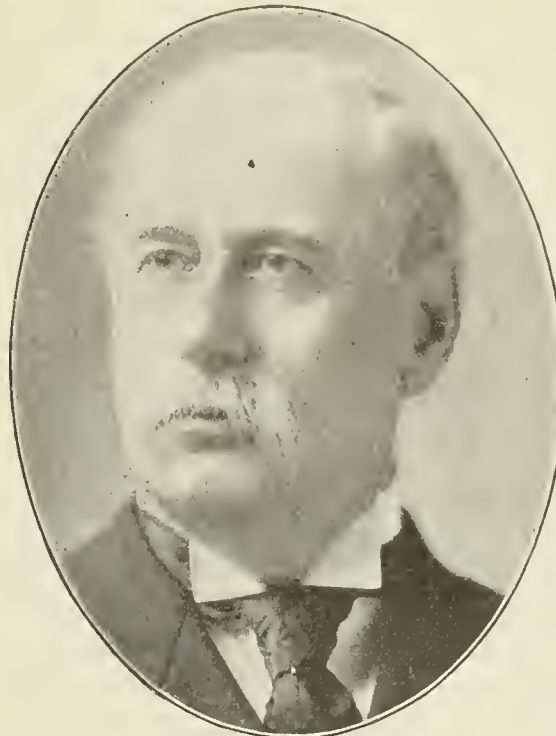
Goldwin Smith Criticizes the Arbitration Treaty.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, the historian, now that ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty in

some form seems to him to be assured, has written to *The Independent*, New York, suggesting the possible existence of good reasons for subjecting it to thorough discussion and for indulging in misgivings as to its probable operation. He is not certain that a universal principle will gain by being narrowed to the bounds of a special agreement between two particular governments. It is not easy, he says, to keep the objects of a special treaty of this kind entirely clear of other objects foreign to its proper purpose: "Some English journals seem naturally enough to be calculating on the diplomatic effects of the present treaty with reference to the European situation." We quote further:

"We must be content with gradual progress. It is vain to expect that strength will at once divest itself of its advantage, and consent to stand beside weakness, at the bar of an international tribunal. Nor, were this possible, would pure good be the certain



ANDREW D. WHITE, OF NEW YORK,
Ambassador to Germany,



WARREN F. DRAPER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Ambassador to Italy.



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Minister to Austria-Hungary.



H. CLAY EVANS, OF TENNESSEE,
Commissioner of Pensions.

FOUR OF McKINLEY'S APPOINTEES.

result. International litigation would abound, and, in the absence of a supreme power to enforce judgments, might bring back war.

"Arbitration, after all, is a litigious not a friendly process and is apt to leave heartburnings in the nation against which the award is given. The resources of friendly negotiation ought first to be exhausted. Is it certain that they will always be exhausted when there is a treaty making arbitration the rule?"

"It is little noticed that those who make a treaty with Great Britain have to deal, not with a nation only, but with an empire. Great Britain has a number of colonies over which she exercises little control, tho she answers for them before the world. Suppose the impression to prevail that every check except that of liability to a lawsuit, of which the imperial country would bear the cost, had been removed; who would warrant that such colonists as Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his followers, feeling that they had behind them a violent party in the imperial country, would not be tempted to do something which would lead to an angry abrogation of the treaty, leaving relations less friendly than before?"

"NEW JOURNALISM" VERSUS CIVILIZATION.

THERE appears to be something like a crusade on the part of representative journals in different countries against what is styled the "new journalism." Without strictly marking the line between the new journalism and the old, criticism is directed against what may be comprehended in the term "sensationalism." Whenever a paper is singled out for attacks as a representative of the new journalism, it usually defends itself by pointing to certain achievements in news-getting where the critics have failed, as the chief distinction between the new and the old journalism. On the other hand, it is noted that two of the leading representatives of the new school in this country have achieved the distinction of being thrown out of a number of public libraries on the ground that they were unfit reading for patrons. We quote a recent criticism on newspapers as schools of crime from the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and also make extracts from *The Daily Witness* of Montreal and the *Vorwärts* of Buenos Ayres, critics in the extreme north and south of the America continent.

The Argonaut says:

"The daily newspaper has become the most efficient school of crime and criminal methods in the world. The vicious is made to appear as a hero instead of a being to be despised and shunned. Butler (the Australian murderer) has been holding daily receptions at the city prison, and the crowds that flock to see him are so large as seriously to embarrass the police officials. He could not be more sought after were he some great benefactor of mankind, instead of a wild beast who can benefit humanity only by ceasing to cumber the earth. The pernicious influence of the prominence that has been given to him by the daily press is illustrated by the envious remark of a small boy, overheard on the street: 'Say, that Butler has a regular snap. He sits in his cell all day and gets fifty cents for just writing his name.' Boys educated to regard a brutal murderer in this light are not likely to become desirable citizens. . . .

"The excesses of the 'new journalism,' of which its exponents are so proud, periodically inspire a revolt on the part of respectable citizens, but these protests have only a temporary effect. Some time ago a number of ladies in this city inaugurated a movement to compel the newspapers to effect a reform. The prominence given to revolting details of crimes that were being perpetrated had reached such a point that the papers were no longer fit to be taken into the home. The newspapers were attacked in their most vulnerable point—merchants were requested to withhold their advertisements so long as such undue space was devoted to crime and criminals. Success crowned their efforts for a time; there was a decided improvement in the conduct of the papers, but they soon relapsed, and now they are worse than ever."

The Montreal, Canada, *Daily Witness* speaks of this newspaper era as one of mental dyspepsia:

"That newspapers form the largest factor in the education of

our day will perhaps be admitted by most, but then it is fair to raise the question, what sort of education do newspapers afford? Are those communities which feed most exclusively on newspapers the best educated, or even the best informed? Are they better educated or as well as if the newspaper made less demands upon them? The fact is evident that the newspaper of to-day, through the mere force of quantity, and by its very clamorous methods, shoulders every other kind of reading out of men's and women's lives, if not altogether yet to a large extent. If it gave in place of calmer and more continuous reading something better, this would no doubt be well. But the emulation between newspapers is not, as a rule, as to which will give most instruction, but which can bawl loudest into the ears of poor mortals, and which most can excite and wear upon their nerves. For the most part they care nothing to be correct; all they wish to be is to be interesting. They care nothing to elevate; all they wish is to cultivate and nourish cravings so that they may get readers. We are not, of course, speaking of good newspapers but of those which sacrifice self-respect to circulation. Their aim is to be as vulgar as the average reader, and they naturally find their aim ever going lower. The community is elevated either in point of morals or of intellectual refinement not by them but in spite of them. Apart from their unreliableness and their vulgarity there is in their almost essential nature a condition of things very dissipating to brain power. The pabulum they furnish is in such small morsels, the change of subject through which the reader has to pass is so distracting; the subject-matter is so frequently mental lumber, which there is no object in remembering, and which it is rather a virtue to forget; the quantity is so great, making a frantic skimming take the place of reading, that the mind is in many cases more injured than strengthened by it. The whole mental condition of a newspaper-fed country is dyspeptic."

The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, objects chiefly to the training received by young men endeavoring to earn a living as members on the staff of a modern newspaper, in which this Argentine paper sees a serious danger to civilization. In a series of articles dealing with sociological subjects, in which the most objectionable kinds of modern paupers and proletaires are sketched, the *Vorwärts* enumerates the newspaper reporter of the lower rank as the most dangerous. Much of the text refers to the local condition of things. We translate from the remarks concerning the international newspaper field, which close with a declaration that the New York *World*, the pioneer in sensationalism, has forced competitors to follow its lead and spread the evil:

"It is not necessary that the speculator who owns a newspaper should know something of journalism. Business ability is all that is needed, whether one ventures upon the manufacture of a popular sausage, the distillation of whisky, or a modern newspaper. A newspaper publisher must, however, use some discretion in the choice of a foreman, whose business it is to choose and keep to their task the inky slaves necessary to supply the news. Every newspaper prints a long article or two, but these are not generally read, and altho they contain the most valuable of the information printed, their writers are paid worse than any one else on the staff. To a modern newspaper the reporters are the most necessary species of journalists. The expenses for this part of the outfit are not very heavy. Many papers do not pay beginners at all, or hardly enough to buy their shoes. The reason given is that the reporter must become seasoned to the work ere his work is worth paying for. He must learn to obtain the information he desires without the slightest regard for the feelings of the person interviewed, must be ready to commit the most degrading acts, to ferret out family secrets, and overcome every spark of manhood within him. Many of these beginners realize after a while that they can not proceed far enough with the process of self-degradation, and retire from the contest. Their work has cost the publisher nothing, or next to nothing. They may have resisted the pernicious influences of reporterdom to some extent, but they can not escape the consequences of their villainous training altogether, and are let loose upon the public as intellectual and moral eunuchs."

"In England and the United States there is nevertheless a wide field for the reporter who has finished his training. Such men lack neither talent nor assurance, both qualities being essential to

the successful perversion of simple facts which the taste of the modern newspaper reader demands. The finished reporter has not, and may not have, the slightest personal conception of right and wrong. His duty is to write as his employers direct him, with a view to the class or party prejudices prevalent among the purchasers of the paper. This is also the reason why reporters are not allowed to sign their work. A writer whose name is published has a reputation to defend, and can not be kept in utter subjection.

"The duty of the foreman, commonly called editor, is to continue the process of moral and intellectual emasculation with the reporters, and to remind them continually that they are slaves. Hence a man possessed of some knowledge is rarely chosen as editor. On a successful newspaper the editor must be both ignorant and tyrannical. If a reporter hands in an article written in good style, faultless in grammar, and if views are set forth which reveal the knowledge and judgment of the writer, the editorial coolie-driver must mutilate it. Whenever the text of an otherwise well-written article seems incomplete or is full of contradictions, the pasha of the editorial sanctum has been disciplining a reporter whose brain power is in excess of the requirements of his calling.

"Occasionally the editor is so very dull an individual that the reporters can, without his knowledge, earn for their paper a reputation for shrewdness and wit. A bright reporter can sometimes veil the truth so skilfully that the intellectual reader perceives it, while the editor does not. But if such an article is in any degree injurious to the party interests of the paper, swift vengeance overtakes its writer."

SENATOR HOAR ON DEGENERACY OF THE SENATE.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR of Massachusetts makes an interesting reply to the persistent critics of the latter-day Senate of the United States. Speaking from the standpoint of twenty-one years of experience in the upper branch, Senator Hoar is confident enough that the Senate has not degenerated. He reinforces the defense of the character and usefulness of the body as constitutionally created and employed, by historical comparisons, such as have often been made but seldom in more positive terms. "Talk of the degeneracy of the Senate," he says (*Forum*, April), after referring to the assault on Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber, "to men who remember the time when a Vice-President was inaugurated in a state of maudlin intoxication; or the earlier day when Foote uttered his threat to Hale that he should be hung on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on Benton in the Senate chamber; when Butler poured out his loose expectation and Mason gave exhibition of his arrogant plantation manners; or when Sumner likened Douglas to the noisome, squat, and nameless animal, who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor—therein quoting an epithet once applied to Lord North in the House of Commons." Senator Hoar goes farther, referring to a speech he made in the House in 1876 proving that corruption was worse during the first sixteen years under the Constitution than at any later period. To show that the Senate has improved, Senator Hoar says:

"We have a right to say that the evil influences of the lobby in legislation for private and not public ends, which, like the ointment of the hand, betrayed themselves in the atmosphere of the Senate chamber and in its corridors, are all gone to-day. We have a right to say that drunkenness, which existed when I first entered public life, is not known there to-day, and that Senators no longer bring whisky-soaked brains to meet the high demands of the public service. We have a right to say that the use of executive patronage for personal advancement—so that each Senator who supported the Administration had a little army of followers devoted to his personal interests, supported at the public cost—has gone by. We have a right to say, also, that if important legislation demanded for the public welfare is often defeated by obstructive measures or prolonged and needless debate now,

for the eighty years while slavery ruled, and while the strict state-rights construction prevailed, such legislation was not even introduced and its chances were not worth considering. We have a right to say that the work the Senators now give to the public service, day and night, is a constant, hard work which was unknown in either House of Congress, save to a very few persons, fifty years ago. Men who belonged to the minority were not permitted to share even in the ordinary routine business of legislation. It was considered almost an audacity in former times for one of them to move to adjourn. Levi Lincoln told me that his time, when he was a Whig member of Congress, hung heavily on his hands, and that neither he nor any of his Whig colleagues was permitted to take the slightest share in the duties of legislation."

Senator Hoar intimates that complaints are incident to all government. Admitting that filibustering is a great evil, he asserts that "probably this has not happened once in the Senate where it has happened twenty times in the House of Representatives or in some of our state legislatures." This evil is defined as the prevalent "attempt of minorities to prevent the constitutional action of majorities whenever the minority happen not to like it." The worst form of it, he says, is the election frauds all over the country; the same treasonable spirit that interferes with the organization of state legislatures for the mere purpose of electing Senators. A "practical cure" for both evils is suggested in this language:

"First, we ought to have laws upon the statute-book, both national and state, punishing by sufficient penalties every Senator or Representative who absents himself from the body to which he belongs for the purpose of preventing the exercise of its constitutional functions, and declaring that such absences shall operate as a resignation of the seat. The failure of a Senator or Representative-elect to qualify should be punished in the same way, such failure being declared a refusal to accept office. This can be done without any amendment of either national or state constitution. Second, I believe a rule can be, indeed it has been, devised which will secure reasonable opportunity to vote in the Senate and at the same time secure reasonable debate and reasonable amendment. When these two things are accomplished, we shall have done everything we can to cure the evil until we shall elevate and purify the character of the people itself."

Of numerous objections to the direct election of Senators, Mr. Hoar emphasizes the folly of expecting better results from irresponsible conventions having no other duties and creating new temptations to illegal practises.

Senator Hoar also takes up the complaint against the recent policy of admitting new States. Whatever injury the admission of Nevada during the war caused, he says, and whatever benefit came from the abolition of slavery, must be changed to profit and loss of the policies which saved the Union. In seven small Western States the average population, upon admission, was slightly less than 192,000. "Of the other thirty-eight States, there were but thirteen which had at the time of their admission a population equal to this average. There were only five which had a population equal to the three largest of these States; only three equal to the two largest. Eight at the time of their admission were smaller than the smallest of these new States; seventeen were smaller than the second smallest; and twenty were smaller than the third smallest." He thinks that the government of Territories by our methods is very bad for governors and governed. As to the vote of these States on late questions he declares:

"But they have done no harm. When the purchasing clauses of the act of 1890 were repealed, their votes were evenly divided. Between McKinley and Bryan, they certainly did as well as the solid South. All the States that went into the rebellion voted for Bryan; and they were reinforced by Missouri. If we make a comparison of the large States and the small States, the States that have four Representatives, or less, did pretty well. They gave forty votes for McKinley to thirty-one for Bryan. The

States that have two Representatives, or less, gave twenty-two votes for McKinley to thirty-one for Bryan."

Passionate complaint against the personal quality of Senators from these States Senator Hoar attributes in most instances to political prejudice; the complainants, he avers, certainly will be slow to admit that the great States have sent more industrious, honest, and faithful public servants.

Senator Hoar claims that enumeration would show that "by far the larger part of the great and humane statutes by which the people have expressed their will have originated in the Senate." He further alleges that the House does "not dare trust itself to exercise its great responsibility freely and deliberately." The House, he admits, has sometimes prevented mischievous legislation, but it is a changeable body and capable of infinite mischief according to the judgment of conservatives. Again:

"In spite of the previous question and the hour rule, the House at its best is an infinitely more obstructive body than the Senate. The obstructions in the Senate can be caused only by large minorities. Great measures are delayed and defeated by the power of twenty or twenty-five men out of ninety. But the same thing is constantly done in the House by one man alone [the Speaker]. . . . The promptness with which the House of Representatives deals with some important questions is a good thing; but its capacity for prompt action is purchased at the price of the repudiation of public debts, and the suppression of the constitutional rights, personal dignity, and official authority of the great mass of its members. Gentlemen occupy seats there who, from the beginning to the end of their term of service, are not permitted to make a motion or to utter a word to the assembly of which they are members. Perhaps wise legislation may be secured while one House is conducted on that principle; but I am afraid free government would not long endure if it were applied to both Houses."

The blessings coming from the Senate, according to Mr. Hoar, outweigh ten thousand times the attendant evils. To enumerate, in brief: a union of forty-five separately represented States at peace, covering a continent wider than Europe, with greater interests and more precious hopes; protection of the American people from a pure democracy by means of a body standing for "deliberate, permanent settled desire—its sober second thought"; one place in government secured "where debate is unfettered and the power of amendment—perhaps more important even than free debate—is preserved to the fullest extent."

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

NO party has a decided majority in the United States Senate, but it is contended that the Republicans may secure something like assured control if the vacant seat of Oregon be filled. The late policy of the Senate has been opposed to the seating of appointees by governors of States when legislatures have failed to elect, notably in the case of Lee Mantle of Nevada in 1893. It was then held that the settled law is, in substance, that if a state legislature has once acted, or had the opportunity to act while the vacancy exists, the governor has no power to supply the failure of the legislature to fill it. The Constitution itself says in this regard:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. . . . And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

In Oregon the legislature spent the whole time allotted to its session in a vain attempt to organize, on account of the fight for a successor to Senator Mitchell (Rep.), and the governor has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett. Whereupon the case is made out that a vacancy has "happened" in the constitutional sense, even if there did not exist plenty of precedents to establish the authority of a governor to fill a vacancy no matter how caused. A number of cases of seating appointees as late as 1889

are cited in Mr. Corbett's behalf. In discussing the merits of this case the Springfield *Republican* says in part:

"A legislative deadlock over a senatorial election after organization does not differ essentially from a deadlock over such election preceding and preventing organization; and the case stands properly, it would appear, with the Lee Mantle case and others of a similar nature. . . .

"As ex-Senator Edmunds has pointed out, the later rule of action by the Senate has been on the side of refusing seats to men appointed by the governors on the failure of legislatures to act where the vacancy was known of and certain to take place at a particular time. And this seems to accord pretty closely with the Constitution and the laws. Particularly is this true since 1866, when Congress provided a uniform rule for legislative action in filling senatorial seats vacated at the expiration of the terms of incumbents. Legislatures meeting next preceding the expiration of a senatorial term are advised or commanded in this statute to take notice of the forthcoming vacancy and to proceed to fill it.

"Much stress has been laid on the evident constitutional intent that the seats in the Senate shall be kept filled. But it was also the constitutional intent that the legislature should elect Senators, and the governor should appoint only on extraordinary occasion. Lieutenant-governors are to act as governors under most constitutions in case of death, resignation, or disability of the governor; but the lieutenant-governor does not thereby become acting governor when the governor fails through obstinacy or ugliness or incapacity to perform the duties of his office.

"Such governors are impeached, and legislatures which fail in like manner to perform their duties ought to be also held up to public opprobrium, and helpful to this end would be the yawning gap in that State's representation in the United States Senate arising out of the legislative incapacity. Surely it was never the intention of the Constitution to help out and encourage such incapacity by constituting the governor a guardian and protector of the same in the matter of filling Senate vacancies.

"The seating of Mr. Corbett would add to the Senate and give to the country one of the best and ablest of representatives of the people. But it has also become a matter of large importance not to encourage further these legislative deadlocks which are more and more frequently bringing the public authority into popular contempt."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

APRIL 1 is a very appropriate date for a tariff bill that hasn't been passed to go into effect.—*The Globe, Boston.*

IN THE EAST.

When Greek meets Greek,
Then for the tug of war;
When Greek meets Turk,
Then for lots of gore.
When the powers meet both,
And draw the line of chalk,
Well, that's different—
Then talk, talk, talk!

—*The North American, Philadelphia.*



CONGRESSIONAL SESSION EXTRAORDINARY.

"What we want is protection for our wool."—Dingley.

The Post, Cincinnati, Ohio

LETTERS AND ART.

THE GREAT HUNGARIAN NOVELIST.

IN 1843 a Hungarian youth of eighteen produced a drama which received honorable mention by the Hungarian Academy. Since that time he has written about two hundred and thirty volumes, and still, at the age of seventy-one, is producing two volumes each year. The youth was, of course, Maurus Jokai, author of "Black Diamonds," "A Modern Midas," "Timar's



Jr. Goncalves

Two Worlds," etc., who is a noble by birth, an academician, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and who, until recently at least, was editor of two journals. His works have been translated into eighteen languages, and, outside of his own country, he is the best known of all Hungarian writers.

In the last number of *Cosmopolis* Mr. R. Nisbet Bain writes at some length of Jokai's life and work in literature. He attributes the novelist's great productive power to the "invigorating influence of a singularly sound and well-disciplined brain." He says Jokai illustrates more than any other living writer *mens sana in corpore sano*. From boyhood he has subjected himself to regular and methodical habits, and both his taste and his talents have yielded him much in the way of recreation. He is an excellent rider, fencer, and athlete; he draws and paints; he has carved in ivory a bust of his late wife, which attests to a wonderful skill in this direction. Besides, he is a horticulturist, dividing the honor of his melons with that of his dramas. There is no branch of natural history with which he is unacquainted.

In the Hungarian Revolution (1848) Jokai was in the popular movement heart and soul. As editor of an influential newspaper whose contributors were among the leaders of the day, he served the cause with both pen and sword. He assisted in drawing up the twelve articles of reform demanded by the nation.

As editor of a liberal newspaper, he was once prosecuted for too great freedom of speech, fined 1,100 florins (\$440), and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor. The sentence

was, however, commuted to a few months' of perfectly comfortable, if not pleasant, confinement.

He has thus described his infatuation with politics:

"Well, confess it I must, I have a sweetheart for whose sake I have been unfaithful not only to my wife but to my Muse also—a sweetheart who has appropriated my best ideas . . . and whose slave I was and still am. Often have I wasted half my fortune upon her and rushed blindly into misfortune to please her. For her sake I have patiently endured insult, ridicule, and reprobation. For her sake I have staked life and liberty. . . . Now if she had been a pretty young damsel, there might have been some excuse for me. But she was a nasty, old, painted figurehead of a beldame; a flirting, faithless, fickle, foul-mouthed, scandal-mongering old liar whom the whole world courts, who makes fools of all her wooers, and changes her lovers as often as she changes her dress. Her name is *Politica*, and may the plague take her!"

Nevertheless, he still is, as he has been for many years, a member of the Liberal Party in Parliament.

Unlike the proverbial prophet the influence of Jokai's works is most felt in his own country. In the midst of the triumph which the French school has achieved in Hungary, as elsewhere, there is no one of the younger writers there but is ready to acknowledge the superior power of their septuagenarian novelist. That he is not better known in all parts of the world is due in great measure to the difficulty in translating the language. The Magyar is a non-Aryan tongue, extremely difficult, and of such peculiar idiom that it is no easy matter to preserve to a foreigner the style of the author while presenting the subject-matter in its full force. Mr. Bain thus speaks of the quality of Jokai's work:

"Quite apart from their high artistic excellence, there is a healthy, bracing, optimistic tone about his romances which appeals irresistibly to our nobler instincts and is infinitely refreshing in these *fin de siècle* days, when fiction loves to dally with morbid themes and rakes 'documents' out of the gutter and the stews. Jokai may not possess the spiritual insight of a Tolstoi, or the enigmatical subtlety of an Ibsen, or the microscopic accuracy of a Zola, or the psychopathological acuteness of a Bourget; but, on the other hand, he is never dull, dirty, perverse, or obscure, and there is more humor (and of the best sort) in any two of his greater romances than is to be found in the whole range of modern French or modern Scandinavian literature."

Bad Musical Breaks by Novelists.—Law is recognized as a universal snare for novelists, but music seems to be almost equally dangerous. So thinks a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* (February), and he proceeds as follows to tell why he thinks so:

"In their allusions to the musical art our novelists commit the most amazing blunders with the most serene conscience, blunders of which any schoolgirl would be ashamed, and from which no more trouble than is necessary to turn over the leaves of a dictionary of music might have saved them. One novelist, for example, makes his hero a soprano; another pictures a Scottish Highlander sitting on the roadside singing a Jacobite song and accompanying himself on the bagpipe. Mr. Marion Crawford has ascribed 'La Favorita' to Verdi, a feat paralleled by Mr. Black in setting a lady down to a piano to play Beethoven's 'Farewell,' a composition unknown to that musician's many admirers. Mr. Black has again distinguished himself by describing one of his heroines as playing an unheard-of and impossible sonata of Mozart's in A-sharp major. One of the early Popes stigmatized the innocent scale of C-major as lascivious, and banished it from the music of the church. One can understand Mr. Black's key of A-sharp major being placed on the *index expurgatorius* of the musician, for the ten sharps which would be required to make up its signature would frighten a Diabolus among piano-players. Even Charles Reade, who really did know something about music, at any rate about old violins, was on dangerous ground when he ventured on details of musical technic. In 'Peg Woffington,' for example, he makes the famous actress whistle a quick movement upon a huge paste ring, and then tells how Mr. Cibber

was confounded by 'this sparkling *adagio*.' No wonder Mr. Cibber was confounded; a quick movement which is at the same time an *adagio* is enough to confound anybody. Nor are Englishmen the only offenders. Victor Hugo, in 'Les Misérables,' has three violins and a flute playing some of Haydn's quartets at a wedding. The combination is curious enough in all conscience, and certainly Haydn never wrote for any such quartet of instruments. Aristotle held that the moral effect of a flute is bad and exciting; what it might be when combined with three violins we can only guess."

THE AUTHOR OF ONE HUNDRED SUCCESSFUL BOOKS.

"OLIVER OPTIC," whose death in his home in Dorchester, Mass., at the age of seventy-five, was chronicled the other day, is said to have published one hundred volumes and from eight hundred to one thousand short stories. Few among the "grown-ups" of the present day need to be told anything about

and systematic fashion. He keeps a book containing the names of the characters that are to appear in each story, together with a brief sketch of the part each is to play in the development of the plot. This latter he thinks out beforehand, and after it is all arranged in his mind he begins to write at once. He uses the typewriter and is a very rapid worker. His 'copy' is beautifully neat and contains scarcely any corrections or interlineations, which is all the more remarkable from the fact that the stories are never rewritten."

The Boston *Budget* comments in very kindly tone on the influence of his books:

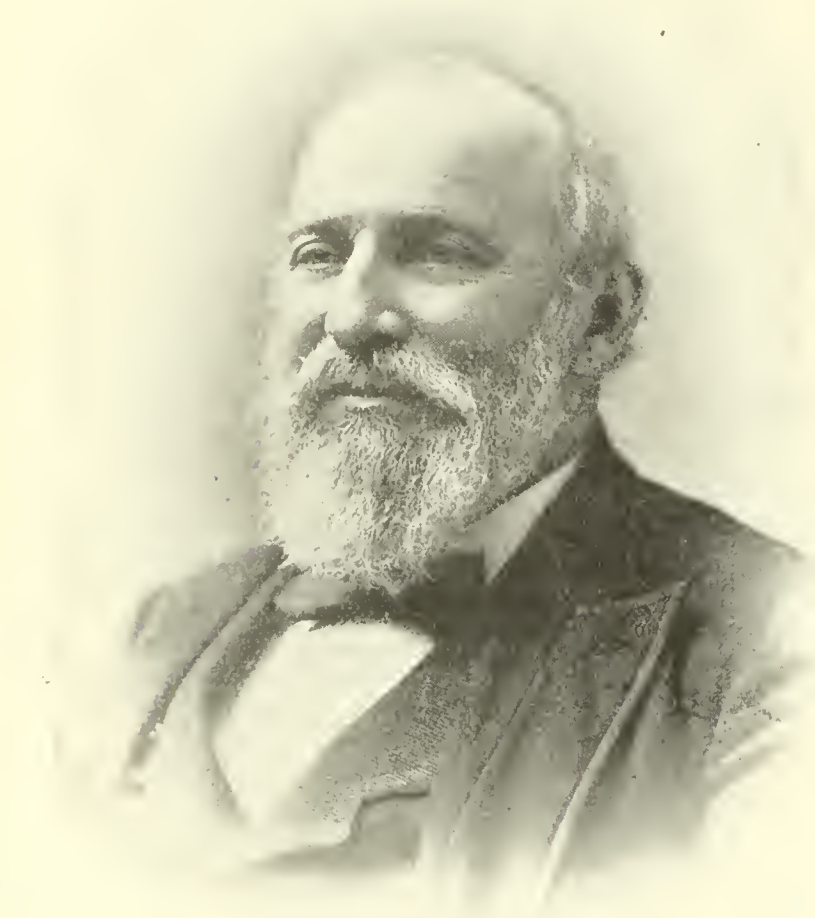
"How much his work has accomplished for the uplifting of youthful ideas! In his stories virtue always triumphed, in the good old ideal fashion, and the youngsters who read them could not help being better children and better patriots. He has been active to the last, dying in the harness while engaged in finishing the last volumes of his "Starry Flag" series. In the literary life of America he has been an unique figure—establishing his greatness in the hearts of the boys and the girls, and laying a stone of immortality that shall stand as long as the present generation may exist."

MORE LIGHT ON PATMORE'S CHARACTER.

FOR sixteen years Edmund Gosse was an intimate friend of the late Coventry Patmore. Inasmuch as Patmore was a very reserved man, never accessible to interviewers, Mr. Gosse has been in considerable demand by editors who were desirous of giving some light on the character of a poet one of whose works—"The Angel in the House"—has been sold to the extent of 200,000 copies. In addition to the contribution by Mr. Gosse to *The St. James's Gazette* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 27) we find an article by him in *The North American Review* (March), and another in *The Contemporary Review* (February), of which the latter in particular gives many interesting facts that lighten up the poet's character. Another article, by Louis Garvin, appears in *The Fortnightly Review*, which, however, tho displaying familiarity with Patmore's poems, displays none with the poet himself.

From *The North American* article we glean that 200,000 copies of "The Angel in the House" have been circulated in Europe and America; that the author issued it anonymously because of the bad odor into which his father had dragged the family name; that at the age of twenty-three, when Patmore first met "the angel," he was a thin, hungry-looking youth, of whom a lady said that she never saw him eat a mutton-chop without wondering if it would be the death of him, so starved and haggard did he appear; that he had but £75 a year to live on when Lord Houghton secured for him a place in the British Museum, which made it possible for him to marry; that, to make sure that a congeniality of taste existed between himself and Emily Andrews, the object of his affections, he loaned to her a copy of Emerson's "Essays," asking her to mark the passages that struck her most, and was delighted to find that these passages were the same as those that most impressed him (oh, the artfulness of woman!—that is our remark, not Mr. Gosse's); that the household resulting was "the most cheerful, the most graceful, the most dignified that ever was supported on such a tiny pittance," and that the "angel" was in real life, as in the poem, "one of the simplest, sweetest, and most inspiring women that ever contrived to make a poet happy"; that she had, however, strong anti-Catholic views, which kept Patmore, who was a high churchman with strong pro-Catholic proclivities, from leaving the Anglican Church until after her death.

From *The Contemporary* article, we learn that in 1846, before his marriage, Patmore met Tennyson, whom he made for three years "the object of ceaseless adoration," following him about like a hound, roaming the streets of London with him far into the night. In later years, Patmore was a little prone to dwell upon the seamy side of Tennyson's character. A somewhat similar



WILLIAM T. ADAMS (OLIVER OPTIC.)

the nature of his writings. He was, in a sense, the founder of a school of writers for boys, and his works have circulated far and wide.

"Oliver Optic" was a pseudonym taken from the character in a play in vogue in Boston when he was bringing out the first of his long series of boys' books—"The Boat Club"—in 1854. He had, however, published work of a rather different sort before, "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave," appearing in the wake of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the early fifties.

William Taylor Adams was the writer's full name, and he was a native of Medway, Mass. He went to school in Boston, afterward teaching, and in 1860 became headmaster of the Boylston school. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature for one term, refusing to run for the office again. He was an editor at various periods of *The Student and Schoolmate*, of *Oliver Optic's Magazine*, and of *Our Little Ones*. We quote a paragraph from the Baltimore *Herald's* Boston correspondence as to his method of "making copy":

"Mr. Adams arranges and maps out his work in a most orderly

change came over his relations, once intimate, with Carlyle, Browning, Rossetti, Millais, and Ruskin. Here is a further description of Patmore's wife:

"She accepted, without a murmur, the poverty of her husband; her practical capability was ever at his service, and yet she contrived to be always charming and always hospitable. She surrounded him with friends, for Mr. Ruskin was at her feet, and those who looked upon him as the brightest star on the horizon of English art were proud to follow him to Mrs. Patmore's little drawing-room. She was ready, and competent, to listen with sympathy to Tennyson's growling elocution, and to be engaged at the same time with the plainest duties of the needle. She bore six children, and I have heard it said that she made not only all their clothes and her own, but the principal part of her husband's also. She seems to have been preeminent for sweetness of temper and activity of mind."

Mr. Gosse tells the following story of the destruction, in 1887, by Patmore himself, of the MS. of his real masterpiece:

"Since 1881 Patmore had been engaged on a prose work, called 'Sponsa Dei,' which was in strict accordance with, and illustrated the same moods as 'The Unknown Eros.' I had received minute instructions as to the publication of this book, which he had directed me, in case I survived him, to issue at a certain time after his decease. He must have completed the MS., I suppose, in 1883. An incident of a very startling nature disturbed this plan. On January 30, 1888, when I had been staying a day or two with Patmore at Hastings, he said to me at breakfast, abruptly, almost hysterically, 'You won't have much to do as my literary executor!' and then proceeded to announce that he had burned the entire MS. of 'Sponsa Dei' on the previous Christmas Day. His family knew nothing of this holocaust, and the ladies immediately cried, 'O papa, that is why you have been so dreadfully depressed since Christmas!' I said little at the moment, but when I was alone with him in the study, I asked him if he seriously meant what he had stated. He replied yes, that it was all destroyed, every scrap of it, every note, except one page, which he had published in 1887 in *The St. James's Gazette*. He had come to the conclusion that, altho wholly orthodox, and proceeding no further than the Bible and Breviary permitted, the world was not ready for so mystical an interpretation of the significance of physical love in religion, and that some parts of the book were too daring to be safely placed in all hands."

"The 'Sponsa Dei,' this vanished masterpiece, was not very long, but polished and modulated to the highest degree of perfection. No existing specimen of Patmore's prose seems to me so delicate, or penetrated by quite so high a charm of style, as this lost book was. I think that, on successive occasions, I had read it all, much of it more than once, and I suppose that half a dozen other intimate friends may have seen it. The subject of it was certainly surprising. It was not more nor less than an interpretation of the love between the soul and God by an analogy of the love between a woman and a man; it was, indeed, a transcendental treatise on divine desire seen through the veil of human desire. The purity and crystalline passion of the writer carried him safely over the most astounding difficulties, but perhaps, on the whole, he was right in considering that it should not be thrown to the vulgar. Yet the scruple which destroyed it was simply deplorable; the burning of 'Sponsa Dei' involved a distinct loss to literature."

How Browning's Fame Was Delayed Twenty Years.—The story is told by Dean Farrar (in *The Independent*, New York), as told to him by Browning himself. It runs as follows:

"He [Browning] said that when one of his earlier volumes came out—I think 'Bells and Pomegranates'—a copy fell into the hands of Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was then at the zenith of his fame, and whose literary opinion was accepted as oracular. Mr. J. S. Mill expressed his admiration of the poems, and of the originality of the lessons they contained; and he wrote to the editor of *Tait's Magazine*, then one of the leading literary journals, asking if he might review them in the forthcoming number. The editor wrote back to say that he should always esteem it an honor and an advantage to receive a review from the pen of Mr. J. S. Mill, but unfortunately he could not insert a review of 'Bells and

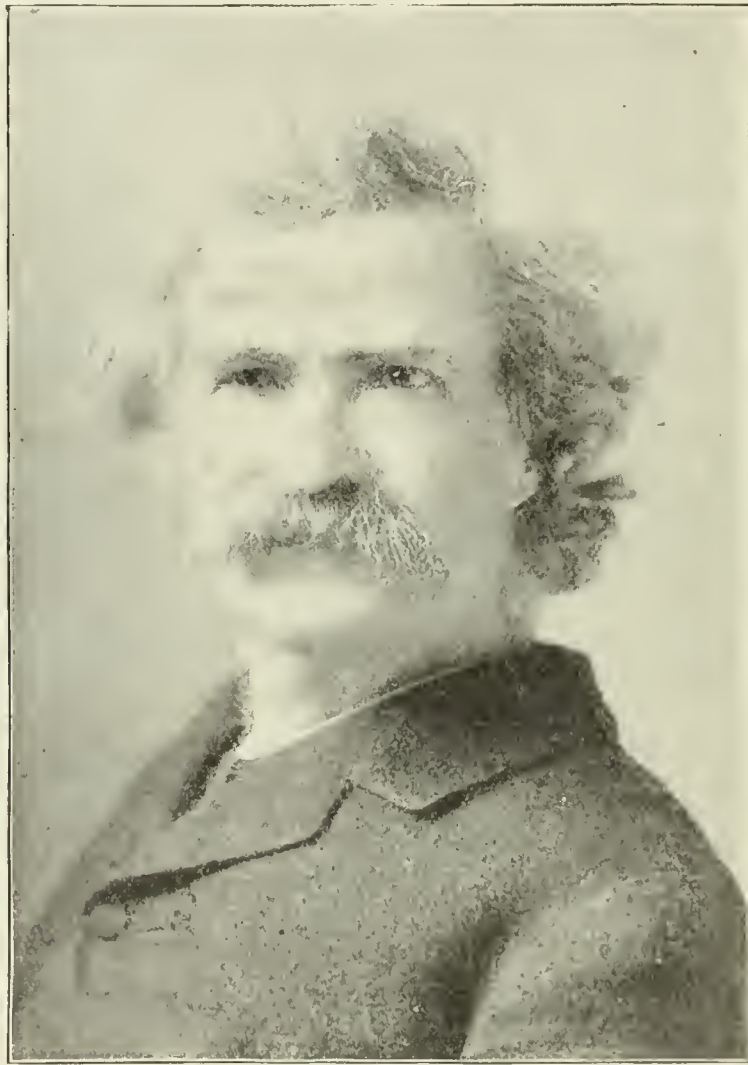
Pomegranates,' as it had been reviewed in the last number. Mr. Browning had the curiosity to look at the last number of the magazine, and there read the so-called review. It was as follows: "Bells and Pomegranates," by Robert Browning: *Balderdash!*"

In a footnote, Dean Farrar says that the word "balderdash" may not have been the exact word, but was the word as Browning remembered it. The Dean goes on to quote the poet further:

"'It depended, you see,' said Mr. Browning, 'on what looked like the merest accident, whether the work of a new or as yet almost unknown writer should receive a eulogistic review from the pen of the first literary and philosophic critic of his day—a review which would have rendered him most powerful help, exactly at the time when it was most needed—or whether he should only receive one insolent epithet from some nameless nobody. I consider,' he added, 'that this so-called "review" retarded any recognition of me by twenty years' delay.'"

MARK TWAIN'S NICHE IN THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

IF he gets a niche, it will not be as a humorist; nor as a storyteller or delineator of character; nor as an historical writer. It will be as an embodiment in his own character, and in the characters in his books, of the typical American. Such is, in brief, the view taken of Mark Twain by Charles Miner Thomp-



SAMUEL CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN).

son, in a critical article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April). Mr. Thompson makes mention of the fact that Twain "has never been accorded any serious critical notice." He thinks that it is high time that such notice should be given him, for he occupies "a strangely conspicuous position in the world of letters," and "his name is a household word in all places where the English language is spoken, and in many where it is not." Mr. Thompson proceeds, therefore, to bestow upon him such notice, with the result already stated.

He gives first a swift sketch of the career of Twain. Born in the town of Florida, Mo., 1835, he developed into "a great boy

for history" (according to his mother), but could not be persuaded to go to school, and spent his boyhood in "a series of mischievous adventures." His father dying when Samuel was twelve, the boy became a printer's apprentice. Three years later he ran away from home without a cent, and for five years wandered through the eastern half of the country as a tramp printer, and then suddenly changed his vocation and became a pilot on the Mississippi. When the river became closed by reason of the Civil War, young Clemens, then twenty-five, enlisted on the Confederate side, was captured, escaped, and fled to the far West, where, in 1867, he published his first book, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras." As a newspaper correspondent, not long after, he sailed from New York to Europe and the Holy Land, and on his return woke up one morning, at the age of thirty-four, after his book describing the trip ("Innocents Abroad") had been published, to find himself famous.

After this brief sketch, Mr. Thompson finds it easy to account for the fact that Twain is "so imperfectly an artist," and for the further fact that the influence of the Mississippi River upon his imagination is so manifest in his best work. "Through whichever of his books the Mississippi flows," we are told, "it fills them with a certain portion of its power and beauty. To it is owing all that in his work which is large and fine and eloquent. The river is what makes 'Huckleberry Finn' his most vivid story and 'Life on the Mississippi' his most impressive autobiographical narrative."

As for his style, Mr. Thompson finds it, even when correct, without distinction. Nor has he any constructive power, the narrative in which he succeeds best being one in which incidents of about an even value succeed each other, as in "Roughing It," "Innocents Abroad," "Life on the Mississippi," and his latest book, "that picturesque failure as an historical novel, 'The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.'"

Not only is he not a great or skilful writer, according to Mr. Thompson, but he is not a great humorist or a great wit, nor yet a creator of a new character in literature. On these two points we quote as follows:

"Mark Twain has shaken the sides of the round world with laughter; but after all, has he, in the mass of his writings, uttered any witticism which touches intimately, much less radiantly expresses, some eternal truth of life? Has he ever created any character bearing so plainly a lasting relationship to human nature that it will live on to be hailed brother by future men? Unless indeed some of the clever sayings of Pudd'nhead Wilson have greater depth and reach of meaning than they now seem to have, the answer to the first question is plainly 'No.' Not many of Mark Twain's witticisms will appear in the familiar quotations of the coming century. The answer to the second question is perhaps susceptible of a moment's debate. But probably not more than two characters will rise in the memory of any one who may wish to answer it otherwise than also by a 'No.' These will be Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn."

Yet even these two boys, the critic continues, are but familiar types, the former of the general idea of boy, as found with variations in thousands of books, and the latter of the usual vagabond boy of the species *Gavroche*. We quote again:

"Now, if Mark Twain has neither uttered memorable witticisms nor created any finely humorous character, it will not be as a great humorist that he will survive. Nor is the reason for his failure hard to find. His lack of mastery of form, his constant offense against taste, is, of course, a large part of it, but not all. The humor which finds in him its chief source of expression is that of a shifting and evanescent semi-civilization, the humor of new men in new circumstances in a suddenly developing country, wherein the ups and downs of life, immensely exaggerated both in speed and in span, made a grotesque appeal to the sense of incongruity of a naturally humorous people. The society of the West is not yet settled into its final form, as that of the East may be considered to be; but already it, and we who know it, have traveled far from the possibility of appreciating fully its special humor. A few years more, and most of its fun will seem to all,

as it seems to many now, the merest extravagance, as hard to understand as the spirit which prompted the gargoyle on the medieval church. A humor based upon the transient conditions of such a life can hardly be more permanent than the life itself."

Mr. Thompson pays tribute to Mark Twain's excellence as an observer and describer of life. "He has recorded the life of certain southwestern portions of our country, at one fleeting stage of their development, better than it is possible it will ever be done again." He has a "tenacious memory for detail," "microscopic imagination," and "real interest in the serious side of life." But it is not to these qualities that his great popularity is due. It is accounted for as follows:

"The comparison between Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain which was suggested a little while ago doubtless appeared fantastical enough. But after all, is not the feeling of kinship which the people had with the statesman the same which they have with the writer? There is certainly no way to a nation's heart more nearly direct than to make it feel that you are of one flesh and blood with it. It loves to see itself literally personified in the executive chair; it likes best that writer who thoroughly expresses its own ideas, gives form to its own moral and mental nature. That is always the secret of success—the one thing in common between popularly successful mediocrities and popularly successful great men.

"Such is the conclusion that has been reached by the editors of our most popular periodicals; the working theory by following which they have attained success. Such, again, is the conclusion that those writers who would be popular have arrived at after studying the works of writers who are popular. . . .

"In other words, the great writer is one who to generous artistic and intellectual gifts adds the further good fortune of being the type of a multitude. In the field of politics, the same theory will explain the common success among us of mediocrities, the very great success of some really great men like Lincoln. The same theory explains the vogue of Mark Twain."

The critic summons in brief review the "typical Americans" in reality and fiction—Crane's portrayal of "The Senator," the "Uncle Sam" of the comic papers, the American in Kipling's ballad of the "Imperial Rescript," *Fulkerson* in Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes," *Pinkerton* in Stevenson's "The Wrecker," and Lincoln as described in Herndon's Life. He then continues:

"These figures which chance to come to mind blend easily—do they not?—into a sort of composite personality, a shrewd, ready, practical, irreverent, humorous, uncultivated man, who is apt to jeer at art and the civilization of Europe, but for whom you have nevertheless, a large affection and a high respect, partly because he has, to a striking degree, such excellent qualities as essential seriousness of character, self-reliance, courage, kindness, honesty and simplicity of heart, the domestic virtues; and still more, perhaps, because you are a good American yourself, and know him to be the man you would like to be were good manners and cultivation added to him. This is, after all, the type among the many that we recognize as American which is most generally found throughout the United States."

It is this type that Mark Twain is continually drawing; and his work, we are reminded, is "almost wholly autobiographic." "This man, this typical American, is Mark Twain himself." And Mr. Thompson concludes:

"If a man can thoroughly express the individuality of a nation, he may fairly be called great. We may lament the artist lost, but we may rejoice in the man. He has drawn the national type, interpreted the national character. For that service we may be grateful. And he has taught unobtrusively, but none the less powerfully, the virtues of common sense and honest manliness. If it comes to a choice, these are better than refinement."

A NEW "find" is reported of interest to all students of literature. After the death of Pushkin, the great Afro-Russian writer, his manuscripts were turned over to the poet Jukovsky, who found among them fragments of a poem entitled "Russalka," which, it was supposed, never was completed. Now after the lapse of fifty years the complete poem has been discovered and soon will be published.

SCIENCE.

HOW EYELESS ANIMALS PERCEIVE LIGHT.

WE are told by H. M. Bernard in *Natural Science* (March) that many living creatures that have no eyes can yet distinguish quite well between light and darkness. He says:

"The fact that certain skins are sensitive to light has long been known. Most of us are familiar with the case of the earthworms, whose sudden withdrawal into their holes on the approach of a lighted candle was observed and described by Darwin. The earthworms have no eyes, and there is no other apparent explanation of this reaction but that the skin itself is sensitive to the light-rays. It is also well known that this is not the case with all skins—our own, for instance—and that in the vast majority of animals there is only one organ, viz., the eye, which is sensitive to variations of light intensity."

The latest researches on the subject, according to Mr. Bernard, are those recently described by Dr. Willibald Nagel, who has made experiments in the Naples aquarium, chiefly on molluscs. The facts proved by Dr. Nagel are thus set forth:

"First of all, then, the author established beyond doubt that, apart from the stimulus of very bright lights, it is the sudden changes in the light-intensity to which skins endowed with the dermatoptic function [sensitiveness of the skin to light] react, and further, that some animals react to sudden increase of light, and others to sudden diminution. That the oyster, for instance, should react to a sudden diminution of light had been denied by Rawitz, more or less on theoretical grounds. The denial and the objections are conclusively met by the author, the former experimentally, by showing that if a number of oysters kept in a vessel are found open, they will shut simultaneously the moment a dark object comes between them and the light. While the shutting of a single oyster on the passing of a shadow might be a mere coincidence, the simultaneous clapping to of a number of individuals excludes this possibility.

"The animal that gave the best reactions among the molluscs was *Psammobia vespertina*, a bivalve which, as the name implies, lives in sand. The siphons of this animal protrude from the sand as delicate, whitish, transparent tubes without a particle of pigment. If these siphons are suddenly illuminated, care being taken to avoid any mechanical stimulation, they contract. It is important to note, however, that there is a short, latent period of about a second. The brighter the light the greater the contraction.

"If a number of *Psammobia* are placed in a glass with plenty of sand and carried into the direct sunlight, they bury themselves instantaneously. If there is no sand in the glass, they flit about in the water until exhausted. But while very bright light violently stimulates these animals, it was observed that, with moderate illumination, it was not the light itself, but the sudden change from less to greater which caused the reaction; a moderate light appears to be that to which they are accustomed. . . .

"A generalization of interest to biologists must be noted in passing. All the animals which responded to the sudden diminution of light were such as inhabited strong shells, as in the cases just mentioned, or lived in tubes into which they could withdraw, their times of exposure being when feeding. The significance of this the author, no doubt correctly, points out. Warning of the approach of an enemy would in most cases be first given by its shadow. Hence this '*Schattenempfindung*' is most probably protective. On the other hand, the sensitiveness to light-increase is most prominent in animals which live in sand or mud, from which they occasionally and, as it were, shyly emerge. Their sensitiveness to light serves to keep them near their retreats. *Amphioxus* is a good example of this. It lives in sand, and is violently agitated by light if it can not bury itself. It was originally thought that the sensitiveness to light of this animal might be due to the pigment spot at the anterior end of the nerve-cord, but 'headless' specimens are equally shy of light. This appears to limit the seat of the sensation to the skin.

"These very variations of the function, in more or less evident adaptation to the biological needs of the animals, are, it seems to me, a further indication of its secondary origin, and we are led to

believe that, if need be, any skin could acquire the capacity of reacting, either to sudden increases or to sudden diminutions of light-intensity, if its life-condition required it. I say we are led to believe this simply because so many different animals have developed it, and quite apart from any theory as to the physiological principles involved."

The researches of the German physiologists show that this sensation has no specific organ; it is associated with the entire surface of the skin, whose cells are either wholly or in part sensitive to light. This conclusion he states as follows:

"The whole skin is a possible retina; cells sensitive to light are there, and the nerves connecting these cells with the central nervous system; all that is wanted to form an eye proper is a dioptric apparatus, i.e., primarily a lens to throw an image on the skin. Distinct vision of the external world would result as soon as there were a sufficient number of the sensory cells to give a connected translation of the image with its various lights and shades into sensation."

Mr. Bernard supplements Dr. Nagel's discoveries by reminding us that, according to the view of many physiologists, the retinal coloring-matter has an important function to perform in the process of sight. That the coloring-matter of the skin performs a similar office is quite probable; it is certainly sensitive to light, as the facts of sunburn prove. Thus the only difference between us and the oysters, as far as the perception of light is concerned, may be that we have largely, tho not entirely, specialized our skin-sense in two spots called eyes, while with the oyster it remains a general function of the whole surface of the body.

AN ALLEGED WONDERFUL NEW STEEL.

THE daily press has reported the discovery by Samuel Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, of a new steel, said to possess remarkable properties. These are thus described by a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Record*, as abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine*:

"Mr. Maxim has an experimental laboratory at Wayne, Me., and there, it is claimed, he has discovered a process of making steel which he believes identical with the steel of ancient India, alleged to have been far superior in quality to any steel known to modern mechanicians and metallurgists, until its rediscovery at Wayne. It is further alleged that the brothers Maxim are now fitting up a laboratory and manufactory in London for the commercial production of this remarkable metal. For armor-plating it is claimed that the new steel can be made to resist any projectile now known, even when thrown by the highest explosives, and when the plating is thinner and lighter than that now employed.

"But that which—if it prove to be well-founded—will be of most interest to readers of this department is the asserted tool-making value of the new steel. 'Chisels and drills, made from common iron into steel, through the process discovered by Mr. Maxim, have been submitted to the most celebrated steel-makers of London, who have pronounced them the most wonderful product of modern times. Several drills made from Maxim steel and used by Vickers, Sons & Co., London, steel and iron-workers, have been found to withstand marvelous tests. With these tools the best steel known has been drilled, and the drills have not been marred in the least. A small knife-blade, made from the Maxim steel, possesses the wonderful power of cutting glass with as much ease as if the glass were chalk.'"

Of all this *The Engineering Magazine* says simply:

"Now, if all this be true, the world will not long wait for its verification. We repeat the hope that it may be true."

The personal opinion of the editors may be known from what they say elsewhere on the subject, in the following words:

"The statements recently put forth in the *Philadelphia Record* regarding a new steel discovered by Mr. Samuel Maxim, a brother of Mr. Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, are such, we should think, as no creditable newspaper would venture to print without some substantial foundation for them. The average

daily newspaper often is misled into erroneous statements about mechanical and scientific matters, but it is not apt to quote eminent authorities as indorsing the statements of others, unless it has good reason to believe that denials will not be forthcoming. We certainly hope that all that is told of Mr. Maxim's discovery will prove to be fact; but we shall remain in a wholesome state of skepticism until the stories are fully substantiated. So much has been done in the improvement of steel, and so many announcements of wonderful discoveries by which steel was claimed to gain remarkable properties have come to naught, that even Mr. Maxim would pardon engineers who refused to credit another alleged discovery of the same kind without other evidence than the assertion of a daily newspaper."

DO WE WANT SHIP-CANALS?

ABOUT a year ago a "Deep Waterways Commission" was appointed "to investigate and report whether it is feasible to build such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean." This commission has just made a favorable report, which has been widely commented on by both the technical and non-technical journals. In an exhaustive review of the report *The Engineering News* (February 11) contends that the pith of the question has not yet been reached. It says:

"Briefly summarized, the report of the commission is to the effect that it is feasible to construct such channels to accommodate vessels of any desired class, but in the opinion of the commission the navigable depth of such channels should not be less than twenty-eight feet.

"We consider it extremely unfortunate that the commission construed its instructions so literally. It has confined itself almost entirely to the discussion of the feasibility of making various channels of various capacity over various routes, and has left practically untouched what we have steadily maintained to be the fundamental question in connection with this enterprise, and the one which should be settled first of all, viz.: Is a ship-canal the best solution of the problem of freight transportation from the Great Lakes to tidewater?"

This, says *The News*, is really an open question, yet the commission takes it for granted "that a ship-canal would greatly reduce the cost of transportation between the Lake ports and tidewater," and that such a canal "will pay, no matter how great may be its cost." Says *The News* further:

"Perhaps this is all true; but why should it be taken for granted? To many students of the problem at least, it is by no means a self-evident proposition that a ship-canal over the proposed route would mean the cheapest possible transportation. Or if it would mean it to-day, what certainty is there that it would mean it twenty years or forty years hence?"

Taking into account the fact that from 1883 to 1893 the average freight receipts per ton-mile on the railways of the Middle States fell from 1.04 cents to 0.71 cent, and that Mr. Carnegie is now building a special freight railway to transport ore from Lake Erie to Pittsburg, not waiting for the proposed ship-canal, *The News* believes that it is not quite certain that a canal will be in the end cheaper than a railroad. Then, too, it can hardly be considered as settled that a deep canal is better than a comparatively shallow one. Says our critic:

"Of course the ground on which the commission bases its recommendation for very deep water is the well-known fact that ocean steamers of the largest size appear to be the cheapest freight-carriers, and it assumes that given a ship-canal of sufficient depth, the freight steamers of the world will go up it and load at the Lake ports.

"But is this, after all, a self-evident fact? Suppose a 28-foot channel were completed to the Lakes? Would the owners of a million-dollar vessel send her up a thousand miles of inland waterways, through chains of locks with a total ascent of over 600 feet, to get a cargo at Chicago or Duluth? Perhaps they might if it paid to do so; but, on the other hand, with such a waterway

could not the present Lake steamers, which have so phenomenally lowered the cost of freight on the Lakes, continue on down to the harbor of Montreal or New York and transfer their load to the ocean vessel more economically than the ocean vessel could go to the Lake port herself to load?"

In closing, after this somewhat severe criticism, *The News* says:

"We have said that the commission has left practically untouched problems which it ought to have handled. The problem which it has undertaken to solve, however—that of the best route for a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Atlantic—has certainly received a more systematic treatment than ever before been given to it.

"The commission's conclusion is that the St. Lawrence River is the best route by far for such a waterway, and it evidently is more favorably impressed with the Lake Champlain route as a means of reaching the Hudson than with the Lake Oneida route, with its long chain of locks. As for the project for a ship-canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson direct, the commission holds it quite out of the question compared with the other routes named. The Ottawa route, which has been so much talked of, it also discards, partly for the reason that so little is known concerning it that not very much definite can be said, and partly because it is a through route only and could have little local traffic.

"We have criticised the commission for what it has not done; but the work that it has done is certainly of a high order of merit. . . .

"If the ship-canal is all its advocates believe, it probably ought to be built; but they ought at least to be able to give reasons for the faith that is in them."

The Engineering News is not the only paper that, while commending the scientific part of the report, hesitates to recommend the enterprise from a financial standpoint; but some take a more favorable view. In an editorial note *The Yale Scientific Monthly*, February, says:

"The lack of success of the Manchester Canal and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at Kiel would cast a shadow of doubt on the subject. But on the other hand this case is different. Such a canal would draw trade from many cities and from almost limitless wheat-fields and iron-mines. A company started a year or two ago made such a success of the through-freight business by way of the Erie Canal as to call a rival company into the field. If business can pay under such circumstances when the boats can be nothing but mere tubs, and the speed hardly ten miles an hour—there is little doubt that large ships and moderate speeds could build up a large through-freight traffic between New York and the West."

One of the most curious phases of the discussion is the suggestion that a moral wrong, and perhaps a legal one too, would be done by building such a system of canals. Great industries have been built up and millions of dollars have been invested, on the supposition that the natural system of waterways would remain as it is indefinitely. To alter the channels of communication in any radical way would therefore amount to a kind of breach of faith on the part of the Government. This seems an absurd view to take, but it is said that eminent legal authorities regard it as worthy of serious consideration.

Smoke and Storms.—The following interesting results have been reached by Herr Kasner, of Berlin, from a study of the periodicity of storms in Germany: "During the years 1883-92, storms at Berlin show a maximum frequency on Thursdays and a minimum frequency on Mondays. Observations made, also at Berlin, from 1830 to 1840 and from 1848 to 1892, indicate a maximum on Saturday and a minimum on Sunday, a fact that has also been observed at Aix-la-Chapelle. New researches, covering other cities, and published in *Das Wetter*, lead Herr Kasner to the conclusion that in general the frequency of storms increases from Monday to Tuesday and that a minimum occurs on Thursday, or on some day immediately following. In industrial cities that contain large numbers of furnaces there is almost always an increase from Wednesday to Saturday and a diminution from

Saturday to Sunday, while in localities where there are no factories the contrary is generally the case. Variations in atmospheric electricity seem to be intimately connected with variations in the quantity of smoke emitted into the air, as Arrhenius and Ekholm have already noted."—*Translated and adapted for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PROPOSED GIGANTIC RELIEF MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS map, which is ridiculed without stint in *The Scientific American* (March 20), is described in a resolution that has already passed the Senate but has failed in the House. The resolution appoints a commission of five persons for the following purpose:

"To examine into and report to Congress upon the practicability, advisability, and cost of establishing at or near the city of Washington a ground map of the United States of America, on a scale of one square yard of map surface for each square mile of actual area, said ground map to be as nearly as may be our country in miniature, reproducing in earth and other materials, on scale, the boundaries and the topography, all the natural and artificial features of the surface, showing geographical divisions, also mountains, hills and valleys, forests, lakes and streams, cities and villages, and that said commission is to serve without compensation."

"For certain very obvious reasons," says *The Scientific American*, "it is not likely that in its present form it will ever become a law," and the critic goes on to state that such a map could not possibly cost less than \$500,000,000! This conclusion it supports by figures, as follows:

"The United States have an east and west measurement of 3,000 miles and they extend north and south about 1,900 miles. On the proposed scale of 3 feet to the mile the ground map would be over a mile and a half long and over a mile wide, and there would be 5,700,000 square yards of ground surface to be modeled. If the model were to be given the proper degree of curvature, it would rise to a height of 1,440 feet above the ground level, or to over two and a half times the height of the Washington monument! But supposing that the scheme as it presented itself to the mind of the Senate was more modestly outlined, and that the proposed map was to be built on the flat, the cost, judged by the current prices that are paid for such work, would more than absorb the whole annual revenue of the United States Government. Models that have heretofore been made for the scientific bureaus of the Government have cost, we are told, \$10 to \$50 a square foot, and generally the higher price. If the work could be done at the lowest rate, it would cost, as any one may readily estimate for himself, over \$500,000,000."

Some other interesting details of the cost of the map, as worked out by Mr. Mindeleff, a Washington expert, are as follows:

"As a material of construction, earth is out of the question, that is, if the model is not to be quickly worn away by the elements. Asphalt or cement is suggested; but the first costs over \$2 a square yard, and cement more. If the asphalt surface could be laid for \$1 per yard, this would require an appropriation of over \$5,000,000 for surfacing the model. To build up the contours in wood, as would have to be done to secure permanent work, would require some 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and the total cost of the material of all kinds would be not less than \$30,000,000. At 50 cents per square foot for modeling, instead of \$50 (the price which has been sometimes paid), this item would cost \$25,000,000, and, taken altogether, the estimate for the completed map can not be brought down below \$75,000,000."

In conclusion *The Scientific American* suggests the following practical modification of the scheme:

"If the scheme were properly modified, there is no doubt but an effective work could be produced. On a scale of 3 miles to 1 inch, the map would be less than 100 feet in diameter, and the whole of it could be placed under cover. The scale would allow the topographical details to be brought out with sufficient distinctness, and the cost would be about fifty thousand dollars—a by no means prohibitive figure."

ZYMOTIC DISEASES AND ALCOHOL AS FACTORS OF EVOLUTION.

FROM time to time the theory has been broached that alcohol, by eliminating the "unfit," is a valuable factor in bringing about the progress of the race. Mr. G. Archdall Reid has now taken up and elaborated this theory, and extends it not only to alcohol and narcotics in general, such as opium, hashish, etc., but to the zymotic diseases as well. In his recent book, "The Present Evolution of Man," he considers the question whether the processes of evolution are still at work on the human organization, and finds that they are, and that their most marked tendency is to produce a race immune to tuberculosis and other diseases produced by microorganisms, and one free from the desire to get drunk. To prepare the ground for his argument, he devotes the first part of the book to a general consideration of evolution. In this he arrays himself squarely against Spencer and the neo-Lamarckians, holding that acquired characters are not transmissible by inheritance, tho the power to acquire such variations is transmitted and intensified.

The author proceeds in Part II. to a consideration of the present evolution of man. Since civilized man no longer contends against wild beasts, since he is comparatively safe from cold and hunger and thirst, since he does not necessarily perish if he be weak of limb or deficient in cunning or can not endure prolonged exposure or privation, is the common opinion justified that "in consequence of this very extensive conquest over the forces of nature, man is no longer under the operation of that law which, in the vast majority of instances, bids species change in adaptation to a changing environment, or perish; and that therefore his evolution has ceased"? The apparently well-ascertained fact that moderns have on the whole larger bodies and brains than had their ancestors of five hundred years or more ago, is cited as proof that the evolution of physical and mental powers in an ancestral direction has not entirely ceased. The author continues:

"But side by side with this evolution of brain and body along ancestral lines, which has engrossed the attention of biologists, but which now threatens to cease, man, during the last few thousand years, during which he has largely dwelt in towns and cities, has been undergoing another and a vastly important evolution in a different direction, an evolution which has escaped the observation of biologists, but which threatens by the survival of the fittest and the elimination of the unfittest to advance at accelerated speed in the near future; an evolution none the less real because it is intangible. If we would discover in what direction the evolution of an evolving species is proceeding, it is a good plan to note which members of it survive and which perish. We shall then, by observing the difference in qualities between the fit and the unfit, be able to discover which traits favor survival, and therefore which traits are undergoing evolution by the accumulation of inborn variations. Applying this test to man, it is manifest that the survivors in his species, they who attain to maturity and have offspring, who continue the race, are not, as in the remote past, necessarily the strong in limb and mind, but necessarily the strong against disease. The present evolution of man is therefore not mainly an evolution of physical or intellectual strength, as in his remote ancestry, but mainly an evolution against disease, and, wherever men are crowded together and can take disease from one another, or there are other unfavorable circumstances, especially against zymotic disease—that is, disease due to or produced by living microorganisms."

Zymotic diseases, says the author, may be divided into three classes. The first includes those diseases, as rabies and syphilis, of which the pathogenic organisms are entirely parasitic and can exist only in living tissues. These can be acquired only through contact with the diseased. The second class includes those diseases, as tuberculosis and the acute exanthemata, of which the pathogenic microorganisms are entirely parasitic, but can maintain existence for a limited time outside the living tissues. These

are always earth-, air-, or water-borne, tho they may be communicated by actual contact and are essentially diseases of crowded populations. The third class includes those diseases, as malaria, of which the pathogenic microorganisms being essentially saprophytic can exist for an indefinite period outside the living body. Diseases the microbes of which are little capable of existing outside the human body are much more stable in type than diseases the microbes of which are more capable of so existing. We quote again:

"But, so far as we are able to institute comparisons, all zymotic diseases, even the most stable, show differences of type when attacking different races of men, always being least severe as regards each disease in races that have had much and prolonged experience of it, and most severe in races that have had little or no previous experience of it. Thus measles, scarlatina, small-pox, tuberculosis, syphilis, malaria, etc., are comparatively mild in type upon attacking races that they have long afflicted, but comparatively severe in type when attacking races that have been little or not at all afflicted. Judging by current literature this difference of type is generally regarded as something altogether inexplicable, or sometimes it has been said that this or that race has become acclimatized to this or that disease, when the common and very foolish error has been made of imagining that a phenomenon named is a phenomenon explained. To say that a race has become acclimatized to a disease—*i.e.*, that it has become more resistant to it—does not explain how that increase of resisting power arose.

"Starting with the fact, that in many zymotic diseases one attack confers immunity against subsequent attacks, it has been tacitly assumed, if not expressly asserted, that this acquired immunity, or some of it, is transmitted from parent to child, each successive individual of the line beginning life with more resisting power than his parent began with, and transmitting more to his offspring than he received. . . .

"Races that have had a long and disastrous experience of tuberculosis and malaria are more resistant than races that have had little or no experience of them; thus the Englishman who migrates to the west coast of Africa falls an easier victim to malaria than does the negro, whereas the negro who migrates to England falls an easier victim to tuberculosis than does the Englishman. In both cases not only is the disease more readily acquired by the stranger, but when acquired it is much more deadly to him than to the man whose race has had an extended experience of it. In both cases, tho, experience of the disease by the race does not result in a weakening of its resisting power, but in a conspicuous strengthening of it."

The decay of the New-World races is cited as a convincing proof of the author's thesis regarding man's present evolution against zymotic disease. From remote antiquity diseases associated with density of population have affected the peoples of the Old World, and evolution in relation to them has been taking place; but these conditions have not, at any rate until recently, obtained in the New World. Mr. Reid continues:

"Are not all our efforts, whether prompted by philanthropic or religious zeal, by which we seek to protect and preserve the aboriginal races of the New World wholly mistaken? Are they not in effect absolutely murderous? We gather them into close schoolrooms and churches, where teachers and missionaries speak to them from infected lungs. We endeavor to persuade them to abandon their nomadic habits and form settled communities. We—and thereby we prove our own barbarity, the imperfection of our own civilization—force them in climates where clothes are wholly unnecessary, and therefore a species of dirt, to wear clothes, than which a better vehicle for air- and earth-borne disease can not well be conceived. In fact we strive to bring them at one bound into that state of society which has become possible to us only at the cost of tens of millions of lives during thousands of years. During all that time the conditions favorable to the prevalence of zymotic diseases of the non-malarial type have been increasing among us; during all that time these diseases have, been claiming their many victims among the ranks of the unfit, and our races have been undergoing an evolution in relation to them, which, notwithstanding the vast lapse of time, has yet been so rapid, owing to the severity of disease selection, that we con-

stantly meet individuals who, lapsing the evolution of their immediate ancestry, have reverted to the condition of greater susceptibility which characterized their remoter ancestors and who therefore perish in the presence of zymotic diseases. It is altogether impossible that the New-World races can in so short a time accomplish an evolution which it took the Old-World races so long to achieve. . . .

"It is probable that most if not all of the still persistent races of America, Australia, and Polynesia are doomed irretrievably to extinction. In the presence of zymotic disease, and of conditions that ever grow increasingly favorable to it, they are as unfit as was the dodo when man invaded Mauritius."

But besides disease other agencies are causing a great elimination of the unfit; these are the narcotics—alcohol, opium, hashish, etc. "Alcohol not only causes disease among the breadwinners of the community," we are told, but "it is also a cause of destitution to their families, and therefore a factor in the elimination of those who, inheriting the inborn traits of their progenitors, would in the next generation indulge in it to excess." Says the author further:

"In generation after generation alcohol is therefore the cause of a considerable elimination of the unfit in relation to it, and therefore, like a very prevalent and deadly disease, in generation after generation it must be the cause of a considerable evolution against itself. This evolution may be in one or both of two directions; it may be in the direction of an increasing power of avoiding it, that is of abstaining from it, or both. In the presence of an abundant supply of alcohol and of a craving for it, it can hardly result to any great extent in an increased power of toleration, for, under such circumstances, the drunkard would simply drink more, and thereby poison himself as effectually as a less resistant person would with a smaller quantity. The evolution against alcohol must therefore be in the direction of an increased power of avoiding it—in a diminution of the craving for it. *A priori*, therefore, we should expect that races that have long been familiar with alcohol, like races that have long been familiar with a very prevalent and deadly disease, are less harmfully affected by it than races that have had little or no experience of it, and this because they crave less for it, and therefore drink less of it."

The races of Southern Europe, who have lived for thousands of years in the presence of an abundant supply of alcohol, are pre-eminently temperate, whereas savages of all races who have had no racial experience of it perish in its presence unless protected by prohibitory laws. The craving for alcohol, albeit a by-product of mental evolution, is regarded as an instinct, not an acquired trait, and is comparable to hunger or thirst or to sexual or parental love, not to a love of books or of paintings. We quote again:

"Clearly the direction of the evolution has been from a greater craving toward a lesser, and no probable cause for it can be imagined except alcoholic selection, except the survival of the fittest in relation to alcohol, *i.e.*, the survival in generation after generation, during which alcohol was manufactured in stronger and stronger, in more and more poisonous solutions, of those individuals who craved least for it, and the elimination of those who craved most for it.

"Any race which has undergone alcoholic evolution will, in the absence of alcoholic selection, undergo alcoholic retrogression; whence it follows, since it is impossible to banish alcohol, that any scheme for the furtherance of temperance which is founded on abstinence from alcohol, whether enforced or voluntary, is doomed to failure and worse than failure. It is doomed to failure if founded on enforced abstinence, because even if a race which has so far undergone alcoholic evolution that the majority of its individuals crave little for indulgence in the poison, consent to the passing of a law forbidding its use, yet, if such a law be passed, a time will surely come in some future generation, after the race has undergone retrogression to such an extent that the majority becomes the minority, when the law will be repealed or fall into abeyance. It is doomed to failure if founded on voluntary abstinence, because, in the presence of temptation and the lapse of generations, the opposing acquired traits are prone to

undergo changes while the instinctive craving remains unchanged except as regards strength; and because the craving would eventually grow so ardent as a result of retrogression that, even if the opposing acquired traits underwent no change, no opposing traits would be sufficiently strong to counteract it."

The author concludes as follows:

"It is surely clear that if the world is to become more temperate it must be by the elimination, not of drink, but of the excessive drinker. If artificial selection [by forbidding marriage to drunken individuals, or in the married by preventing the procreation of children by separating the parents] be found impracticable in the future, as, owing to the state of public opinion, it undoubtedly is at present, then the only alternative is natural selection; in which case the world will never be thoroughly sober until it has first been thoroughly drunk."

The Grippe as a Cause of Insanity.—"Few medical men who have had considerable opportunities of studying influenza in its remoter as well as in its more immediate sequelæ will be surprised," says *The Hospital*, March 13, "to read the verdict given by Dr. T. S. Clouston, medical superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, concerning the abiding and serious effects of that strange disease upon the nervous system. 'Probably no such destroyer of nervous energy,' says Dr. Clouston, 'and no such producer of nervous disease as the influenza poison has appeared in the world in recent times.' To him, as a specialist in nervous disorders, it is 'the most striking medical fact of his time.'

"Mania and melancholia, undue exaltation and undue depression, are two types of mental disease which stand to each other in the relation of direct contrast. Under certain sets of conditions mania will be the predominating type; under certain other sets, melancholia. Conditions which profoundly depress the nervous system culminate in the melancholic type of insanity. All this is familiar, not to the alienist only, but to the general practitioner of experience. Certain facts, to which Dr. Clouston gives prominence, bring out in a very striking way the profoundly depressing effects of influenza upon the nervous system, effects which continue for years, and may only cease with life. In the seven years beginning with 1883 and ending with 1890, the cases of mania at the Morningside Asylum far outnumbered those of melancholia. On an average there were 45 more cases in each year. That is a common experience at lunatic asylums. But during the seven-years' period just closed, that is 1890-97, the average of mania cases has only been 18 more than that of melancholia. The most striking fact of all which Dr. Clouston publishes is this: that in the three years 1890-91-92, the years of the greatest prevalence of influenza, the cases of melancholia actually outnumbered those of mania, and that during the whole of the three years. To influenza, and to influenza alone, Dr. Clouston attributes these striking variations in the usual circumstances of the history of insanity."

Atmospheric Ozone.—William Sutherland, in a recent paper in *The Philosophical Magazine* (London, March) deduces an important law relating to the spontaneous change of oxygen into ozone, which has important bearings on the constitution of our atmosphere. He finds, from theoretical considerations, that under very small pressure oxygen should exist entirely as ozone. As the pressure increases the ozone changes partially into oxygen, but even at a high pressure the change is not complete. According to his figuring the proportion of ozone in the air at the earth's surface should be about one volume in 7,000. Measurements show that the actual proportion is about one volume in a million, but Mr. Sutherland accounts for the disappearance of the rest by its chemical activity, which causes it to unite readily with metals. Above a point where the atmospheric pressure is about .715 millimeter of mercury, that is, where there is a practical vacuum, what oxygen there is, is completely in the form of ozone. The author says: "These deductions have some hygienic importance, and explain the reason for the current belief that the higher regions of the atmosphere and winds which come from them are richer in ozone than the surface air; they also show that there must be enough ozone in the whole atmosphere to have an important bearing on the blue color of the sky. . . . The claims of ozone to a

serious share in the blueness of the sky have been rather neglected; but if it is remembered that the blueness of ozone is enormously stronger than that of oxygen under the same conditions, it becomes apparent that the quantity of ozone which has been theoretically shown to have a probable existence in the atmosphere must exercise a considerable influence on the color of the sky and the color of distant objects."

Starving Out Disease.—It is remarked by *The Medical News* (March 27) that the recent experiments of Teissier and Guinard give some justification to the old saw about "starving a fever." These gentlemen, according to a report made on February 15 to the Paris Academy of Sciences, have performed experiments that seem to show the efficacy of starvation treatment in combating the effects of toxins. Says *The News*, editorially:

"Dogs were the subject of their experiments, and the pneumobacillus and the diphtheria bacillus were the germs employed. Twenty-two animals were subjected, while in a starving condition, to injections of toxin in amounts which invariably killed the control-animals. Four of these recovered, and in those which died the intestinal lesions and those of the liver and spleen were less marked in the starving animals than in those which had received food. To obtain this increased power of resistance against the poison it is necessary that the animal should suffer lack of food for some time. If the starvation diet has continued only five or six days, and if, owing to surplus fat, the animal is able to resist the effect of starvation, he falls a prey to the toxin as readily as an animal receiving food.

"Two hypotheses have been advanced to explain this interesting phenomenon. One presupposes that the cellular elements of the body being starved, as it were, are ready to seize upon and assimilate whatever is presented to them, and that they destroy the toxins before they have time to act. According to the other hypothesis, the toxins act slowly or not at all, because the organism in its starving condition does not supply the elements whose presence is essential for the production of the active poisons. The second hypothesis seems to the investigators to be the better explanation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE London *Daily Telegraph*," says *The Railway Age*, "has an enthusiastic article describing the 'new American vestibule train' running on the London and Northwestern between Liverpool and London, connecting with the transatlantic (Cunard and White Star) boats. It reads rather curiously to American eyes to see things spoken of as unusual luxuries—as in matters of lighting and heating—which have for so long been among the everyday accessories of travel on this side."

PROF. W. E. AYRTON, of London, is quoted by *Electricity* as saying recently, in relation to recent progress in telegraphy without wires: "There is no doubt the day will come, maybe when you and I are forgotten, when copper wires, gutta-percha coverings, and iron sheathings will be relegated to the museum of antiquities. Then when a person wants to telegraph to a friend, he knows not where, he will call in an electromagnetic voice, which will be heard loud by him who has the electromagnetic ear but will be silent to every one else—he will call, 'Where are you?' and the reply will come loud to the man with the electromagnetic ear, 'I am at the bottom of the coal-mine, or crossing the Andes, or in the middle of the Pacific.' Or, perhaps, no voice will come at all, and he may then expect the friend is dead. Think what that will mean. Think of the calling which goes on from room to room, then think of that calling when it extends from pole to pole—a calling quite audible to him who wants to hear, absolutely silent to him who does not."

CAN ELECTRICITY BE STOLEN?—We recently noted that a German court had decided this question in the negative. The Connecticut House of Representatives is evidently of a different opinion, since the daily papers of March 16 report its passage of a bill "providing punishment for stealing electricity, with similar penalties to those provided for stealing gas." *The Electrical Age*, March 20, remarks on these two opposing views of the subject: "We are very glad to hear that the public are beginning to appreciate the fact that electricity can be stolen, and not only that it can be stolen, but that such theft is punishable as described. . . . The tangibility of power, even though it appears in a form which presents an unsubstantial side to the lay mind, ought to be recognized by all men desirous of being called modern-minded and well-educated. The most deplorable trait of some of the men high in judicial circles of life is the fact that they know too much about law and too little of the essential facts connected with some of the most important vocations in the world. If it be realized fully and comprehensively that the ownership and control of a great source of power far surpasses in value the proprietorship of a gold-mine, a full realization of the value of power and the fact that it can be in part surreptitiously removed, and that, to take it without permission, is equivalent to theft from the coal pile or money stolen from the cash drawer, then perhaps all States in the Union will pass a law imposing penalties upon those who steal power, even though it be electrical power."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A MOSLEM OATH.

THE remarkable rôle played by the oath in the mental and social make-up of the Mohammedan, as also its importance in legal processes of the Orient, is known to all Eastern travelers. In the *Mittheilungen*, published by the German Palestine Society, Bruno Hentschel reports a singular incident that recently occurred under his own eyes in Jerusalem, and that throws a characteristic light on the processes of Turkish law and on the importance attached to the oath by the Moslem. The event is the following:

At the Bab Chan ez-Zet, near the Hospiz of the St. John's Order in Jerusalem, there lives a Moslem, originally from Damascus, whose only son in play with his companions had begun to quarrel with them. The latter made complaint to the father, who on his part took a very serious view of the matter and in the presence of fellow Mohammedans cried out aloud: "*Allihi it-talak min et-talate lesim atbatak*," i.e., If I do not kill thee I will divorce myself three times from my wife. As he had but one wife he by his oath would have been compelled to divorce her and marry twice again and divorce these wives also. After he had spoken these words he began to think of the trouble he had thereby brought upon himself and his family. As this son was the only child left of seven children born to him and his wife, he regarded it as out of question to kill the boy. And yet he knew what would be the consequences if he did not keep his oath; he would have been ostracized by his fellow believers.

In his despair he applied to a Moslem theologian and asked for his advice. The reply stated that it would not be absolutely necessary for him to kill the boy; but that it would be necessary for him to show that he was ready to carry out the oath by sharpening a butcher-knife in the presence of his son and with the knife to make a cut into the neck sufficient to cause the blood to flow. This the unfortunate father undertook to do, and when the knife was put upon the boy's neck, the latter through fear fell into spasms that ended his life on the next day. The father was cast into prison, but in consequence of his qualms of conscience became seriously sick in three days and was released. He was never rearrested and still lives in Jerusalem.

THE TRAIL OF SECTARIANISM IN EDUCATION.

REV. DR. JAMES H. ECOB has abated none of his hostility to denominationalism since he left Albany for Denver. He finds in the latter city a striking illustration of the waste of force which he thinks is entailed by the divisions among Christians, and he writes about it to *The Church Union* (undenom., New York). His article begins as follows:

"It is said that a tree reaches as far underground by its roots as above ground by its branches. The secret ramifications of a great evil often outreach its more open manifestations. While our attention has been given to the spiritual evils attendant upon denominationalism, we have failed to trace its baleful influence upon other hardly less valuable interests. I believe it would be possible for a profound thinker and broad scholar, like Mill or Spencer, to trace the rise and progress of institutions in Protestant countries, and show the trail of the serpent, denominationalism, over them all. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that a divisive, clannish spirit in the church must flow down into all the lower institutions and orders of life? If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? We may yet learn that the church is not only the mother of religious sectarianism and strife, but likewise the mother of 'schools' and 'sets' and 'wings' and 'parties' in science, art, medicine, music, society, politics, and education. The effect of the sectarian spirit upon education is certainly no state secret. From the beginning the church has looked upon the school as her favorite child. She has nourished it with care, guarded it jealously, endowed it munificently. This is not only sanctified, but common sense. If the church can lay her shaping hand upon the child, she is

pretty sure to claim the man. Accordingly, we find that a sect the moment it comes to self-consciousness, cries, 'Now for a school.' 'My own children, and as many of other people's children as possible, must be trained in my pet notions.' So we have had a long and dreary history of denominational schools, a history of wasted resources and perverted ideals, whose results are entailed upon our own generation."

The situation in Colorado is thus described:

"The oldest institution of higher education in the State is Colorado College at Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles south of



REV. DR. JAMES H. ECOB.

Denver. It happened that Congregationalists more than others were interested in its founding, but it was in no sense intended as a denominational school. Thirty miles north of Denver is the state university. These two institutions, well manned, well endowed, would take care of the interests of higher education in the State for generations to come. But then, what would our Baptist and Methodist and Episcopalian and what-not brethren do? Must they endanger the eternal welfare of their children by sending them to a school more than half of whose endowments bore the taint of Congregationalism; or, as the only alternative, send them to a godless state university? Perish the thought! . . . So we have a little way west of the city a fine hundred-and-fifty-thousand dollar building that has never been occupied, and is slowly going back to the owls and bats, where it belongs. East of the city is another great building, with a little sectarian school in it that does not try to even 'rattle round' in the huge place. At about the same distance south of the city is another sectarian school, living at a poor, dying rate. North of the city the same story is repeated. It is safe to affirm that an unbiased judgment would say that not a dollar of this money was demanded by the educational interests of the State."

Doctor Rainsford's Tribute to Professor Drummond.—The Rev. William S. Rainsford, D.D., rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church in New York, pays a brief but glowing tribute to the character of the late Prof. Henry Drummond. We quote portions of it from the columns of *The Churchman*:

"Henry Drummond was a saint and a soldier. Perhaps more than any other man I ever knew, he impressed me as one who walked with God. He seemed singularly free from the common temptations of men; one felt, when with him, that somehow, like the three worthies of Daniel's story, he might have been in the fiery furnace once on a time; but, if so, not even the smell of fire had passed on him. He worked as few men work, even in these days of excessive mental toil. He taught, he wrote, he thought, at white heat, as it were, and yet without hurry. The man's very attitude when speaking was indicative, so quiet, so unassuming.

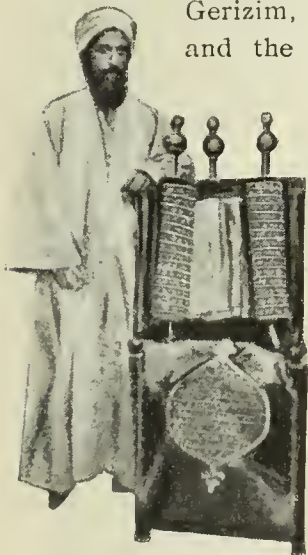
hands behind his back generally, scarcely any movement, his face aglow, sentence after sentence of such beautiful, crisp, almost faultless English, no hesitation, scarcely any repetition, no wonder that men who shook their heads at his science, and attacked his theology, were entranced by his style.

"It seems as tho the church could ill spare Henry Drummond. Emotionally and spiritually he was in closest touch with what was highest and holiest in her immediate past—while few saw so clearly as he did God's rainbow of promise spanning every storm-cloud that gathered in the present. . . .

"Loving he was—for it was his to know, as few know, the love of God; brave, too, very brave. Cruel, wilful (it often seemed to be) misunderstanding opposed and attacked him. His old evangelical friends, to whom he was the first to acknowledge indebtedness, angrily cast him off, but Drummond held his course; no unkind reply, no querulous complaint ever fell from his lips. Whatever, after mature thought, he believed to be God's truth, that he spoke. If it contradicted something he had written before, it mattered not; if it separated him from the friends of years, still it must be spoken. His mission was not to be consistent, but to be *true*."

THE SAMARITANS AND THEIR ANNUAL SACRIFICE.

THE Samaritans are dying out, and it is probable that before many years the annual Passover sacrifice will cease to be held. This rite is now of the greatest historical interest, being the last representative of the ancient Jewish sacrifices. In *The Christian Herald* (March 24) Rev. W. E. Geil gives an account of this unique ceremony, which is held on Mount Gerizim, the sacred mountain of the Samaritans, and the same place on which they worshiped in the time of Christ. Says Mr. Geil:



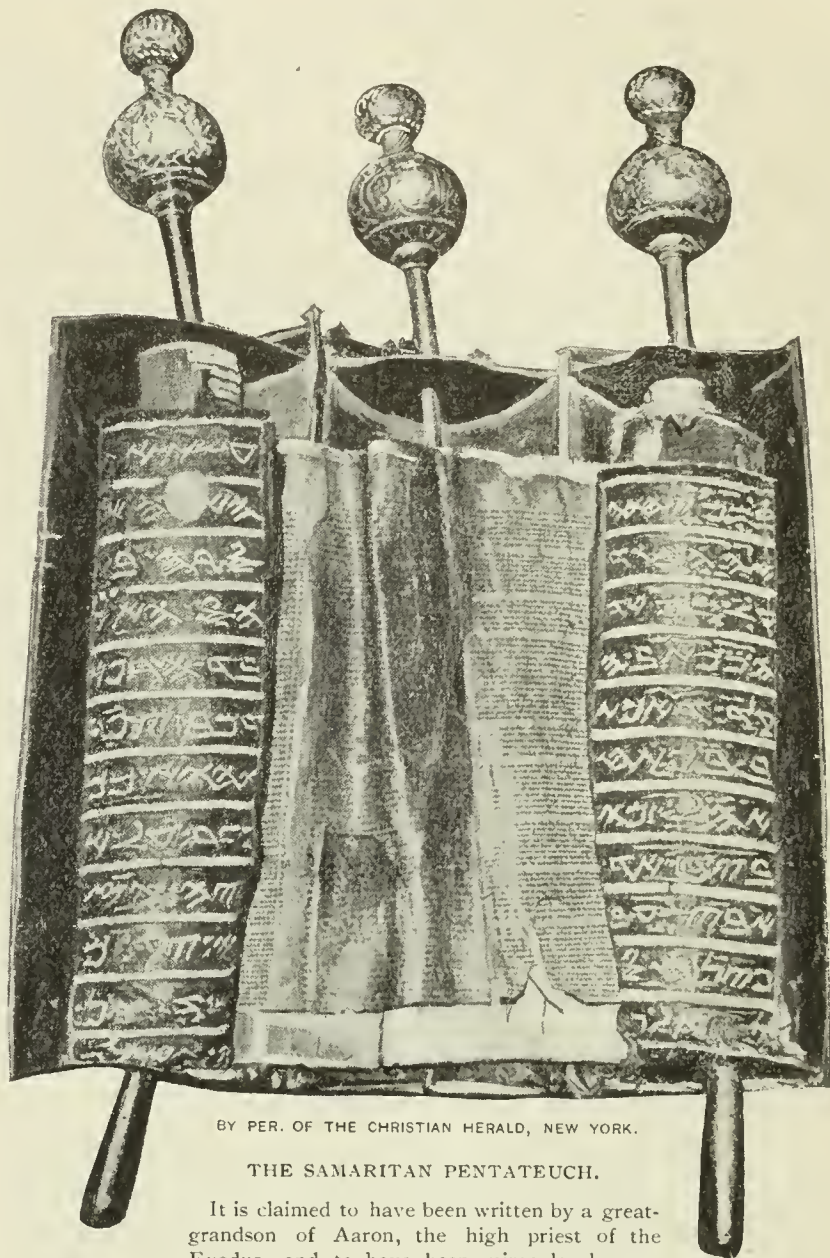
By Per. of Christian Herald, N.Y.

THE HIGH PRIEST.

"Seven days before the feast of the Passover the Samaritans leave their homes, climb the mountain, and encamp in a hollow near the top of Gerizim. Three times a year they make their pilgrimage to the holy mountain, but only at the Passover is there a sacrifice offered. . . .

"About an hour before sunset on the last day of the encampment, one hundred and eleven, which is the full number of the male Samaritans, gather at the place of the slaying of seven white lambs. (Most of the women remain in the tents.) Then Jacob Aaron, the high priest, dressed in long, flowing white priestly robes, steps upon a large stone and stands there barefooted, leading the congregation in chanting prayers or praises. During prayer the men stretch out their hands, bow, kneel, and touch the ground with their forehead, much after the fashion of the Moslems. Seven white lambs having been driven into the circle by seven barefooted young men dressed in white, the history of the Exodus is recited in concert, faster and faster as the moment of sunset approaches. When the 'orb of day' has touched the western sky-line, the seven young men suddenly unsheath their bright knives, lift them on high, they flash in the light of the setting sun for a moment and then across the throats of the innocent lambs. The slayers then dip their fingers in the blood and touch each Samaritan on the forehead and on the nose. Sometimes only the youngest are thus blood-stained. I noticed two holes dug at the place of sacrifice, one some distance from the other and twice as deep. I was told on the spot how a fire is kindled in the deep hole, a kettle swung in and water boiled. The hot water is carried and thrown on the slain animals and the fleece removed. Afterward a spit, fashioned out of what is supposed to be pomegranate, is thrust through lengthwise of each lamb. A shorter spit is either driven through the breast or else is fastened to the long piece where the throat is cut. The forefeet are stretched out and fastened to it, thus making a veritable cross and crucifixion. They are then taken to the more shallow

hole, and fire having been made in it are put in and the hole covered over; here they remain until the flesh is well roasted. I must not omit mentioning that the right foreshoulders and entrails are flung aside and burned. The congregation employ themselves most of the time by chanting. By and by the lambs are taken out and held aloft, then one can behold the seven crosses. They are carried to the place of sacrifice, where the people, hav-



BY PER. OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, NEW YORK.

THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH.

It is claimed to have been written by a great-grandson of Aaron, the high priest of the Exodus, and to have been miraculously preserved.

ing been supplied with bitter herbs and unleavened bread, hastily tear the flesh off and eat it. It is intended that all should wear white robes, have ropes tied around their waists, shoes on their feet, and stones in their hands, thus fulfilling the Scripture requirements to the letter. (Meat is carried to the women in the tents.) After having eaten, the men search diligently for any morsels that may have fallen aside, and burn all that remains and then, according to Deut. xvi. 7, which says: 'Thou shalt turn in the morning, and go unto thy tents,' they depart to their homes.

"A guard of fifty Turkish soldiers is frequently necessary to protect the Samaritans, at the time of the sacrifice, from the excitable and fanatical Mohammedan residents of Shechem."

Of another Samaritan curiosity, the celebrated manuscript of the Pentateuch, shown in the accompanying picture, Mr. Geil writes as follows:

"In Nabulus is the famous Samaritan Pentateuch, which they claim was written by Aaron's great-grandson. It is not that old, but there seems to be good reason to believe that it is a trifle over two thousand years of age. It is kept in a costly case of silver which is wrapped about with a cover of fine Venetian cloth. Some portions look older than others, due no doubt to the priests kissing Aaron's name."

Of the decreasing numbers of the once-powerful sect, the priest said to Mr. Geil:

"There are two hundred and one now. Of that number one hundred and eleven are males and ninety are females. Our young men find it difficult to obtain wives. All except the priests

may marry Jewish ladies, if they can get them.' This last was said with a merry twinkle in the eye.

"Do you have any converts?"

"His answer was simply the following question: 'Who would join the poor and the hated?'"

REV. DR. BARROWS IN INDIA.

AN echo from the Parliament of Religions is now coming from India, where Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, the president of that body, has been spending some time. It will be remembered that Dr. Barrows was severely criticized by many Christian people for organizing such a gathering as the Parliament of Religions in the first place. The mere fact of calling together on a common platform, with the advocates of the Christian religion, the representatives of Confucianism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and other diverse and alien faiths, involved a concession to these false systems, it was said, which could not be otherwise than harmful. And it has often been asserted since that the results of the parliament as seen in mission-fields at home and abroad have fully justified these predictions. Some months ago Dr. Barrows went to India for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on Christianity, the funds for this work being supplied by a wealthy woman of Chicago, who became interested in the line of effort opened at the parliament. With these explanations the following from *The Interior* will be understood:

"A letter from Dr. White, of Calcutta, to Dr. Meloy, of Chicago, says: 'Dr. Barrows was faithful in exalting the name of the Lord Jesus. The missionaries indorsed him heartily. We praise God for the out-and-out stand which he took.' There would have been no occasion for solicitude on this subject had not some of our Presbyterian papers disparaged him and his purposes, before he left our shores. *The Indian Christian Herald*, edited by a native, speaks of his 'downright faithfulness.' *The Queen*—liberal—thinks his lectures a failure because he did not exhibit a greater breadth of view of the ethnic religions, and says:

"His liberalism has been, it seems, more of a sentiment than either a moral or an intellectual conviction. We do not certainly object to his Christianity; there is a really liberal Christianity, as there is a really liberal Hinduism; nor do we believe that liberal Christianity is only to be found among Unitarian Christians, and not among trinitarians. Dr. Barrows does not belong, to judge by his Calcutta lectures, even to the advanced ranks of liberals among trinitarian Christians. His interpretation of Christianity has been orthodox from beginning to end; and they take no note of the results of modern criticism of the Christian Scriptures."

The North and West refers to the same matter in the following paragraph:

"Some belated attacks on Dr. Barrows are still falling upon his head. But his position as president of the Parliament of Religions led to his reception by Hindus with an ovation. He had listened patiently to them. Now they are giving him the greatest audiences a Christian lecturer ever had, and he is giving India what the missionaries say is the strongest and most effective argument for Christianity ever heard. The immediate result of the parliament was to lionize a few yellow-jackets who will soon be forgotten. The permanent outcome will be the more rapid evangelization of India. Christianity has no fear of comparison with the ethnic religions. It courts the light. It challenges discussion and examination. It will win the world powers within the next fifty years at least."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) has an editorial note on the subject which reads as follows:

"We have never joined in the cry of our ultra-conservative brethren that Dr. Barrows was going to India to shake hands with the faiths of that country. The missionaries are reporting that their hands have been sensibly strengthened by Dr. Barrows's powerful and persuasive setting-forth of the Christian faith. Only those are disappointed who expected something else. And it is now apparent as never before to the intelligent native mind

that Christianity is able to hold its own, while dealing fairly with every other religion. It is exceedingly fortunate that Christianity has been represented, in this course, by a man of the combined intellectual keenness and fervent evangelical spirit of Dr. Barrows."

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who is now on a tour around the world, writes to *The Independent* from Madras, India, concerning the work of Dr. Barrows as he sees it on the ground. He speaks first of the criticisms upon Dr. Barrows for the part he took in the Parliament of Religions, and the fears expressed that his appearance in India would only serve to strengthen and confirm the alleged evil results of that gathering. As to these matters Dr. Clark writes:

"These fears and doubts found expression in many of the Christian papers of India before Dr. Barrows's arrival; and he himself confided to me that it seemed to him at first a forlorn and hopeless cause to win the interested support of the Christian public of India. Moreover, Dr. Barrows was still further embarrassed by the somewhat exuberant attentions of well-meaning Hindus who had received some social attention while in Chicago.

"For instance, the Jains met him at the wharf in Bombay when he landed, put a garland of flowers around his neck according to the beautiful Eastern custom, and presented him with an address of welcome in a silver box. Thus the impression was given that the heathen regarded him if not as a champion at least as a friend of their religion, or as an impartial exponent of the value of all religion.

"However, Dr. Barrows had not been long in India before all this was changed; Christians were relieved, missionaries were rejoiced, and the non-Christians were obliged to confess that, tho greatly interested and stimulated by his lectures, they found no shadow of support for their tenets. In fact, so outspoken were his lectures on the side of evangelical Christianity that they have proved the strongest bulwark of the Christian truth which has been raised in India for many a day.

"The very fact that he had beforehand obtained the sympathetic hearing of a multitude of non-Christians gave these lectures a currency which they could not otherwise have had. The Hindus came perhaps to receive support from one whom many supposed to be a sympathetic admirer of their religion; but they went away convinced that, in Dr. Barrows's opinion, there was but one remedy for the sins and sorrows of the world, and that remedy the religion of Jesus Christ."

It is well to add in this connection a paragraph from the most recent letter written by Dr. Barrows himself in his "World Pilgrimage" series in *The Interior*. Speaking of the results of Christian missions in India, Dr. Barrows says:

"It is one of the truest of old sayings about travel that you find what you are looking for. In India we find everywhere missions, and I can easily make fun of those globe-trotters who see in India tigers and temples, bazars and nautch-dances, but no evidences that Christian Europe and America are doing anything for the evangelizing of this great land. Missions and missionaries in Bombay, missions and missionaries in Benares, missions and missionaries in Calcutta. And in Darjeeling to-day missions and missionaries are more conspicuous than the Himalayas. Now I am not going to rush into print with a host of hastily formed opinions derived from three weeks' study of India. I have plenty of opinions gained in part from observation and in greater part from long conversations with men and women who know India almost as well as Drs. Noble and McPherson know Chicago. I am informed by Dr. K. S. Macdonald, the beloved president of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, that people who spend three months in India usually have a greater number of decided views than those who spend their lives here.

"The problems are so many, vast and complicated that he is convinced that there is no man living who thoroughly understands India and Indian missions. Still there are some things which I am certain that I should be just as sure of after a residence here of forty years as I am to-day; namely, that India needs Christianity and that Christian missionaries are doing good work here. A number of Brahmas realize and acknowledge that Christ is to have a great part in the regeneration of India, while Hindus and

Mohammedans understand perfectly well that the schools and colleges which Christianity has fostered have created some of the better conditions of the new national life."

PRESENT STATUS OF NEW-TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

THE Old Testament has in the last two decades been the great debatable ground of biblical criticism to such an extent that the problems of New-Testament research have scarcely been brought to the attention of the average reader. And yet the investigations in this department have been going on with unabated vigor, even tho these did not monopolize public interest as they did in the days of Baur and the famous Tübingen school. In addition it can be stated that in regard to the New Testament the "higher critics" have reached a general consensus that is yet to be sought in regard to the Old Testament. What this consensus is, is well illustrated by a series of articles on the "History of the New-Testament Canon" that appeared in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, from the pen of Ernst Teichmann. We give the following summary of the positions taken in this interesting series:

The New Testament ordinarily conveys primarily the impression of a unity, all these books entering into the composition of the canon being regarded as parts of one whole. This is particularly the case in matters pertaining to our religious life. Yet it is generally known that when we look at these writings historically, they can lay no claim to such a unity. On the contrary, the one book falls into a number of component parts. There are twenty-seven writings in all, differing vastly in contents and character. On the one hand we have the simple and transparent Gospel according to St. Mark; on the other the rabbinical proofs in the Epistle to the Hebrews of the superiority of the priesthood of Christ over that of Aaron and his descendants. In Paul's letter to Philemon we have a specimen of private correspondence making no claims to recognition on the part of others; while in the Apocalypse of John we have a book which at its close calls down the curse of God on him who would take away one iota from this book of prophecy. Compare, too, the simple manner in which Paul addresses his Thessalonian Christians and the pompous style with which the author of the second letter of Peter salutes his readers. Author and contents of these books vary vastly. The first letter of Paul to the Thessalonians, the oldest book in the New Testament, was written about the year 54 or 55. The so-called Second Epistle of St. Peter is the latest book in the canon, and can not have originated earlier than the second half of the second century. The nearer this letter is placed to 200 A.D. the better it can be understood historically. Under the most favorable circumstances then there is at least a difference of one hundred years between the earliest and the latest New-Testament book; and possibly it may be one hundred and fifty years. Accordingly, too, the canon can not have been formed before the year 200. Does not this seem to be a very long time for so small a book as the New-Testament to come into existence? And yet in the case of the Old Testament this period of growth was even greater, even considering that the Old is so much larger than the New Testament. It is generally accepted that the book of Hosea is the oldest literary composition now in the Old-Testament canon, and the book of Daniel the latest. The former originated in the reign of King Jeroboam II., 783-743 B.C., and the latter book can be exactly figured out as dating from January, 164 B.C. Comparatively speaking the New Testament is in a more satisfactory shape in this regard than the Old.

The formation of these various books into a canon transpired in three periods, the first reaching down to 140 A.D., in which practically no collection of sacred books as collections existed in the Christian churches; a second period, down to 200 A.D., in which the fundamental form of the canon obtained recognition, tho in various shapes, in the churches; the third period from 200 down, in which the canon assumed the form now accepted.

Not one of the original disciples of Christ has left us a single line in writing, just as little as Christ did Himself. The New-Testament books bearing the names of these disciples in the New-Testament canon can not stand the scrutiny of historical criticism and belong to the very latest productions in the canon.

The original disciples did not think of writing such books. They had other things to do and their minds were occupied with other matters. In their view the Lord would speedily return to establish His kingdom. Their own generation should witness His advent. What cause or occasion had they to put into writing the Gospel they proclaimed? Who could be profited by such writings if the Lord was to appear bodily in their midst in the near future? This is the real reason why the earliest Christians did not feel the necessity of possessing any other sacred writings in their congregations than the Old Testament and the Lord's sayings, which were early circulated traditionally among the Christians and also put into writing.

A difference in this policy was effected by the apostle Paul, the most conspicuous among the early representatives of the Christian cause. Paul had not been under the spell of the personal influence of Jesus, and yet he learned to understand the Lord most thoroughly, and it was he who first drafted literature and letters into the service of the church. Yet it never entered his mind that through his letters he was calling into existence a new class of holy writings. He too recognizes only two authorities for faith and life, namely the Old Testament and the Lord Jesus. And it is remarkable what a knowledge of the Old Testament he presupposes even in his gentle readers. He is constantly citing the Old Testament. But his own writings he never regards as authoritative. When he at times, as in 2 Cor. ii. 4, refers to a previous writing, it is always a letter addressed to the same congregation. He never appeals to other letters of his nor presupposes that these are generally known.

The only exception to this method of procedure in New-Testament books is the Apocalypse of John, already cited. But this book belongs to the class of apocalypses common in those days, and the close of John is not unlike that of the book of Baruch. But the standard view of the New-Testament writings is that the Old is the last and highest court of appeals, by the side of which stand also the sayings of the Lord, which Paul repeatedly quotes. In regard to the authenticity of the New-Testament books there has been considerable advance since the days of Baur. The literary origin of the first three gospels constitutes a problem by itself, namely the synoptic question, it being the general opinion that the original Mark gospel and a compilation of Lord's sayings and doings, mentioned by Papias, and originally written in Hebrew, constitute the basis of our gospel; while the fourth gospel stands absolutely alone, its authenticity being yet questioned by some critics. The "golden circle," consisting of Romans, two Corinthians and Galatians, stands absolutely above any doubt or debate; of the other Pauline Epistles, the pastoral are questioned more than any others, but the tendency is decidedly conservative. Paul's authorship of Hebrews is being defended more now than has been the case for many decades. The Catholic Epistles are the great debatable ground for critical research.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

UP to March 6, the number of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor in the United States was 26,959, besides 10,482 junior, 166 intermediate, 50 mothers', and 23 senior societies, making a total of 37,680. The number in all the world is 48,305 with 2,800,000 members.

AN editorial in *The Primitive Methodist*, the organ of the Primitive Methodist denomination of England, shows that within the past ten years provision has been made for 14,000 additional worshipers, and the value of the denomination's trust property has increased \$4,000,000.

A NOTE in *Zion's Herald* says that Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Farmer-Atkinson, of England, have presented to the Wesleyan Book Room a bust of John Wesley which is of much interest and value. It is one of those originally produced from Enoch Wood's famous cast of the face. It was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Gunnersburg; and has been in his family for perhaps more than a hundred years. It is a fine work of art, and is probably as good a likeness of Wesley as can be found.

THE tentative program of the Fourth Lambeth Conference, to be held in July in London, has been issued, and a considerable number of speakers have been named. Among the topics on which American bishops are to speak are the following: On "The Organization of the Anglican Communion," the Bishops of Long Island and Pennsylvania; on "Foreign Missions," the Bishop of Arkansas; on "Reformation Movements on the Continent of Europe and Elsewhere," the Bishop of Albany; on "Church Unity," the Bishop of Pittsburg; on "International Arbitration," the Bishops of New York and New Jersey; on "The Relation of the Church to the Industrial Problems," the Bishops of Central New York and Washington; on "The Book of Common Prayer," the Bishop of Springfield. Nearly two hundred bishops in connection with the See of Canterbury have signified their intention of attending the conference.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

AMERICA'S BONDAGE TO BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

WE Americans are the slaves of the British capitalist. It is not a Bryanite and Populist who makes the assertion this time, nor a foreign anarchist or communist. It is Dr. Karl Peters, who aspires to be only a historian. He does not criticize, he only records what appear to him facts, and he is a great admirer of the British Empire. He believes that the Anglo-Saxon is destined to rule the universe, and has been roundly rated by his German countrymen for saying so. As an historian he feels bound to acknowledge that the Briton gathers his tribute with as much brutality as ever did the Roman or the Persian; but he is firmly convinced that the march of the Anglo-Saxon can not be retarded, because our great Republic is fastened to the Lion by golden chains.

The following summary is a chapter of Dr. Peters's "Rise of the British Empire," on which he is now working. The *Zukunft*, Berlin, has been favored by the author with the right to publish some parts of the work, and our summary is taken from our Berlin contemporary:

In the schools we are taught that England is an industrial state; in reality she is changing into a purely capitalist country. The time is approaching when Glasgow and Manchester will be unable to compete with foreign rivals, but the capital heaped together in the city of London will control all foreign industry, monopolizing all private property. Already India, America, Australia, and South Africa are forced to send their produce at cheap rates to England, in part-payment of dividends and interest. British Imperialism is not founded upon cannons; it rests upon money only, and ancient Rome never exploited her provinces in a more relentless manner than Great Britain her possessions or any country subject to the influence of her capital.

Among the countries thus ruled by England is in the first place the United States. India pays in London twenty million pounds sterling (\$100,000,000). The tribute of Australia and South Africa is about \$75,000,000. The United States, however, alone pays \$250,000,000 (fifty million pounds sterling) in dividends annually at the lowest computation. French statistics make it \$400,000,000. To know this means to understand that the Stars and Stripes, this boasted banner of freedom and independence, floats in reality over an immense dependency of Great Britain. This, too, explains why the warlike spirit of the Americans was cooled down with such ease when London chose to manipulate the markets to the detriment of America during the Venezuelan trouble. The despots of ancient times were wont to demand a tribute of precious metals, grain, cattle, and other produce from the people they had conquered. The Pharaohs did it, the rulers of Persia and Rome did it. It is interesting to note that England does exactly the same thing. The business is managed in a capitalistic form, but the tribute is sent in the shape of produce. America supplies England, to a large extent free of charge, with silver, cotton, beef, and grain; from the money received for this produce the \$250,000,000 remains in England, to pay shareholders who have done nothing for it. That this state of things must affect prices in other countries is clear. For if one people receive annually a large amount of goods for which they need not return an equivalent, the people who pay the tribute must be so much the poorer.

We will be told that British capital in the first place created the wealth of the new States, and that, therefore, the inhabitants of these States are not a penny worse off. This is, however, a fallacious argument. If England, for instance, builds a railroad in America, the actual work done by an Englishman is paid for immediately in the shape of wages or salaries. The expenses thus incurred are booked against the public, who have to pay so much more per mile traveled. The dividends shared in London are the surplus, the tribute which the world, especially America, pays to Great Britain. And this tribute, for which absolutely no return is made, is collected with as much brutality as ever a Persian king of kings exhibited in collecting his.

That America could ever be freed from this tribute in a normal manner must be regarded as impossible. For this could only be accomplished if the Americans were able gradually to purchase their bonds. This they can not do unless they save up the necessary capital. Now, as they have already to pay \$250,000,000 annually of their surplus earnings, it does not seem likely they can save. As a matter of fact their debts increase. The farmers in the United States rarely see cash, and their property is deeply mortgaged. Hence the enormous number of unemployed in Chicago and in the East; hence, too, the emigration from America, which was in 1893 greater than the immigration. America's economical troubles are caused by her bondage, and if we look closer, we will discover that England's capitalistic monopoly is at the bottom of "hard times" the world over. The only possible way out of the difficulty would be force. The American Government would have to take a bold step, it would have to confiscate property held by foreigners. But, as in the case of joint stock companies, it would be difficult to separate the native from the foreign shareholder, and the only remedy is therefore state-socialism or communism. I do not believe that the majority of Americans will be inclined to obtain their freedom from the foreigner at the cost of their individual liberty.

More or less self-government has been granted to all British colonies. The total political independence enjoyed by the United States is, therefore, only a degree above the freedom of Canada or Australia. In spite of the Monroe doctrine we must regard America in the same light to-day as in the sixteenth century—a region which exists solely for the exploitation of the mother country.—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

ABOUT three years ago the Japanese Government appointed a special commission to investigate the coinage question. Its report is in favor of the gold standard, and there is, according to the utterances of our Japanese contemporaries, little doubt that the gold standard will be adopted by the Land of the Chrysanthemum. Curiously enough, the reasons given by the Japanese are not likely to prove exclusively the arguments of either gold or silver men in this country. There is a crumb of comfort for both. Count Okuma, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives as the reason that "there is stagnation in Japan's lake of silver, and she must mingle her finances with the ocean of gold"; but many authorities believe that Japan ventures upon a bit of bold, far-sighted speculation. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, Tokyo, says:

"That gold is superior to silver can not be doubted, only care must be taken to seize the most favorable moment for changing our coinage system. If the best time for doing so is when there is a sufficient gold reserve, and the change will not hurt us economically, then it is our chance now. There is a gold reserve of about 30,000,000 yen in the Nippon Bank, and also the remnant of the first instalment of the Chinese war indemnity, about 60,000,000 yen. Moreover, 200,000,000 are yet due from China. Japanese silver coin, in and out of the country, does not amount to more than 70,000,000. Thus the gold reserve is quite sufficient. The question is, however, how the change would effect our trade with China. Mr. Soeda, of the Japanese Treasury Department, thinks we are not likely to suffer. He says:

"Wages are low in Japan, compared with other gold countries, and the low expense in production will enable us to escape the hardships encountered by our competitors. Then Japan has a geographical advantage. China's competition, on the other hand, need not be feared, as her produce and markets differ very much from ours. But even if China should be able to compete with us in some cases, her advantage would be temporary only. What we need is a permanent financial foundation, and there is none except the gold standard. We must not allow this rare chance to escape us by a policy of penny wisdom and pound foolishness."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks there is too much haste in the contemplated adoption of a new coinage system. The chambers of commerce, says the paper, have not been consulted, and the opin-

ion of the council of agriculture has not been asked. It is not true that the gold reserve is sufficient. One half of the war indemnity has already been used, and the uses of the other half have been fixed. How can money, the expenditure of which has already been pledged, be laid by as a reserve? The *Nippon* raises an outcry about the expenditure of the navy and army, and declares that the proposed adoption of the gold standard is only another scheme of the Government to ruin Japan by borrowing money for military armaments. The *Jiji Shimpō* expresses itself, in the main, as follows (we quote from *The Japan Mail*):

"For many years Japan has prospered by the use of a metal constantly decreasing in value in Western countries. But the benefits derived from this reached their maximum when the war with China broke out. Now Japan has to contend with two difficulties. She has to find large sums to complete her armament, but is shut out from cheap-money markets on account of her silver standard. On the other hand there is a talk in the West of reverting to bimetallism. Hence the wisest course would be to adopt the gold standard, fixing silver at its present ratio. But there is no hurry. The longer Japan can preserve her present system the better equipped she will be for industrial competition with other nations. A hasty step is unnecessary."

The *Jiji* nevertheless thinks that argument against the gold standard is useless just now, as its adoption by Japan is a foregone conclusion. *The Japan Mail* says:

"Japan's change to gold monometallism is dictated chiefly by the conviction that silver has reached its lowest point, and that its sterling price may be expected to appreciate largely within the next few years. Her financiers would probably decline to reckon the chances of precisely the opposite contingency. They are fully sensible of the great advantages that their country's industry and commerce have derived from the employment of a currency constantly depreciating in terms of the currency of the markets where they sell their commodities. But they think that they have drunk to the depths of that well of prosperity, and that the time has now come to guard themselves against the upward swing of the silver pendulum. In short, they have been made rich by silver that cheapened steadily in terms of gold, and now, thinking that the Occident inclines toward bimetallism, they want to be made richer by gold that cheapens steadily in terms of silver. It has been said that Japan is the pet child of fortune. If this new experiment succeeds, who can deny her right to the title?"

The Japan Gazette acknowledges that the scheme is engineered by statesmen and financiers of known ability, and believes Japan will benefit by its adoption. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, says:

"A strong and resolute government could, undoubtedly, without inconvenience to the country effect this change, and could easily find any quantity of gold needed. The question is, Is the Government of Japan sufficiently strong or resolute? We have seen the difficulties experienced during the last two years at Washington in keeping the stock of gold in the United States Treasury up to the limit of safety. The reason was not the loss of national credit so much as the uncertainty of the men, and the want of continuity in institutions liable to be revolutionized, as the result of a Presidential election. As a consequence, the difficulty of safeguarding the reserve has pressed like a nightmare on the last four Secretaries of the Treasury; and recently the reserve has been maintained mainly by foreign loans. Now a similar condition has prevailed in Japan. Silver, up till now the currency, has been steadily moving away, until the maintenance of the currency has become a serious matter. The Government has drawn almost to the last yen on the stock in the country, and is compelled, in order to continue its war preparations, to go abroad for a loan. Its silver currency stands seriously in the way, and it proposes to exchange it for gold. Now, we need scarcely point out that the better a coin is the more liable is it to leave the country."

THE Kaiser Wilhelm Canal seems to answer all the strategic purposes for which it was constructed. Altho the winter of 1896-97 was unusually cold in Europe, it has been possible to keep the canal open. This enables the Germans to unite their Eastern and Western squadrons at any time.

SIDE-ISSUES OF THE CRETAN QUESTION.

A MILD kind of repression is in process against the Greeks. Crete is under a blockade, which seems to extend only to vessels loaded with arms and ammunition for the insurgents. Greece is still threatened with a blockade of her own ports, but the powers are loth to carry out the threat. For the rest, the Greek Government is bombarded with diplomatic "protests," "notes," and "decisions" which hurt nobody, and are noticed as little by the Greek as by the usual recipient of such documents—the Sultan. Yet this washing the Greek without wetting his skin has its uses. The most ardent admirers of the Greeks are cooling down, and there is little fear that any government will be compelled to retire from the concert for love of the Greeks. The side issues of the Cretan question are discussed with greater interest now. Cipriani and the Italian Socialists who went to Athens to assist Greece in her intended war "against the Turks and the rest of the despots of Europe," have returned to Italy. They describe the attitude of King George and his people as "bluff and humbug." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, comments on this:

"These Italian Socialists evidently expected that the Greek Government would start a general European war, during which the Socialists could roast their own chestnuts. Now they have discovered that the Greek is in the business for his own benefit only. They will never forgive the King and his Government for looking after the interests of his own people."

The London *Economist* stigmatizes the attitude of the Greek treasury. The Athens *Proia*, an official organ, relates that Greece has plenty of cash in hand, and could pay for the expenses of a war in gold. Why didn't they pay the interest on their debt, then? inquires *The Economist*. The Greek papers may call this sort of thing patriotism, but other people must call it a downright swindle. Some Italian papers want to know why the advocates of peace and arbitration so bitterly resent the idea of a practically independent Crete. The *Corriere della Sera*, Milan, says:

"It is very funny that the International Peace Society does not approve of the conduct of Europe in carrying out its own views. It has always demanded that arbitration be substituted for war, and to-day the European states are combining to prevent war. Let us beware of judging the matter from a superficial standpoint. The most important duty of the powers was to stop the slaughter in Crete. This they did. For the rest, if every province in Europe were to have the *régime* it prefers, the map of the whole Continent would have to be remodeled, and it is very doubtful that there would be less malcontents after the remodeling than now. Autonomy fully satisfies the legitimate needs of Crete. Italy has no direct interests in the matter, and should keep out of it, except for the preservation of the general peace."

That sympathy with the Greeks and Cretans is waning in financial circles is evident from the tone of the financial press. The *Economiste Français* and the *Boersen Courier* declare the Greeks a nuisance, and advise them to set about paying their debts rather than to disturb peaceable folk. *The Financial News*, London, says:

"It is really of very little moment whether the Greek insurgents were originally in the right or not. Autonomy has been offered Crete under the safeguard of the powers, and the King, his advisers, and every intelligent person in Greece are aware that the Sultan's rule is a thing of the past, as far as Crete is concerned. There are not a few who believe the cutthroat Greeks of the Levant to be a good deal worse in their ways than the unspeakable Turk, and their opinion will not be altered by the recent actions of these martyrs, who have succeeded in imposing on many good people by trading on the religion that they profess, but do not practise. Indeed, it is marvelous that any sympathy can still be felt for a nation which, when offered peaceably all that it could obtain after months of civil war, insists on having a fight for the mere love of the thing."

Turkish opinion is aptly described by the remarks of a Turkish official to the London *Standard*. He said:

"The powers asked us for a Christian governor-general. We

gave one. They demanded a mixed *gendarmérie*. We agreed at once. They said, We are going to supervise reforms by a commission of expert military *attachés*. We said they were welcome. They told us to clear out our troops. We did so at once. The Greeks at once sent a band of reckless deputies and firebrand lawyers to Crete to preach revolt. We notified this to the powers, who took no measures whatever. The perfectly logical consequence was an outbreak; but it was not Turkey who was responsible. It is the great mistake of Europe to try and 'run' Turkey on European lines. They simply quashed all our authority in Crete, without substituting any other. As for us, we are sick of Crete."

Some English Tories are dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's attitude because, in their opinion, he ought to "take down the German Emperor a peg or two, instead of allowing him to exercise influence in affairs which do not concern him." A writer in *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The threats of a European war by the German press if the Emperor's advice is not accepted do not frighten Englishmen. We know they were 'made in Germany,' and we smile at the product. . . . The cause of Lord Salisbury's wish to please Germany is doubtless the necessities of our position in Egypt and in South Africa. The strain in the Transvaal does not relax. The time may come when the Boers will require arguments a little stronger than those Mr. Chamberlain is now able to use. If in such an eventuality German inaction could be secured, our controversy with President Krüger or his successor will be simplified. Is it not probable that Lord Salisbury, by his support of the German Emperor in the East, is hoping to gain his neutrality in South African affairs? It is to be feared these hopes rest upon a very slender basis."

The Speaker believes that Lord Salisbury is simply the tool of such despots as the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, and the King of Italy. "Honorable Englishmen are sometimes the victims of the duplicity of others," says the paper, and further on it continues:

"But we can not believe that any English government will make itself the tool of the despots in carrying out such a policy, and until we have proof to the contrary it should be our business rather to help ministers in achieving purposes which they profess to share with the nation as a whole, than to assume that they have betrayed the national honor and made themselves parties to an inexcusable crime."

The Greek press is specially in arms against the Germans. "Barbarians they are," says the *Kairoi*, "they don't know what freedom is. Their ignorance is so deplorable that they refuse the

boon of liberty to a people to whom the more civilized nations would willingly grant it." The paper continues:

"A blockade of the Greek ports would have anything but the desired effect. The bloodshed in Crete may cease, but our people, roused to vengeance, would carry the war into Macedonia, and take what belongs to them. Fate has decreed that Greece can only profit by a general war in Europe, hence we have no reason to fear such a struggle."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks that all this goes to show that the Greeks are out for plunder rather than for the freedom of Crete. This paper relates with much gusto that certain Greek shopkeepers refuse to serve customers because they are Germans.

Russia's wishes are set forth in an inspired article in the *Microvaja Otgoloski*, which we condense as follows:

Russia has a clearer view of the condition of the Orient now, and she does not want Constantinople. Those Turkish provinces would be a source of weakness to us, for we could not assimilate them. What we will have, and must have, is the key of the Black Sea. We must obtain the Dardanelles and fortify them, to prevent the entrance of foreign warships. Russia, therefore, will not object to the partitioning of Turkey when she is assured that her moderate demands will be recognized.

The *Novoye Vremya* thinks the time is very favorable for pressing Russia's claims. The French Government has been supported by the Chamber of Deputies, and the allegiance of France to the "concert" is therefore assured. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Berlin, says:

"It is to be expected that the resolute attitude of the French Government, supported by the French chamber, will make an impression in Greece. The powers will now inform the Cretans that their autonomy is assured. Colonel Vassos's proclamations, issued in King George's name, will have little influence. He has done nothing practical to pacify the island, and has little intercourse with the Cretans, who favor autonomy. Despite the war-like tone of the Athens press, peace will be preserved."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE ARISTOCRACY.

THE *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, breaks a lance for Chinese customs and characteristics. Our contemporary is convinced that the West may yet learn much from the leviathan of the East. Newspaper men, thinks the *Lloyd*, have less reason to abuse the Chinese than any other people, for in no country is the wielder of the pen—or rather of the writing-brush—treated with so much respect, and nowhere does he exercise such power. The only fault of the Chinese is that they have too great a faith in their own writers. Being told by them continually that the outside world is barbarous in comparison to China, and that Chinese generals and admirals, on account of their superior intellect, could beat any enemy at heavy odds, the Chinese neglect to take the necessary precautions for the preservation of their empire and independence. To this day the crushing defeat suffered by China at the hands of Japan is hidden to the average Chinaman by the literati. The following will show that the Chinese adopted the principles set forth by the authors of "Utopia," and "Looking Backward," long before these books were written:

"On the whole the population of China may be divided into three social categories—officials, merchants, and workmen. The first, commonly described as the literati, is the most powerful. In China truly the pen is mightier than the sword. There is no aristocratic caste, as in Europe, and office is open to all competitors. Yet there is an aristocracy, to whom respect is shown on account of ancestry. It is not, comparatively, numerous, but remarkably ancient and pure of blood. Thus the Duke of Confucius, whose genealogical record is established beyond all doubt, is a lineal descendant of the great Chinese philosopher, who flourished in the time of Socrates. What other nation can produce men of such ancient lineage? When the present duke came to



"YOU GO FIRST!"—*Punch*, London.

Peking a short while ago, his noble mien caused general attention and wonderment.

"Lineage does not, however, confer the privilege of idleness in China. A Chinese nobleman does not possess estates and palaces, has no special privileges in the way of public offices, and does not squander the wealth earned by others. With the solitary exception of the Emperor himself no Chinaman is born with the right to live by the work of others. Work does not degrade in China. The scion of a noble house may earn his bread in the sweat of his brow without fear of losing caste. People who live in idleness because they have plenty of money are hardly to be found in China. If there are any, they are certainly not treated with marked respect for their sloth, as is the case in Europe and America. The Chinese principle is that he who would eat must work. The most elevated calling is that of a writer, and the man best acquainted with the classics confers the greatest distinction upon his relatives. There are, of course, many men of proud lineage among the literati, who fill all offices; but as only absolutely pure descent is recognized, these nobles are not numerous enough to form an all-powerful caste. They can not even hold their own against the other mandarins."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DRY-ROT IN LIBERALISM.

M. FRANCIS DE PRESSENSÉ, that clever French writer whom Prof. Max Müller styles "a true artist, a most marvelous word-painter," is somewhat pessimistic with regard to the state of Liberalism throughout the world. In a forty-page article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, he expresses his conviction that the conservative element has everywhere begun a most successful counter-revolution. The form of government may not undergo a marked change in the several countries, but its construction is likely to become more autocratic. We summarize M. de Pressensé's views in the following:

If a severe judge were to inquire of the third Republic, "What have you done so far?" the correct answer would probably be: "I have managed to exist." That is a good deal, all things considered. The present Republic has established its legitimacy by twenty-five years' existence, and this anonymous, impersonal government with its continual changes seems to suit the people, especially as it was inaugurated by an era of progress, when, from 1873 to 1878, the Monarchists ruled it. Besides, we have no special reason to complain. If the kingdom of Italy, with its notorious corruption, teaches us that republics do not alone suffer from this sort of thing, the United States, with its financial ring, its Tammany, its lobbyism, log-rolling, and trusts shows that the Latin races do not stand morally below others. But that does not exonerate us, and these financial scandals continue to endanger the Republic, for we have entered upon a terrible epidemic of suspicion; each of us thinks his neighbor guilty of corruption. Another cause of danger is that we have no organized, strong parties in France. There is not a sufficient number of people whose aims are alike, hence it is impossible to form a well-disciplined party. Our cabinets are neither alive nor dead, and that fiery, generous Radicalism which alone can put life into a political organization does not exist. Our Radicals to-day are chiefly Opportunists. All this strengthens the hands of the church, whose Legitimist tendencies are not changed. Open rebellion is not as dangerous as this influence exercised by the church over the constitutional parties.

Yet the Republic has done much for the people. The press is free—outrageously free indeed. The officials are elective, the workingmen are free to form associations, immense sacrifices have been made in the cause of education, roads, railroads, and canals have been improved, and the French army has been reconstructed. We have once more a colonial empire. Very well, you will say, but we are not ungrateful; look at the late supplementary elections. Republicans have been elected in most cases. I admit that. The chief danger, however, lies in the fact that we are all sighing for a *man*, as Mr. Frederic Harrison, an eminent disciple of Auguste Comte, justly remarks. There is no desire to restore a monarchy once buried. But we are anxious for the advent of a representative man, altho we have tried the experiment twice with disastrous results, and it would be an unpardonable crime to put our neck in the noose a third time.

Healthy, progressive Liberalism is, however, in a bad way in other parts of the world as well as with us. In Great Britain the fusion between the aristocracy and the moneyed snob has led to the creation of the Unionist party, and the country of classical liberalism is now content with a bastard Imperialism. In Germany the Napoleonism of the Hohenzollerns has not yet been conquered by a parliamentary *régime*. The National-Liberals who created the empire are no longer Liberals. The Progressive Radicals are discouraged. The Socialist party alone, gathering within its folds all the laboring population, represents in a fair manner revolution and opposition to existing conditions. In Austria the Liberals have not kept their promises, and anti-Semitism is increasing in consequence. In Belgium the Liberals have been forced to give away to Radicalism and Clericalism, and in Italy, too, the progressive element has been absorbed by the Socialists.

In America the machine rules with an iron hand, and true Liberals have been forced into a sort of migration to the interior. The buying and selling of votes is common in the badly disciplined American legislature, and the presence of Populist, Silverite, and Popocratic demagogues from the unripe Western States does not improve the Senate. This has led to the rise of an element hitherto unknown in the United States; people who break with the traditions of the country and become distinctly revolutionary, but there is little room for healthy, progressive Liberalism.

As a matter of fact the universal victory of parliamentary, representative, constitutional rule has weakened the Liberal element, and a counter-reformation has set in. As in the grand religious struggle of the sixteenth century, reaction follows victory. We have seen autocratic rule deprived everywhere of its sting, and democracy triumphant. The victor has become corrupted in turn, and the vanquished have become purified by adversity. But Liberalism will not benefit thereby. The reaction seeks to reestablish antiquated institutions. Parliamentarism, being firmly established, is opposed to all, even the most beneficial changes. This is to be deplored, for tho a party may be an admirable instrument, it is a most detestable master.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

GERMAN papers point out that in Germany there is a slight falling-off in the increase of population. A Dutch contemporary does not think the decrease can be very serious in view of the latest Berlin statistics. One mother 45 years of age had 23 children. Two, aged 41 and 42 respectively, had 21 each. One, 39 years old, had 20. Two had 19 each, six had 18 each. Seventeen rejoiced in a troop of 17. Thirty-three had presented their husband with 16 children. No less than 204 Berlin families had a round dozen, and there are 447 pairs of twins, but only 6 triplets. The mothers of 12 young Berliners born last year were 50 years old.

THE following is an interesting instance of the extreme freedom of thought and the liberty of the press in Prussia: A female correspondent of the *Praca*, a Polish newspaper, commenting upon Father Szadinsky's saying that it is a deadly sin for a Polish child to repeat the Lord's prayer in German, says: "May there be many such priests! I would refuse to recognize any child of mine that should soil its lips with a German prayer. Our Catholic religion and our Polish nationality are inseparable, neither can exist without the other." And the *Praca* adds: "All hail to such a mother." Yet the Germans take no notice of such insults, and the Prussian Government is loth to interfere.

THE Chartered Company has just settled a law case out of court. A man named Chaddock, having discovered that the Limpopo River is navigable, contracted with the Company and President Krüger to pilot the shipping. The Chartered Company, however, demanded that Chaddock should pilot a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for the uncivilized tribes north of the Transvaal, up the river, without the knowledge and consent of the Portuguese authorities. This he refused to do, and the Company broke its contract with him. Information obtained from him enabled the Company to send the steamer referred to without his agency, but she was seized by the Portuguese, not, however, until she had disposed of her cargo to the natives. Chaddock has accepted \$5,000 compensation.

THE German Society for the Prevention of Drunkenness has complained that the owners of beer-gardens encourage the consumption of liquor to an undue extent. The proprietors of such establishments, on the other hand, declare that they can not provide the comfortable, large rooms, tables and chairs, newspapers, and in many instances music which go to make up a German saloon without recompense. At the suggestion of the society the proprietor of the Raim Saal in Munich, one of the most beautiful establishments of the kind, has now issued passes at a moderate rate, and large placards adorn the wall, bearing the legend "*Kein Trinkzwang*," i.e., "You don't have to drink." For twenty-five cents a month one may visit the place at all hours, without consuming anything. Occasional visitors pay two cents per hour for the right to listen to the high-class music provided in the place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL GRANT'S HORSEMANSHIP.

HAMLIN GARLAND'S account of young Grant's feats of horsemanship when a cadet at West Point (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 16) has called out a brief letter from Captain Alfred M. Fuller, of the Second U. S. Cavalry. In it he tells of an incident that occurred in Milan, Italy, in 1878, when Grant was making his tour of the world. It had been arranged for the general to review on that day the flower of the Italian army, the flying Bersaglieri. Captain Fuller happened to be at the hotel occupied by Grant, and hearing, what was to be done, took his stand in the corridor to await the general's appearance. He then narrates the incident as follows (we quote from *McClure's*, April):

"In a few minutes I saw the general coming down the stairs dressed in a plain black frock-coat and trousers and high silk hat. He walked by unnoticed, unannounced, in his plain, unpretentious manner, toward the door. At this time one of the group of officers who had dismounted and were standing in the hallway to receive and escort him to the restless steed without, remarked loud enough for me to overhear, 'Why does not General Grant come?' I said, 'There he goes now,' pointing proudly to the simply dressed figure. They looked at me with a doubting laugh, saying, 'No, that can not be he.'

"I replied, 'I am a United States officer and know him well.'

"Meanwhile General Grant had come to a halt, having undoubtedly heard the remarks, as a good-natured smile lurked on his face. Finally, one of the officers, being sufficiently convinced, approached and asked if he was General Grant. Receiving an affirmative reply, a look of utter astonishment overspread their faces; they hastened to make amends for their apparent rudeness, accompanying him to the waiting horse, who was making frantic efforts to shake himself free from the three stalwart grooms.

"A more restless, wicked-appearing horse I have seldom seen. I was in mortal fear that our general would be speedily thrown and crushed to death by the cruel hoofs. From the sly winks and nudges that passed between these dandyish young officers it looked to me very much as if they had assigned to the general of set purpose a young, untamable horse that had never been ridden. My fears for him were somewhat removed when I saw General Grant's eyes lighten up with admiration as he gazed upon the horse. Whether it was that the general was not well or was merely assuming a sort of helplessness, I have never been able fully to determine; but in mounting he accepted the assistance of two officers (the horse fully occupied the attention of the three grooms), and from an apparent stiffness had some difficulty in getting his right leg over the saddle. So soon as he touched the seat, however, he grasped the reins, his form straightened, and the change in his appearance immediately so impressed those around with his thorough horsemanship that spontaneously a shout of applause went up from the crowd. The horse, after a few futile plunges, discovered that he had his master, and started off in a gentle trot. From that time on horse and rider were as one being."

For two hours, says Captain Fuller, General Grant, with his horse most of the time on a gallop, kept the troops on the move, and when he returned, tho he was calm and unruffled himself, his escort were very much fatigued.

A MYSTERIOUS SUB-OCEANIC STREAM.

RECENT investigation into a mysterious breakage of the cable that connects the Senegal coast of Africa with Pernambuco in South America revealed some interesting facts. These are thus related by *Industries and Iron* (London, March 19):

"Usually some well-defined cause has been found to account for the breaking of a cable, but in the present instance Mr. H. Benest, in describing the work of repair, stated that at the locality of the fracture the cable was surrounded by great quantities

of vegetable growth, having the appearance of river weed similar to that in the Guadalquivir River. There were also birds' feathers, pieces of orange peel, whole and broken gourds, scraps of carpets, pieces of driftwood, and the like, while the color of the sea changed to a dirty brownish-green, indicative of the presence of fresh river-water. This was local; if it had been a natural flow from a river it would have been traceable to the river, but the nearest stream was seventy-five miles away, and its flow at the point of discharge set in another direction altogether. In the direction of the coast there was no trace of similar flotsam. No recurrence took place at any other point during the four weeks of reconnoitring, and the conclusion was arrived at that this was the discharge—the sudden outburst—of a submarine gulley or stream.

"Sir Henry Mance, the president of the institution [of Electrical Engineers] agreed with this view, and it was further believed that the sea-water filtering through the sea-bottom into a moderately heated portion of the earth caused explosions, upheavals, and an alteration of the features of the surface floor sufficient to break a cable fifty times the usual strength. The broken cable for nearly 900 feet had all the appearance of having surged along or been drawn under some metallic body under great strain. Again, the ores and metals fished up suggested disturbances. The chance of further upheavals resulted in the decision to place the cable out of the reach of the destructive influences; but again, in two years and one month, it broke. It has been repaired, and still further removed, and engineers wait the developments of nature in the mighty deep. There have been many suggestions before of submarine streams—between Mozambique and Zanzibar the cables have in the same way given trouble. Off the Kongo River there is a discharge which has scoured a trench in the bed of the sea; in the Gulf of Carpentaria there is a fresh-water well where water can be drawn from the midst of the sea, and, among other instances, there are the great subterranean rivers of Australia. How this flotsam comes into these submarine streams is, as is also the place of its embarkation, a complete mystery. No conjecture can frame a satisfactory explanation, and the mystery as to the actual natives of Africa who project their waste fragments of carpet along these submarine streams appears likely to last for some years to come."

Millionaires as Engine-Drivers.—"John Jacob Astor's exploit in acting as the engineer of an Illinois Central train recently is but another illustration of the peculiar fascination that a railway locomotive has for rich young men who inherit, or acquire interests in, railroads," says *The Railway World*. "Mr. Astor has for several years been a director of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the previous official inspection trips he has 'run the engine.' He has a natural taste for mechanics, and his love of railroading is much like that of Dr. W. Seward Webb. In the Adirondacks, Dr. Webb and his personal traits are known to every native, and his passion for driving a locomotive at a high rate of speed is regarded with complacent pride all along the line of his road. When a one or two car special dashes through the mountain region from Old Forge to Malone, at a fifty-mile gait, the simple mountaineer will turn placidly to his summer boarder and remark: 'Dr. Webb is running that train.' Occasionally the trackmen, on their morning rounds, will find the wreck of a hand-car lying at the bottom of the railroad embankment, or several yards from the track at the edge of the woods. Their invariable comment will be: 'The Doctor must have been along here last night.' It is seldom that anybody is hurt on such occasions, for the Adirondack railroad men are experts in jumping from hand-cars. George J. Gould was able to handle a locomotive long before he became a railroad president. Like Dr. Webb, he is a genuine sportsman, and enjoys the sensation of going fast. While making his periodical inspections of the several lines in the Southwestern system, President Gould frequently relieves the locomotive engineer for hours at a time. Frank Thompson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines, knows how to 'run the engine' almost as well as any veteran. Two of the sons of James J. Hill, the president of Great Northern, are said to be as much at home in a cab of a locomotive as they are in the dining-room of their father's house. S. H. H. Clark, president of the Union Pacific, has taken all of the degrees of railroading, and he can 'brake' a train as well as handle the engine."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

"The course of general trade shows some improvement, notwithstanding an almost complete stoppage of business in the South Mississippi valley by washouts, overflows, and floods," says *Bradstreet's*. "The markets are still waiting, some sagging downward and others recovering," says *Dun's Review* of the week ending April 3.

"The condition of country roadways throughout central Western States and the Northwest is such as to still further delay collections and check demand from interior merchants. Another drop is recorded in prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, and in wheat, flour, coal, coffee, and lard, which is in part offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and woollens, for corn, oats, sugar, and petroleum. A heavy movement of fertilizers is reported in the South Atlantic States; interest in lumber and shingles has increased on the Northwest Pacific coast, and Galveston is exporting cattle to Europe direct. The most favorable trade reports are from Northwestern spring wheat States. . . .

"Special reports to *Bradstreet's* from fifty cities, with reference to revival in activity in industrial lines, indicate there are at work at those centers probably not to exceed 100,000 in excess of the number employed in November last. The increases are largely among employees of manufacturers of woollen goods, shoes, clothing, machinery, engines, agricultural implements, bicycles, carriages, furniture, iron, steel, glass, and ship-building. Depression still exists among some branches of the woollen-goods industry, in coal-mining, and cotton-goods manufacture."—*Bradstreet's*, April 3.

"There is much disposition to use the decision of the Supreme Court against railroad combinations as an instrument for depressing stocks, and yet the buying has prevented a decline exceeding \$1 per share, and for trust stocks 20 cents per share. It is largely a traders' market, and the substantial holders are not throwing stocks overboard, while in spells the European buying has influence. The reports of railroad earnings for the quarter have been somewhat encouraging, the aggregate having been, on roads within the United States only, 3.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and only 9.1 per cent. smaller than in 1893, and the March returns have been rather more favorable than those for January or February."—*Dun's Review*, April 3.

Business Failures for the Quarter.—"There are 4,042 business failures in the United States reported by *Bradstreet's* during the past quarter, compared with 4,512 in the first quarter of 1896, a falling-off of about 11 per cent. The decrease is reported from all sections except New England and the Territories. The larger number of Eastern State failures are small ones, for total liabilities of those failing in the New England States are about 22 per cent. smaller during the past quarter than a year ago. Liabilities of all individuals, firms, and corporations which failed amount to \$62,513,000, a falling-off of 16 per cent. from the corresponding total last year."—*Bradstreet's*, April 3.

"Failures reported to-day for the first quarter of 1897 number 3,992 against 4,031 last year, with liabilities of \$48,007,911 against \$57,425,135 last year. The manufacturing failures are slightly fewer in number and smaller in liabilities than last year, but the trading failures fall a little behind those of the corresponding quarter last year in number and very largely in magnitude. The average of liabilities for all manufacturing returns is only \$28,800, while the average of all trading concerns is only \$7,810 against \$10,080 last year, a decrease which indicates caution in buying and debt-creating."—*Dun's Review*, April 3.

Canadian Conditions.—"There is improvement in demand for dry-goods, hats and caps among Toronto jobbers. Proposed tariff changes in the Dominion continue to affect prices of staples. Montreal jobbers report stocks low and inquiries more frequent. Stocks of staple merchandise are also low, and orders are light at Halifax. Recent unfavorable reports concerning the Newfoundland fishery are confirmed. Clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$19,400,000 this week, compared with \$17,229,000 the week before and with \$16,203,000 in the like week last year. There are 688 business failures re-

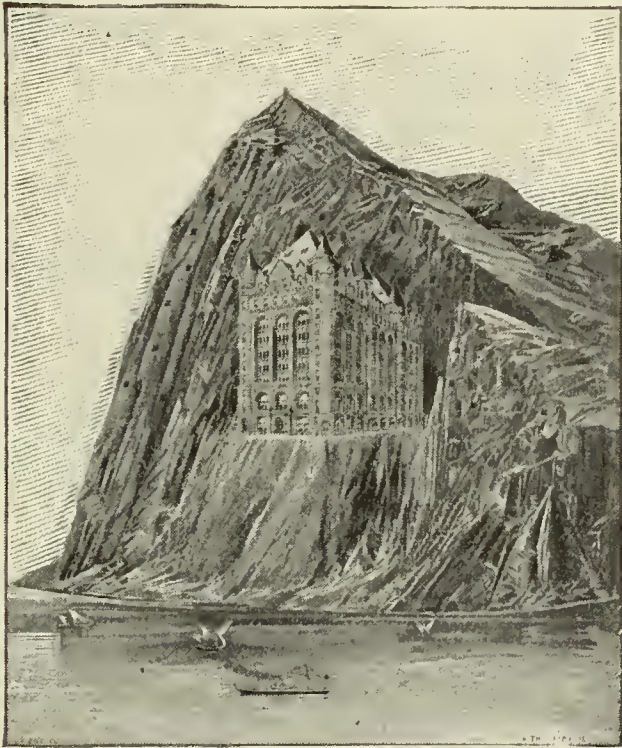
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Surplus, ...	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
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ported from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland during the first quarter of 1897, compared with 785 in the like portion of 1896. The corresponding reduction in liabilities is from \$5,773,000 to \$4,827,000."—*Bradstreet's*, April 3.

Current Events.

Monday, March 29.

In the Senate resolutions of inquiry are passed regarding forest reservations and civil service. . . . A number of committee amendments to the tariff bill are passed; several Eastern Republicans criticize duties imposed. . . . The President appoints Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, minister to Austria-Hungary; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Pensions. . . . Joseph Smith, of Ohio, becomes director of the Bureau of American Republics. . . . A large break occurs in the Mississippi levee near Greenville, Miss. . . . Dr. J. J. Luis is sentenced at Baltimore to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$500 for filibustering. . . . The governor of Colorado approves a bill abolishing capital punishment in the State.

It is reported that General Ruis Rivera, Maceo's successor in Cuba, was captured by the Spaniards on Sunday. . . . Several more members of the French Chamber of Deputies are mentioned as implicated in the Panama scandal, and the prosecution of three deputies was ordered. . . . In the House of Commons dispatches from the British Admiral in Cretan waters are

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read to the effect that Colonel Vassos has declared open war on the powers.

Tuesday, March 30.

Senator Allen speaks on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes in excess of revenue needs; Mr. Foraker introduces a railway pooling bill; the arbitration treaty is discussed. . . . Thirty-five committee amendments to the tariff bill are adopted by the House, including the admission free of books and apparatus for scientific and educational purposes. . . . The President appoints Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, public printer. . . . Further breaks in the Mississippi levees add to the danger of the Mississippi delta.

A fight is reported to have taken place already on the Turkish side of the Macedonian frontier. . . . It is rumored in Madrid that General Sanguily would succeed General Rivera as insurgent commander in Pinar del Rio.

Wednesday, March 31.

The Senate begins voting on amendments to the arbitration treaty adopting the reservation except by special agreement of "any difference which in the judgment of either power materially affects its honor or its domestic or foreign policy". . . . The tariff bill, amended to take effect April 1, is passed by the House by a vote of 205 to 122, not voting 21. . . . The New York State Assembly passes Controller Roberts' graduated inheritance tax bill without opposition. . . . The American members of the International Marine Conference meet in Washington. . . . More breaks occur in the Mississippi levee: the President signs a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for protection of life and property. . . . Reports of a tornado in Oklahoma state that the town of Chandler is demolished, 45 people killed and 150 wounded.

It is announced in Berlin and Paris that a partial blockade of the Greek ports would begin at an early date. . . . President Krüger of the Transvaal suspends his grandson, Eloff, from office for making a speech in which he insulted Queen Victoria and Great Britain.

Thursday, April 1.

The Senate, alone in session, disposes of all arbitration treaty amendments; Cuban resolutions are considered; the tariff bill is referred to the finance committee. . . . President McKinley nominates Andrew D. White (New York) and Wm. Draper (Massachusetts) to be ambassadors to Germany and Italy; Benjamin Butterworth (Ohio) commissioner of patents. . . . The flood situation above Greenville, Miss., is better; it is estimated that 300 towns are now under water. . . . Government receipts for March are reported as \$36,217,662, expenditures \$27,212,997, surplus \$9,004,665, due to increase in customs. . . . Officers of western railways indorse the establishment of a "bureau of statistics and information."

All the powers consent to a blockade of the

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Gulf of Athens; King George announces that a declaration of war will follow the enforcement of the blockade.

Friday, April 2.

McKinley's cabinet discusses Mr. Cleveland's order establishing new forest reserves. . . . An ore pool, excluding Carnegie and Rockefeller, is said to have been formed by Gogebic range producers. . . . Major-General T. A. Ruger retires from command of the military department of the East; Brigadier-General Wheaton succeeds him.

The efficient manner in which the Turkish forces were mobilized on the Greek frontier is said to be due to German officers. . . . The Austrian cabinet resigns. . . . It is reported in Madrid that General Maximo Gomez is suing for peace in Cuba. . . . Mr. Labouchere denounced the inquiry before the South African committee as a farce.

Saturday, April 3.

The House meets to pass a resolution authorizing the charter of a vessel to carry food to India. . . . It is said that the arbitration treaty is to be laid aside for the present. . . . The flood situation does not improve. . . . The governor of Wisconsin signs an anti-trust bill.

Mr. Curzon, in a speech in Lancashire, England, replies to attacks on the British Government's Cretan policy, and refers to the arbitration treaty; M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, makes an optimistic statement regarding the Cretan situation. . . . Johannes Brahms, the well-known musical composer, dies in Vienna. . . . A motion to repeal the Jesuit exclusion law passes third reading in the Reichstag at Berlin. . . . The Oxford crew won the university boat-race on the Thames, defeating Cambridge by two lengths, in 19 minutes, 12 seconds.

Sunday, April 4.

Damaging floods continue in the Northwest; two more breaks occur in levees near Tunica, Miss., and Helena, Ark.; the situation is critical. It is said that the forestry commission has been summoned to Washington.

A St. Petersburg semi-official organ announces that the blockade of Greece will begin on April 6; in Crete the foreign forces are disarming the Bashi-Bazouks. . . . Ramsay, the American sailor, is released from prison in Peru. . . . Beneficial rains occur in India, and prices are falling. . . . Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to accept the resignation of the Austrian ministry.

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PERSONALITIES.

THE Rt. Rev. Alphone Joosten, Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of the Dutch West Indies, is the first clergyman of episcopal rank to succumb to leprosy, with which he became infected while administering religious instruction and consolation to leprous adults and children at Curaçoa. His name deserves to figure beside that of Father Damien on the table of honor of those who have sacrificed their lives in behalf of leper outcasts.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

EVEN to-day Joseph Chamberlain retains his youthful looks. When he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration, says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, he had occasion to cross the Irish Sea on a day when the steamer was over crowded, and there were not berths for all. He was attended by a private secretary with a beard, who picked acquaintance with a Scotchman. The latter made a suggestion for the distribution of the party on the principle of age before honors. "You and I, mon," he said, "will occupy the berths, and the wee lad-die"—indicating the distinguished statesman—"can just lie himself down on the floor."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, when American minister to England, is said to have taken great delight in meeting the plain, honest, and unpretending American farmer, taking him about and presenting him as a representative American. But cheap, vulgar, and socially enterprising Americans were a continual trial to him. "The Spectator," of *The Outlook*, tells how Mr. Lowell humorously described his experiences with the wife of an American Senator who was determined to be presented at court, and whose lack of fitness for that function was only too obvious to one who was supposed to protect the Queen from underbred and vulgar persons. The woman was noisy, illiterate, and socially impossible; but she was the wife of a Senator, and she was pertinacious, unscrupulous, and pushing. There came a time when the minister, worn out with her importunities, was about to capitulate; in that hour of weakness, however, he chanced, in a hotel reception-room, to overhear his persecutor say to a friend, regarding a dress-maker's bill which had just come in, "When I see the size of that bill I just lay back and yelled." The lady was not presented.

THE PRESIDENT AS A MATCH-MAKER.—The President has shown a great interest in the love affairs of a young man from Ohio, and has taken a rôle in a romance which does credit both to his heart and head. The young man referred to may be called Jones for purposes of identification, and he may be located at Cincinnati, altho he has a different name and lives in another place. Shortly before the inauguration Jones called on the President at Canton to pay his respects, and to his embarrassment Major McKinley inquired how he was getting on with his love affair. Jones dodged the question, but the major pinned him down, and

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finally extracted from his reluctant lips a confession that he had not been able to persuade the young lady in the case to accept his heart and hand, altho he yet hoped to do so. Jones explained that his prospects were not very alluring, and that love in a cottage had no attractions for the young lady he desired for his wife.

"Do you think she would like to live abroad for a little while?" asked the President.

"I wouldn't wonder," said Jones. "Altho I have never discussed that subject with her, I imagine she is like most young ladies, and that she would enjoy seeing foreign lands."

"Well," said Major McKinley, "if you think it will do any good, you tell her that I will give you a consular appointment as a wedding present. Pick out eight or ten places in Europe that you think would suit her, and when I take up consular matters I will nominate you for one of them."

Jones thanked Major McKinley warmly, and has since informed him that he is to be married early in June.—*Washington Correspondence, New York Tribune.*

NEAL DOW'S HEROIC CHARACTER.—Neal Dow was once passing down one of the streets of Portland, Me., when he noticed a crowd of people, among whom was the mayor of the city. In the center of the group was a country lad, crying. The lad had been imposed upon by a noted horse jockey of the town, who had got the boy drunk, and then induced him to swap the horse he had driven into town for an old plug.

Upon hearing his story, telling the boy to follow him, and lead the jockey's horse. Mr. Dow led the way to the latter's stable, nearly a mile distant. Not finding the jockey in, the old horse was turned into the stable, and Mr. Dow, with the country lad still following, turned to go downtown again. On the way they met the jockey, driving in a wagon to which the lad's horse was attached.

"That's my horse," said the boy.

Mr. Dow stepped into the road, took the horse by the bridle, and calling to one of his employees who happened to be passing at the time, told him to unharness the horse, which he did, the irate jockey swearing like a trooper, and threatening to take the law on Mr. Dow, who replied:

"You will always know where to find me."

Then telling the boy to take the horse, he started to lead the way downtown where the lad's wagon had been left.

"Look a-here," said the jockey, as they went, "what am I to do with my wagon?"

"Do what you like," said Mr. Dow. "It is nothing to me."

As may be expected, the country lad was full of joy and profuse with thanks.

When he had harnessed his horse, he said to Mr. Dow:

"Now, what can I do for you?"

"Promise me not to drink any more." And the boy did so.

Some three years afterward Neal Dow was stopped by a countryman in the streets who, with mouth stretched on a broad grin, said, pointing to a horse, "There he is. I hain't drunk no more."—*Dr. L. A. Banks, in The Christian Herald, New York.*

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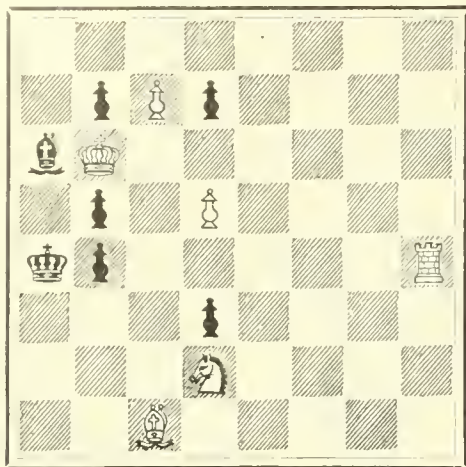
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Problem 195.

BY ZECKENDORF, in the *New York Sun*.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on Q R 5; B on Q R 3; Ps on Q 2 and 6; Q Kt 2, 4, and 5.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q Kt 6; B on Q B sq; Kt on Q 2; R on K R 4; Ps on Q 5, Q B 7.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 196.

From *The Glasgow Herald*.

Black—One Piece: K on K Kt sq.

White—Four Pieces: K on K R 6; Kt on Q 7; R on K 7; P on K Kt 4.

White mates in five moves with the Pawn.

Solution of Problems.

No. 192.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Q-Kt 5 | 2. Kt(Kt4)-B6 ch | 3. Kt x P, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. P x Kt must | 3. — |
| 1. | 2. Q-B 6 ch | 3. Q-Kt 6, mate |
| 1. K-Q 3 | 2. K-B 2 or 4 | 3. — |
| 1. | 2. Q-K 7 ch | 3. Q-Q B 7, mate |
| 1. Q x R | 2. P-Q 3 must | 3. — |
| 1. | 2. R x Q P ch | 3. R-Kt 5! mate |
| 1. Q x B | 2. K x Kt must | 3. — |
| 1. | 2. R x Q P ch! | 3. Kt-B6, dis ch, mate!!! |
| 1. R x Q | 2. Q x R ch must | 3. — |

These are the important variations.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who says that the last variation given above is "unsurpassable"; V. Brent, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.; C. F. Rutney, Independence, Ia.; N. Hald, Danneberg, Neb.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia. Only nine out of the large number of those who tried this problem! This is to be accounted for from the fact that those who sent Q-B 3 or P-Kt 3 did not see Black's answer Q-Q 3. M. W. H. writes: "I was ready, at one time, to declare it absolutely insoluble. It seemed to me that the Black K could not be headed off from Q 3, etc."

Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa., sends correct solution of 190.

The Rev. H. W. Temple, and F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., were successful with 191.

Laskerisms.

(From *Common Sense in Chess*.)

"The losing side had the greater part of his army in positions where they had no bearing whatever upon the questions at issue. They might have been just as well anywhere else but on the board."

"The real business of development ought to be accomplished in no more than six separate moves devoted to that purpose."

In the Ruy Lopez, "3 .., Kt K B 3 yields, in all respects, a satisfactory game to the second player."

"I declare that Black, by choosing the defense (3) .., P-Q R 3 to the Ruy Lopez, unnecessarily damages his Q-side Pawns, while the development of his pieces gives him no compensation for that disadvantage."

"As a general rule it is not good policy to exchange in the early stages of a game the long-reaching Bishop against the Knight, whose power does not extend beyond a certain circle."

"The attack is that process by means of which you remove obstructions."

"Don't attack unless you have some tangible superiority, either in the stronger working of your pieces, or in longer reach."

"The object of your opponent's attack is, generally speaking, to change the position of your men in a certain quarter by force. *Abstain from changing it voluntarily, except for most forcible reasons.* This is where most Chess-players fail."

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is as follows: Pillsbury, 7; Showalter, 6; Draws, 3.

SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	36 R(K2)-K7	36 R-K Kt5 (l)
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	37 P-R 3	37 R-Kt 4
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	38 K-B 2	38 P-R 4
4 Castles	4 Kt x P	39 R-R 8	39 R-Q 3 (m)
5 P-Q 4	5 Kt-Q 3	40 R(R7)-K 8	40 K-Kt 3 (n)
6 B-R 4 (a)	6 P-K 5	41 R-K 7	41 B-B 7
7 R-K sq	7 B-K 2	42 R(R8)-R7	42 K-B 4 (o)
8 Kt-K 5	8 Castles	43 P-R 4	43 R-Kt 3 (p)
9 Kt-Q B 3	9 Kt-B 4	44 P-Kt 3	44 K-Kt 5
10 B-K 3 (b)	10 Kt x Kt	45 R(R7)-Q7	45 R x R (q)
11 P x Kt	11 P-Q 3	46 B x R ch	46 P-B 4
12 B-B 4 (c)	12 P-K 6 (d)	47 K-Kt 2(r)	47 B-Q 6
13 B x P	13 P x P	48 B-K 8	48 B-B 8 ch
14 B x P	14 Q x Q (e)	49 K x B	49 R-Kt 3
15 Q R x Q	15 B-B 4	50 R x P ch	50 K-B 6 (s)
16 B-Q 4	16 Kt x B	51 B x P ch	51 K-K 5
17 P x Kt	17 B-Kt 5	52 R-Q 7	52 P-B 5
18 P-Q R 3	18 B x Kt	53 P x P	53 K x P
19 P x B	19 B-Kt 5 (f)	54 K-K 2	54 R-Kt 7 ch
20 R-Kt sq	20 P-Q Kt 3 (g)	55 K-Q 3	55 K-K R 7
21 B-B 6	21 Q-R-Kt sq (h)	56 R-K 7	56 K-B 4
22 R-K 7	22 K-R-B sq	57 P-Q 6	57 R-R 6 ch
23 R-K B sq (i)	23 P-B 3	58 K-B 2	58 R x P
24 B-Q 5 ch	24 K-R sq	59 P-Q 7	59 R-Q 5
25 R(Bsq)-K	25 P-Q B 4	60 K-B 3	60 R-Q 3
26 B-Kt 7	26 R-Q sq	61 B-K 8 (t)	61 K-B 3
27 P-Q 5	27 P-K R 3	62 R-K 3	62 R-B 3 ch
28 P-B 4	28 B-B 4	63 K-Kt 4	63 R-Q 3 (u)
29 R(Ksq)-K2	29 K-R 2	64 K-B 5	64 R-Q 8
30 B-B 6	30 P-R 3	65 R-K 4	65 R-B 8 ch
31 R-R 7 (k)	31 P-Q Kt 4	66 R-B 4	66 R-Q 8
32 P x P	32 P x P	67 R-Q 4	67 R x R
33 P-B 3	33 P-Kt 5	68 K x R	68 K-K 2
34 R P x P	34 P x P	69 K-B 5	69 K-Q sq
35 P x P	35 R x P	70 K-Kt 6 (v)	70 Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) To the fourth game of the match Mr. Showalter played R-K sq; Kt x P followed by B-K Kt 5, which resulted in the loss of a Pawn without adequate advantage in position. The continuation adopted in the present contest is a much superior one and gives White the preferable game.

(b) White could not well play R x P on account of Black's reply Kt(B 4) x Q P. If then R x Kt Black answers Kt x Kt.

(c) Superior to P x P, which would have relieved Black's game. The latter would have answered B x P, and if Kt x K P then B x R P ch followed by Q-R 5 ch and Q x Kt.

(d) Black is unable to maintain the Pawn, and for that reason the text play is probably the best. White being obliged to capture with Pawn, will obstruct his open K file and the K P remains isolated.

(e) Black could not well play B-K 3 on account of Q-B 3 followed by Q-R-Q sq. He might, however, have moved B-Q 3, which probably was superior to Q x Q. White then had hardly any better play than B x B, and Black by answering Kt x B followed by Q-K 2 could have fairly neutralized White's attack.

(f) Black had no better play; there was no way of preventing White from R-K 7 play, since Black could not move B-R 3 on account of P-Q 4 reply. A close examination will prove that Black's game was inferior, if not hopeless already.

(g) R-Kt sq could hardly be played, for if White continues R-K 7 he will win either B P or Kt P.

(h) Necessary, so as to prevent White from B-Kt 7 after R-K 7 has been played.

(i) B-Q 5 would have pretty nearly forced Black to play B-K 3, sacrificing the K B P, yet it is doubtful whether White could have forced a win on account of his double Pawn. R-K B sq as played seems much superior.

(k) White should have played P-Q R 4 so as to prevent Black from P-Q Kt 4 move. By omitting it he gave Black a chance to relieve his Queen's wing. Had White played 31 P-Q R 4, followed by R-R 7, Black would have been obliged to answer P-Q R 4, and the Q Kt P would have become extremely weak.

(l) He could hardly play R-Kt sq, for P-Q 6 followed by B-Q 5 might have become threatening.

(m) Had Black exchanged Rooks he could not have stopped the advance of the Q P.

(n) If there was a chance of escape for Black, it rested with B-Q 2 move. White then hardly could continue otherwise than R-Q 8, and Black answers R(Kt 4) x Q P, sacrificing the exchange for the Q P.

(o) K-R 2 or K-R 3 was proper. Black, with his present move, enters a combination which proves disastrous. He intends to give up the Kt P in order to gain the Q P. He overlooked that his King as well as his Rook at Kt 4 will become entangled. He will subsequently lose an exchange or piece to escape a mate.

(p) R-Kt 5 could not be played on account of B-Q 7 ch winning the exchange.

(q) P-B 4 was not better. White would have continued R x R, followed by R x P ch.

(r) A splendid move, which forces Black to play B-Q 6, followed by the sacrifice of the B. White threatened B-K 8 winning the Rook.

(s) Better than K-R 6, tho it gives up an additional Pawn. But this is the only way to temporarily stop the advance of White's Q P.

(t) B-Kt 4 ch would have won quicker had Black answered K x B, then R-K 4 ch followed R-Q 4. Should Black have played K-B 3, then R-K 8 would have won at once.

(u) R-R 4 would have won quicker. White then could play R-B 4 should Black check at B 3.

(v) Of course, K-Q 6 would have stalemated. The move made or K-B 6 forces Black to surrender. He must play K-K 2, and White continues K-B 7, followed by Queening of the Pawn.

The World's Championship Match.

SIXTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	22 Kt-Kt sq	22 P-Q B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	23 Kt-K 2	23 Q-R 7
3 B-Kt 5	3 P-Q R 3	24 P-K B 4	24 Kt-B 3
4 B-R 4	4 P-Q 3	25 B x P	25 R x P
5 P-Q 4	5 B-Q 2	26 Q Kt-B 3	26 P x Kt
6 B-Kt 3	6 P x P	27 Kt x P	27 Q x Kt P
7 Kt x P	7 Kt-B 3	28 Kt x R	28 Q x B P
8 Kt-B 3	8 B-K 2	29 Kt-B 6 ch	29 K-R sq
9 K Kt-K 2	9 Kt-Q R 4	30 Kt x B	30 P x B
10 Castles	10 Castles	31 Q-B 3	31 R-Q B sq
11 P-B 3	11 R-K sq	32 Kt-K 5	32 Kt x Kt
12 B-K 3	12 B-B sq	33 P x Kt	33 P-B 5
13 Q-Q 2	13 Kt x B	34 P x P	34 Q x P
14 R P x Kt	14 B-K 3	35 K-R sq	35 P-Q R 4
15 Kt-B 4	15 Kt-Q 2	36 R-Q 7	36 P-R 5
16 Q-R-Q sq	16 P-Q B 3	37 Q R x B P	37 B-Kt 5
17 Q-B 2	17 Q-R 4	38 R-B 4	38 Q-B 4
18 Q-Kt 2	18 Kt-K 4	39 Q-Kt 4	39 B-R 6
19 K Kt-K 2	19 B-Q 2	40 R x P	40 R-K sq
20 Kt-Q 4	20 P-Q Kt 4	41 Q-B 3	41 B-Kt 7
21 P-R 3	21 P-Kt 5	42 R-R 8	42 Resigns.

Chess-Nuts.

Another match by telegraph is promised. This time between Champion Lasker and Tschigorin the Russian master. The stake is £150 a side. Ten games to be played.

The word "gambit" is derived from the Italian *dare la gambetta*, meaning literally "giving the leg," or tripping one up. It is applied to openings where White sacrifices a Pawn early in the game to get the attack or to bring about a rapid development. In the Evans Gambit, White gives up his Q Kt P on his fourth move. In the Queen's Gambit, he offers his Q B P on the second move. The Evans is usually accepted. The Queen's Gambit is almost always declined.

The *Deutsche Schachzeitung* gives the following interesting summary of all the games played in tourneys and matches by the five greatest experts:

	Tourneys.			Matches			Total.			Percent.
	W.	L.	D.	W.	L.	D.	W.	L.	D.	of Wins.
Lasker.	68	13	22	51	11	24	119	34	46	75.13
Steinitz.	149	49	42	139	70	57	288	119	99	66.83
Tarrasch.	97	36	41	16	9	5	113	45	46	66.66
Pillsbury.	54	29	18	..	..	..	54	29	18	62.38
Tschigorin.	103	63	25	46	45	17	149	108	42	56.83

The editor of *The British Chess Magazine* accounts for Tschigorin's low percentage by the fact that the Russian "encountered a larger number of the strongest players than the other masters met in their contests."

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 24

NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 365

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS OF SPRING ELECTIONS.

RESULTS of April elections in the Middle West are quite widely interpreted as indicating a remarkable political reaction from the election in November. In Cincinnati, Columbus, Canton, Springfield, and some other cities in Ohio Democrats succeeded in reversing the big McKinley pluralities recorded in November. Cleveland went Republican by a decreased plurality. In Detroit, Mich., Governor Pingree's candidate for mayor was defeated by the Democrats. But the overwhelming election of Carter H. Harrison, son of the murdered World's Fair mayor, as mayor of Chicago, on a liberal platform specifically indorsing the Democratic national platform of last November, is considered of exceptional political significance. The features of the contest are suggested by the following tables of returns:

Total vote of Chicago, November 3.....	350,485
McKinley.....	200,747
Bryan.....	144,736
McKinley's plurality.....	56,011

Total vote [Chicago Record, Ind.], April 6.. 291,221

Carter H. Harrison (Democrat).....	144,675
J. M. Harlan (Independent-Citizens').....	68,959
N. C. Sears (Republican [machine]).....	58,406
W. Hesing (National Democrat. Business Men).....	16,244
John Glembeck (Socialist Labor).....	1,225
H. L. Parmlee (Prohibition).....	852
J. I. Pierce (Independent).....	773
F. H. Collier (Independent).....	87
Harrison's plurality.....	75,716
Harrison's majority over all.....	1,871

Some Republican papers scout the idea that these results and the national administration have any connection, but they find the returns especially significant of local revolts against bossism, particularly in Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago. The journals

which turned to McKinley on the "sound-money" issue insist that the administration recognize a rebuke thus early for side-tracking that question in the interests of protection.

Harrison on His Own Election.—"I attribute the success of our ticket to the fact that we made an honest and above-board fight on the question of municipal reforms. We held the full percentage of last fall's Bryan vote, making the ordinary allowance for the falling-off from a national to a municipal campaign. In addition, we received a large accession of McKinley Republican votes, and more than split the gold Democratic vote in half. In spite of attempts to alienate the Populist and silver Republican voters, they stood to us to a man. I feel that the issues that contributed most largely to our success are from the natural desire of Democrats to support their regularly nominated ticket, the disgust of the people with the abuse by the present Administration of the civil-service law, and a general desire for a greater degree of personal liberty. I use this expression in the commonly accepted German sense, calling attention to the fact that no race of people draws a sharper line of demarcation between liberty and license than the German. I want to assure *The Journal* that for the next two years Chicago will have a rigidly conservative, honest, and economical business administration, and that the city will be as law-abiding as any city of its size in the world."—*Telegram to The Journal (Bryan Dem.), New York.*

Some Chicago Interpretations.—"We met the enemy and scattered, and we are theirs.' . . . Mr. Harrison's election is the result of local causes; but, nevertheless, it will be heralded as a sign of national politics. It certainly will inspire more furious attacks upon sound currency, and is not unlikely to be used as an excuse for obstructive tactics in the tariff debate in the Senate. It may mean millions of damage to international and interstate commerce. We are sorry to say it, but it is simple truth that 'we told you so.' Meanwhile the Republicans are neither discouraged nor disheartened. Two years will breed change. There was a famous off year in which the elections in every State went adversely; even 'Maine went hell bent,' but not 'for Governor Kent.' But at the Presidential election the Democrats were routed. It will be so again in 1900; but, for the present, the enemy has gained an advantage."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.).*

• "The only feature of the contest which excites any surprise is the remarkably small vote cast for Judge Sears. With all the resources of the Republican machine enlisted in his behalf he finished a bad third, being beaten by Harlan, who had incurred the enmity and especial opposition of the Lorimer-Hertz-Pease gang. Judge Sears's defeat marks the annihilation of an insolent and dangerous troop of political bandits, and in this fact the people of Chicago may find cause for self-congratulation."—*The Chronicle (Nat. Dem.).*

"Since Mr. Harrison owes his election to votes drawn from both parties, and since his plurality is so great, he has every encouragement to give the people a good administration. He can feel that he will have the people behind him as long as he does well, and that he can afford to rise to a certain extent superior to party."—*The Tribune (Rep.).*

"As the result of this election shows, Chicago is not ripe for a reform. Two thirds of the voters declare for machine rule and the other third showed so little judgment as to change their chiefs in the midst of the battle. The next two years will satisfy all honest friends of reform that a change of system is absolutely necessary. Those men who started the independent movement will be ready to renew the fight until victory is certain."—*The Staats-Zeitung (Ind. German).*

"Despite the triumph of one machine at the expense of the other's candidate, the battle will go down in our municipal annals as the greatest Waterloo ever met by bossism and gangsters in

the history of Chicago politics. The 6th of April, 1897, will be more remarkable for Harlan's great race with the allied machines against him than for Harrison's victory."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*.

Cause for Alarm.—"The son evidently stands for all that has made the father so detestable to the people of Chicago. His main idea of municipal government is the protection of gambling-houses and brothels; the evasion of the law rather than the enforcement of it. Did Mr. Bryan, when he telegraphed his congratulations on a victory gained on such terms, mean to approve of such maladministration of municipal affairs? We think well enough of the defeated candidate to believe that such was not his meaning. Nevertheless he has made a sorry mistake; and one that will lessen the ardor of his supporters. The meaning of the victory, therefore, has little relation to the great issues involved. The program was free silveristic; but it was not a triumph of free silverism. It was socialistic in its declarations against the de-



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partment-stores; but all the candidates, we believe, stood upon that issue. It is an event over which it is easy to grow pessimistic; one, indeed, which must be viewed with general alarm. Chicago, for several years, has been the canker-spot in the national organism; and the triumph of Mr. Harrison is nothing but the assertion of the spirit of the great riots, the incendiarism, the Jacobinism, that have for several years distinguished Chicago above all other American cities."—*The News (Dem.)*, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Ohio Results.—"The people of Cincinnati have won a magnificent victory. The most autocratic and corrupt boss that ever disgraced Ohio politics has been overwhelmingly defeated. The best people, regardless of party, united in support of the fusion candidate and Mr. Tafel will be the next mayor of the Queen City. They deserve the congratulations of all lovers of good government. The result in Cincinnati is not a partizan victory. It is a triumph of honesty and common decency over machine politics and corruption. It marks the dawn of brighter days for Cincinnati and will serve as warning to bosses all over the country that the people will not long tolerate such damnable methods as have characterized the reign of Boss Cox."—*The Plain Dealer (Bryan Dem.)*, *Cleveland, Ohio*.

"The situation was a familiar one in each Ohio city on election day. The Republicans in every case went to the polls confident that they could ride through every chance of defeat by scorning the help of the Independents. It is singular that they almost everywhere forget that in order to elect Major McKinley they had to teach many thousands of men their first lesson in independence, and that that lesson, once learned, leaves a deep impress on the mind of the American citizen, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican by profession."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, *Providence, R. I.*

"One of the earliest results of the Democratic victories in Ohio is a renewal of the row in the Republican organization of the State. The Foraker faction is extremely active and making a strong fight for delegates to the state convention. If they succeed in securing a majority Governor Bushnell will be renominated, and not Mr. Hanna but 'some other good Ohio man' will be indorsed for Senator."—*The Times (Ind.)*, *Washington*.

Reaction that Will Grow.—"A party new in administration always loses when it comes to apportioning the spoils of victory.

But there is a more significant lesson in the recent election. Republican pledges of the great things the advance agent of prosperity would do have turned out a bitter mockery. Times are not improving with the great producing class. Wages are on the down grade. Products are falling in price. It is clear the purchasing power of the people is at its lowest ebb. And all the remedy the McKinley Administration and the Republican Party has to propose, with that disturbing element, an extra session in progress, is a monstrous bill to increase the taxation of the people, which has still further embarrassed business. Currency reform of any kind is shelved, at the dictation of trusts interested in tariff jobs. The pretense of international bimetalism, sustaining the basic principle of the free-coinage party, is simply making converts to the right side, who look through the pretense and grasp the essentials of renewed prosperity. On the other hand, the gold Democrats and Independents are insulted and humiliated by the revival of McKinley taxes in a more odious and oppressive form than was ever dreamed of. It was not for this they changed their party relations. They feel that they have been deceived and duped. We believe the reaction against the Republican Administration and Party will gather accumulating force. The congressional elections next year, like the election of 1890, following the McKinley tariff, will show the return of a large Democratic majority to the lower House. The Democratic Party is pulling itself together, full of hope and determination. The divisions of last year are disappearing, and great multitudes, realizing the shallowness of Republican pledges and the enormity of McKinley remedies, are gathering about the old camp-fires. Hence the sweep of Democratic victories at the spring elections."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.)*, *Pittsburg*.

Partizanship to Blame.—"Nothing was so sure to beget a violent reaction as abandoning the reform of the currency and taking up the cause of high protection and forcing it through Congress at this time. Political sagacity dictated that such a course be strenuously avoided and that every effort be made to foster confidence, allay distrust and uncertainty, and encourage the revival of industry and trade, which was struggling to begin. Instead of taking the course calculated to retain the strength which had been brought to the party by the sound-money sentiment, the Republican leaders at Washington and to some extent at state capitals, and especially at the capital of this State, have used the advantage of a victory which was largely non-partizan to carry out designs of the most partizan character. It is needless to specify, but that which is embodied in the Dingley tariff bill is enough in itself to account for the political reaction. The situation is greatly to be regretted because it is full of peril."—*The Times (McKinley Ind.)*, *New York*.

Lies Can Not Win Another National Election.—"Wall and Lombard streets are too parsimonious in local elections. They did more on credit at the last election than they did on ready cash, altho cash was abundant. They promised every laborer a place at high wages, every boss a political job, every merchant ready sales at higher prices, every farmer a good market, every manufacturer a demand for his goods at any price he might fix, and generally they promised everything good to everybody. . . . Now, the election is over, Wall and Lombard streets repudiate their contracts. We warn them that this repudiation will be a costly job, and if they keep on repudiating their contracts to give good times they will be thoroughly discredited before the next general election, and it will take a great deal of money to supply the place of credit which they will have lost. . . . That they are at work on schemes everybody knows, but it will take a great deal of money to take care of the elections. They can not run them again on lies. The elections in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and everywhere else so far as heard from, show that the people are not satisfied with McKinley prosperity. A strong reaction has already set in, and is certain to continue, because the promised good times can not come on the gold standard."—*The Silver Knight (Bryan Pop.)*, *Washington*.

Significance or No Significance?—"For all the bearing they have upon national or even state politics they might as well have been elections of church-wardens or of boards of directors of railroad corporations. It is consequently the merest silliness of partizanship to treat these elections as tho they indicated a reaction from the Republican tide which swept over the country last fall.

Without exception they turned upon issues purely local and personal."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"The winning party in a national election almost invariably loses ground in the local elections occurring during the following 'off' years, and there is no exception to the rule now. There will be plenty of time for the Republicans to regain the full strength before the congressional elections of 1898."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

"The party has now been in power for one month and three days. In that time it has passed its promised remedial measure through one House of Congress. This is a record of speedy accomplishment without parallel in the history of the country, or probably of parliamentary government. Still, so far as the elections are indicative of the continuance of commercial depression they may act as a salutary spur upon the party in the Senate."—*The Press (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"As the Harrison party inserted in their platform a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, the victory in Chicago will be hailed all over the United States by the Popocratic Party as a free-silver victory, with the horizon of 1900 looming up with William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and John C. Altgeld of Illinois for Vice-President. It is a fortunate combination and will draw out in 1900 a full vote against Bryanism and Altgeldism in every form."—*The Evening Wisconsin (Rep.)*, *Milwaukee*.

"The first lesson of the elections, East and West, is unmistakably against the boss system as it is executed to-day by the Platts and Coxes and Pingrees. It is against the assumption by a single man of power to control nominations, to dictate all legislation, and against the new process of 'jamming.'"—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

"The Republicans have carried Rhode Island by something less than 11,000 plurality. This is about the same as their margin at the state election a year ago, four months before the break in the Democratic Party at Chicago. In November last McKinley carried the State by 22,978. New England and the East remain sufficiently solid for all practical purposes, but the middle West is much more shaky."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield*.

NEW AND OLD JOURNALISM.

THERE is sufficient indistinctness in the term "new journalism" to lend interest to the numerous attempts to define it. John H. Holmes, for more than twenty-five years editor of the *Boston Herald*, describing the modern American newspaper as a growth out of the national life (*Munsey's*, April), expresses the opinion that the features of "new journalism" are not altogether bad. A distinguishing feature is the execution of undertakings which involve enormous expense of service, of illustration, and of printing-machinery. On the subject of general newspapers as distinguished from special journals, he says:

"In the production of a daily journal which is not distinctly a class newspaper, the modern editor is often criticized for attempting too much. But why should the journalist be condemned for doing in his own line what every successful merchant does in his? There is, for example, in New York a great dry-goods firm which fills a building in upper Broadway with lines of goods adapted to the wants of the people who naturally congregate in that locality. The same firm has in Grand Street another establishment filled with goods adapted to East-side patronage. If this firm should transfer to its Broadway establishment the stock of its Grand Street house, and *vice versa*, the censorious would be justified in predicting bankruptcy for both shops. The journalist has his Broadway business and his Grand Street business, but he must, and can, conduct them under one roof; his paper must circulate in upper localities and lower localities.

"Huge circulation is exceedingly profitable. It produces a revenue from the sale of the paper, and a still greater revenue from the volume of advertising, which naturally seeks such an avenue to publicity. Vast circulation and vast revenue are the incentives which spur the 'new journalist' to action. But the aim of the true journalist has a longer range. He can not ignore commercial results; they are, of course, essential; but beyond

them he has another purpose—power. Yet, in the achievement of this end, he is confined to a very limited space in his own journal. To produce revenue he gives up twenty columns to space; to gain influence, he is circumscribed to three. But if he does not have revenue, if he does not give up the twenty columns, then he can have no influence, because he can not get the circulation without supplying what circulation demands. . . .

"Seven eighths of any American newspaper is perishable stuff; it is the other eighth that leavens the whole mass. In the whole range of American journalism there are to-day probably not more than seven or eight thinking newspapers. All the rest are echoes. A man who reads the daily exchanges of the country may see an idea travel from the Atlantic slope to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, as visibly as a train of freight cars runs over the Vanderbilt system.

"A few men sitting in a few editorial rooms launch the ideas that create public opinion. They do not go out into the street to ascertain the sentiment of the country. They make the sentiment of the country. Their thought will come back to them in railroad-cars, in hotels, in clubs, in drawing-rooms, at dinner-tables, in casual conversation; and they can recognize it. Their business is to make this country think as they think, and they do it just as effectively as a Carlyle, sitting in the obscurity of a Scottish farmhouse, can, through his printed page, influence the thought and movement of the world."

In this connection may be cited from another source an illustration of what is termed "a species of the new journalism, largely different from that usually thought of under that designation, but which can be considered as no more commendable." *The Kingdom*, of Minneapolis, gives the illustration as "one of the most glaring instances of partizan prejudice and monstrous and deliberate suppression of the truth on the part of the conservative press of America":

"The *New York Nation* [weekly reprint from *The Evening Post*], a paper widely read and relied upon by a large number of people as a trustworthy authority in all matters political and social, in order to offset what it considered to be certain dangerous socialistic tendencies in the United States, published an article [September 17] on New Zealand, declaring the utter failure of the progressive legislation enacted and the social experiments undertaken in that country, and that the country had been plunged into a most serious and alarming condition in consequence thereof.

"Mr. W. P. Reeves, now residing in London as the official representative of New Zealand, promptly wrote a reply to the article, pointing out the utter falsity of its statements and the wrong impression it sought to convey, and sent it to the editor of *The Nation*.

"And *The Nation* refused to publish the letter!

"Mr. Reeves was the recognized leader in the New Zealand Parliament during the entire period in which the social legislation which has made New Zealand famous was passed. He himself was the father of sixteen out of the twenty-five labor bills which became law, and his familiarity with the history and present conditions of this country is intimate and detailed.

"When Mr. Reeves wrote to *The Nation* he did so in his official capacity as agent-general. As he himself declared, 'There is no Tory paper in England that would refuse to publish such a letter, however prejudiced the editors might be against social reform.'"

The Kingdom publishes Mr. Reeves's letter in its issue of March 26.

A Railroad Paper on Supreme Court Decisions.

—Of the comments of railroad journals on the recent decision of the Supreme Court against railway pooling none appear to be more striking than the following (*The Railroad Gazette*, New York, April 2):

"There is no denying that the argument of the majority of the Court is the easier of the two to maintain. The side of the strict constructionists is pretty sure to win as long as the issue depends upon pure reasoning. It is interesting to note that only a few months ago the Brown case was decided by the Supreme Court (compelling unwilling witnesses to testify) by a vote just like this one, 5 to 4; but in that case the majority were in favor of the application of the rule of reason, so-called, denying the forcible

arguments of the minority in favor of strict construction. Curiously, the dissenters were the same then as now, Messrs. White, Field, Shiras, and Gray. Then they were strict constructionists; now they take the opposite view. In the present case Mr. Justice White has the difficult task of combating what seems to have been the plain intent of frivolous-minded Congress, with the question complicated by a divided public opinion. In the case of the constitutional exemption of unwilling witnesses, most of the issues depended upon history. It seems a pity to have to spend so much effort in the attempt to discover what Congress really meant, when in all probability, if the facts could be known, the attitude of many of the members—very likely of a number large enough to hold the balance of power—would be best described by the term 'don't care.' The whole movement was a blind attempt to grapple with a problem which every reflecting man felt to be too intricate to be dealt with successfully in that superficial way. . . .

"The decision sweeps away all sophistries, judicial or otherwise, by which the meaning of words in statutes is modified to conform to the exigencies of practical life. We confess that on general principles we favor strict construction of all statutes, and we must say that we have often been puzzled (as in the case of the Brown decision, which so palpably weakened the fifth amendment to the Constitution) to discern what basis, in conscience or ethics, our distinguished judges could find to support their subtle arguments in this line, tending to confuse the meaning of words and perplex every layman having to do with the law, and all for nothing higher than to enable a judge to decide a question on the same basis that jurymen generally do; that is, according to the sympathies of his heart rather than in conformity to the reasoning of his head. Lawyers will watch with particular interest all subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court in this line to see whether the innovation now announced can be consistently maintained."

"DOMINANT FORCES IN WESTERN LIFE."

THE importance of the old Northwest Territory—the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—was brought sharply to view in the last Presidential election. Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, presents (*Atlantic Monthly*, April) a study of the growth of conditions which prevail in that section. The value of such a study is emphasized by these statements, showing the present power of the old Northwest:

"Since 1860 the center of population of the United States has rested within its limits, and the center of manufacturing in the nation lies eight miles from President McKinley's Ohio home. Of the seven men who have been elected to the Presidency of the United States since 1860, six have come from the old Northwest, and the seventh came from the kindred region of western New York. The congressional Representatives from these five States of the old Northwest already outnumber those from the old Middle States, and are three times as numerous as those from New England. . . .

"The States of the old Northwest gave to McKinley a plurality of over 367,000 out of a total vote of about 3,734,000. New England and the Middle States together gave him a plurality of 979,000 in about the same vote, while the farther West gave to Bryan a decisive net plurality. It thus appears that the old Northwest occupied the position of a political middle region between East and West. The significance of this position is manifest when it is recalled that this section is the child of the East and the mother of the Populistic West."

In reviewing the social origins of these States, Professor Turner traces the currents of emigration during the formative period. He finds in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, prior to 1850, that the emigration from the South, adapting itself to natural conditions, took the foremost ground of influence. The streams from Northern States followed later industrial developments of the Erie Canal and railroad lines. Wisconsin received a very large number of Germans, who constitute a different element from the population coming from Eastern sources. It is pointed out, however,

that the Eastern influx came from western New York and the pioneer sections of New England, and not from the seacoast.

After the middle of the century the old national turnpike, marked by the cities of Columbus, Indianapolis, Vandalia, and St. Louis, marked a kind of line between the Southern and Northern streams struggling for dominance in the territory, and the differences between the North and the South came to a head here. This time of trial gave to the region, eventually, much homogeneity and self-consciousness, but Professor Turner considers that the changes in social conditions since the war have been almost revolutionary in their rapidity and extent, hence of more social importance in many respects than those in the years commonly referred to as the formative period. So that the Northwest to-day "finds herself again between contending forces, sharing the interests of East and West as once before those of North and South, and forced to give her voice on issues of equal significance for the destinies of the Republic."

Briefly, Ohio has leaped to a front rank among the manufacturing States of the Union, has no preponderant social center, and a third of her people are of foreign parentage. The New England element is strongly reflected in Cleveland. Indiana follows the industrial type of Ohio, with a Southern element to differentiate her. The Southern element also reveals itself in the Democratic southwest counties of Illinois, while northern Illinois holds a larger proportion of descendants of New England. About half of her population is of foreign parentage. Chicago stands as the type of Northwestern development for good and for evil, "the representative power and genius for acting of the middle West"; and "the State of Illinois will be the battle-ground for social and economic ideals for the next generation." Michigan is two States. The lower peninsula is the daughter of New York, over twelve per cent. of the present population having been born in that State. In Wisconsin nearly three fourths of the inhabitants are of foreign parentage, the Germans constituting the larger part, with Scandinavians second. The social history of the timber areas of this State presents the common phenomenon of position in wealth and politics attained by "captains of industry."

Professor Turner lays stress upon the difference between the story of the political leaders who remain in the place of their birth and share its economic changes, and that of those who, by moving to the West, continue on a new area the old social type. The typical Western politician has kept one stage ahead of the social transformation of the West:

"If the reader would see a picture of the representative Kansan Populist, let him examine the family portraits of the Ohio farmer in the middle of this century. In a word, the Populist is the American farmer who has kept in advance of the economic and social transformations that have overtaken those who remained behind. While, doubtless, investigation into the ancestry of the Populists and silver men who came to the prairies from the old Northwest would show some proportion of Southern origin, yet the center of discontent seems to have been among the men of the New England and western New York current. If New England looks with care at these men, she may recognize in them the familiar lineaments of the embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world. The continuous advance of this pioneer stock from New England has preserved for us the older type of the pioneer of frontier New England. I do not overlook the powerful transforming influences of the wilderness operating on this stock ever since it left the earlier frontier farms to follow up the valleys of western Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, into western New York, and Ohio, into Iowa, and out to the arid plains of western Kansas and Nebraska; nor do I overlook the peculiar industrial conditions of the prairie States. But I desire to insist upon the other truth, also, that these westward immigrants, keeping for generations in advance of the transforming industrial and social forces that have wrought so vast a revolution in the older regions of the East which they left, could not but preserve important aspects of the older farmer type. In the arid West these pioneers have halted and have turned to perceive an altered nation and changed social ideals. They see the sharp contrast between their traditional idea of America, as the land of

opportunity, the land of the self-made man, free from class distinctions and from the power of wealth, and the existing America, so unlike the earlier ideal. If we follow back the line of march of the Puritan farmer, we shall see how responsive he has always been to *isms*, and how persistently he has resisted encroachments on his ideals of individual opportunity and democracy. He is the prophet of the 'higher law' in 'bleeding Kansas' before the Civil War. He is the prohibitionist of Iowa and Wisconsin, crying out against German customs as an invasion of his traditional ideals. He is the granger of Wisconsin, passing restrictive railroad legislation. He is the abolitionist, the anti-Mason, the Millerite, the woman-suffragist, the Spiritualist, the adherent of Joseph Smith, of western New York. Follow him to his New England home in the days of Shays's rebellion, paper money, stay and tender laws, and land banks. The radicals among these New England farmers hated lawyers and capitalists. 'I would not trust them,' said Abraham White, in the ratification convention of Massachusetts, in 1788, 'tho every one of them should be a Moses.' 'These lawyers,' cried Amos Singletary, 'and men of learning and moneyed men that talk so finely and gloss over matters so smoothly to make us poor illiterate people swallow the pill, expect to get into Congress themselves! They mean to get all the money into their hands, and then they will swallow up all us little folk, like the leviathan, Mr. President; yea, just as the whale swallowed up Jonah.'

"If the voice of Mary Ellen Lease sounds raucous to the New England man to-day, while it is sweet music in the ears of the Kansas farmer, let him ponder the utterances of these frontier farmers in the days of the Revolution; and if he is still doubtful of this spiritual kinship, let him read the words of the levelers and sectaries of Cromwell's army. . . .

"Looking at the Northwest as a whole, one sees that, in the character of its industries and in the elements of its population, it is identified on the east with the zone of States including the middle region and New England. Cotton culture and the negro make a clear line of division between the old Northwest and the South. And yet in important historical ideals—in the movement of expansion, in the persistence of agricultural interests, in impulsiveness, in imperialistic ways of looking at the American destiny, in hero-worship, in the newness of its present social structure—the old Northwest has much in common with the South and the far West.

"Behind her is the old pioneer past of simple democratic conditions, and freedom of opportunity for all men. Before her is a superb industrial development, the brilliancy of success as evinced in a vast population, aggregate wealth, and sectional power."

THE FIGHT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

ASIDE from reporting the assignment of the news association known as the United Press as a victory of its rival, the Associated Press, the newspapers have scantily informed the reading public of a controversy vital to newspaper interests. These competing organizations with their allies supplied the bulk of the news appearing in the daily press of the country in the form of telegraphic dispatches. Newspapers belonging to the Associated Press (with chief headquarters in Chicago) hold franchises for the use of the Associated Press matter in their locality. Franchise-holders exchange news, vote in the management of the association, and consequently have something to say concerning the exclusion or admission of other papers in their field which may seek the news service of the association. The plan of the United Press, however (until shortly before its assignment) was that of a stock company in the hands of a number of strong newspapers (headed by the *New York Sun*) for the double purpose of collecting news for each other and disposing of it to outsiders at profitable rates.

The fight for supremacy between the two organizations has been a long and bitter one, and the result is hailed as a victory of the cooperative rather than the money-making principle in news gathering and distribution. But to newspapers which have been built up on the United Press service and are shut out from any comprehensive news service by competitors which possess Associated

Press franchises, the victory does not seem to stand for unmixed good. *The Sun* has taken early opportunity to characterize the Associated Press as "the most extreme, monopolistic, and strangling trust within the borders of the United States, bar none."

The End of a War.—"For many years, as most people know, the old Associated Press held the field in undisputed power, gathering news in all quarters of the world and distributing it to all the papers in the Association. Other associations were formed, most of them covering a limited area only. The United Press was one of these, and a number of years ago it developed from a feeble body into a formidable rival by reason of the action of several members of the executive committee of the Associated Press, especially the chairman, Dana, of the *New York Sun*. They left the Associated Press, taking the Western branch with them, combined with the United Press, and before long had the old Associated Press on the run. But the Western body and the United Press had a quarrel, and the Western body pulled out of the combination and again joined with what was left of the old Associated Press. The fight then became one chiefly between East and West, the Associated Press being managed by Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, and the United Press deriving its chief strength from the *New York Sun*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Journal*, the *Philadelphia Record*, *Ledger*, and *Telegraph*, and the *Boston Herald*. The contest was also one between two forms of organization, the latter association being controlled absolutely by a few journals, others being allowed the news service on payment of a stipulated sum, but having little or no share in the management. The Associated Press is, as we understand, more of a cooperative body, all the papers in it having a voice in the management. Last week nearly all the important journals in the United Press gave up the fight and went in a rush into the Associated Press. On Wednesday of this week [April 7] the United Press discontinued its service. What the *New York Sun*, which is left out in the cold, flocking all alone by itself, is going to do is more than we can say and probably more than its own editor can say. It will probably try to form a new association."—*The Voice*, *New York*.

A Contest for Independence.—"Briefly, it was a fight for the independence of the newspaper press of the country. Had the United Press succeeded, the entire press would have been tributary to a trust, and a handful of capitalists would have been in position to extort millions from the already overtaxed newspaper publishers. The influence of the monopoly could and probably would have been sold to stock gamblers and untold fortunes made by the corruption of the fountains of news. Such were the possibilities we were contending against.

"Now, under the Associated Press, every newspaper will have an equal voice in the management of the news gathering, and the purity of the service will be assured. The newspapers will also get their news at prime cost, instead of paying a profit to a trust, for the Associated Press is purely a cooperative association, and the papers are only assessed enough to defray the actual cost of the service. There are no dividends to pay to capital invested, and if any surplus should at any time accrue, it belongs equally to the newspapers which have contributed it. The people, equally with the press, will rejoice in the triumph which has been won."—*The News*, *Detroit*.

Monopoly in News-Gathering Not Wholly Good.—"Notwithstanding that our predilections are with the Associated Press, we do not feel that it is becoming to gloat over the misfortune which has overtaken the United Press. We think that an honorable and energetic competitor adds much to the life of business, at least in its beneficial effects upon the public; and where a new and enterprising press bureau entered the field in legitimate competition with an older and fully as enterprising an organization, the result of the contact is a brightening of the wits and energy of both, as is the case in any other line of business. In this view of the matter we welcomed the advent of the United Press. So far as the older and larger institution—the Associated Press—is concerned, we do not think it has been injured by the competition. Always on the alert, it has been spurred to increased effort, and has not been beaten in the race. There is no doubt that, whatever comes to the other organization, the Associated Press will maintain its present high standard of efficiency as a gatherer of news from all the world; yet there is a pleasure in having a little rivalry as an incentive to do some rustling to keep first place; and

in this view of the case the probable suspension of the United Press can only be regarded as a calamity. A monopoly in news-gathering as in everything else is something which this paper has no fondness or favor for."—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City.*

United Press Responsible for Its Own Downfall.—"The time was when the United Press, or the corporation that preceded it, had almost complete control of the field. Having in its membership the majority of the leading papers of the country, and thus controlling the original sources of news, it was able to trample down all opposition and exclude competitors from the field. Had it used this advantage with fairness, the organization might have continued in power indefinitely, as there are good reasons why a monopoly in this particular line is a good thing all around. It is in effect cooperation, whereby one paper has the assistance of all the others in outside localities in the securing of its news, and in return serves other papers with news of its own vicinity. But the United Press adopted a policy toward outsiders which, instead of drawing them into the fold, drove them farther away; and even its own membership was at times unable to secure fair treatment at its hands. Large papers were built up and smaller ones thrown down; Eastern journals were favored at the expense of Western ones, and the whole course of the organization was marked by insolence and bigotry.

"The Associated Press, formed by a combination of all the rivals of the United Press, was the David that has finally knocked out Goliath. It was incorporated March 2, 1893, and the struggle has lasted just four years. The leader on the side of the Associated Press is Melville E. Stone of Chicago, the editor of *The Daily News* of that city, a splendid organizer and a man of fine business abilities. At the head of the United Press was Charles A. Dana of the *New York Sun*, a journalist of the brightest type and a man of great force of character, but in no sense a match for his Chicago antagonist. It was indeed another form of the great fight between Chicago and New York, with the arrogance of long-established power on the one side, and the force and vigor of new blood on the other."—*The Express, Los Angeles, Cal.*

The Expected Results.—"It was impossible in the light of common sense to believe that the result could be other than it is, and it would have been absurd to assume that impartiality between the associations should be carried so far that the obvious should be treated as impossible. We believe in a press association with a proper regard for contract rights and an affiliation of interests in gathering and giving the news, and did not see how this could be accomplished by a stock company. . . .

"The disaster to the United Press is distinct and undeniable, yet the idea that it means only one organization in the field is directly due to a miscalculation of conditions as they are and will continue to be. There are too many important papers that will not die, simply because they are not included in the list that the Associated Press will with a due regard to contract obligations admit to its membership. The outsiders are bound to unite and through energy and ambition stick together, serving their readers with the precious news that can not be checked from the channels that are thirsty to receive it. Competition is the life of trade, and the spirit of well-doing backed by necessity makes two associations certain, whether a new one remain prominent, or another one is to come.

"The victory of the Associated Press is absolutely splendid in the light of the fairly recent past. When it is considered that it is not many years ago that the United Press seemed invincible, the triumph is proven complete. The Associated Press is supreme, yet the victor can not properly claim that there is room for only one organization. There must be two, and there will be two. They need not be at one another's throats, destroying property values and making the cost of publishing newspapers so great that the profits are problematic. It is likely that there will be some sort of an alliance. The publishers have felt too severely the ravages of the recent war to be now ready to renew the conflict at the drop of a hat. Those who are just now busy wondering what has happened to them, having learned, will soon gather together as a nucleus of a second organization."—*The Fourth Estate, New York.*

FOR putting money into the United States Treasury a tariff scare is not far behind a bond issue.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE arbitration treaty is now in worse shape than the Democratic Party.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

WHEN Edward Plimsoll visited this country last summer on the peaceful mission of endeavoring to implant a more friendly spirit in the teaching of American school histories relative to the English in the Revolution and the War of 1812 (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for July 18, 1896), he made a very striking statement relative to the English school histories. He said that he had made a very careful examination of the thirty-four English text-books now in use, and did not find the slightest unkind allusion to the United States in one of them.

A recent circular of the United States Bureau of Education contains a large number of extracts made by Mr. Plimsoll from histories now in use in the English schools, to sustain his statement. Mr. Plimsoll says that the collection has been made without effort to sift out those favorable or unfavorable to the Americans. Among the briefer extracts is the following from a reader called "The Story of England" which is fairly representative of the friendliness toward America as shown in these text-books:

"In 1765 trouble began with our colonies in North America. The thirteen colonies said they had no members to represent them in Parliament, and that, as British subjects may not be taxed without their own consent in Parliament, they ought not to pay taxes to the British Government at home. At last, in April, 1775, the war of American independence broke out. At Lexington, near Boston, a force of colonial riflemen attacked a body of British troops and gave them a severe defeat. Col. George Washington was put at the head of the rebel forces, and, sometimes winning, sometimes losing, he gained undying fame by his cool courage, firmness, and skill throughout the war. At last, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis was forced to surrender at Yorktown, in Virginia, and by the peace of Paris, in 1783, England recognized the United States of America as an independent power."

Not less friendly is the following from one of Longmans' "Ship" historical readers, published in 1895:

"As neither side would give in, nothing but a war could end the quarrel. Then both sides got ready to fight. It was a sad sight to see men of the same race fighting against each other. The colonists chose a brave and good man named George Washington to be their leader. He did not want to fight against the King, but he loved freedom, and he thought that the King was treating the colonists unjustly. So he was willing to spend his money and his life in the good cause. The war lasted for about seven years. The French helped the colonists, and in the end the colonists won, and so they were free. Since that time they have had no king over them and they have become one of the greatest nations upon earth; for in the land that is now called the United States there are over 60,000,000 people, and the vast country that was at one time the home of bands of roving Indians is now peopled by English-speaking folks."

The character and abilities of Washington everywhere receive the highest tribute. An extract from "Modern England" says:

"To Washington was mainly due the success of the colonists, and he has ever since been hailed by his grateful fellow citizens as 'The Father of His Country.' This noble patriot might be described as the type of an English gentleman; a man without eloquence and of great modesty; but having great administrative powers, moderation, and self-control. Further, a certain nobleness of thought and lofty elevation of character distinguished him from his fellows.

"The Americans found George Washington not only a splendid general, but, what was better, a man who set an example of patience and self-denial, and who was entirely without ambition.

"The success of the American Revolution was mainly due to Washington's appointment to the chief command. Only a man of his skill, firmness, patience, and judgment could overcome the jealousies of the various States, the want of discipline of the soldiers, the lack of money and stores, all of which on several occasions threatened the collapse of the revolt. He was always hopeful in the greatest difficulties and cautious in every undertaking.

He was known, besides, as a man of the highest integrity, whose truth and honor were never called in question."

King George III. is handled with scant courtesy. One of Jarrold's "Empire Readers" declares that if he "had been wise enough to follow Pitt's advice he would not have lost the colonies." "Modern England" makes this emphatic statement:

"The chief causes of this long and disastrous conflict are to be sought in the high notions of prerogative held by George III., his infatuated and stubborn self-will, and in the equally absurd self-conceit of his English subjects."

References to the common English race and expressions of British pride in America are frequent, such as this extract from "Simple Stories Relating to English History." After speaking of the Revolutionary victory of the Americans the author says:

"Still we must not forget that most of the people in these United States are of English flesh and blood. They speak the English tongue, and have grown to be very rich and powerful."

Edwin D. Mead, in the "Editor's Table" of *The New England Magazine* reviews these extracts from English school histories with the most lively satisfaction. He closes with these words:

"To true fraternity and friendship there is nothing more important than a true treatment and understanding of the history of the nations in their relations to each other. It is fundamentally important that this history should be taught aright to the boys and girls, for they are to be the men and women, the sovereigns, tomorrow. May we not learn from these English school-books lessons in fairness, in frankness, in temperance and breadth, in good humor, and in noble spirit?"

A GERMAN LIBERAL ON THE AMERICAN BOSS.

MR. THEODOR BARTH, a Liberal member of the German Reichstag who visited this country during our late elections, publishes a treatise on American politics in his paper, the *Nation*, Berlin. Mr. Barth is one of the most advanced Liberals, believes that monarchies will some day be abolished, tho he does not think it necessary to bring about this end by violent revolutions; champions the cause of the business men as the most intelligent people of every country and community, and hates the aristocracy, especially the landed gentry, with a deadly hatred. He found much to criticize in America, but he still believes that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" is the best government, and that the Germans have no reasons to cast stones upon us. We select the following passages from his article:

"... The most important part of this definition is 'by the people.' Every government claims to be 'for the people,' and Frederick the Great expressed this when he regarded himself as the first servant of the state. But altho all monarchies are more or less democratic in our days, they are not governed by the people to such an extent as the great Republic. Civil-service reform has done much to take the administration out of the hands of the party which happens to be in power, but as the officials who are empowered to make appointments are changed very frequently, every one connected with the administration is affected by the ballot-box.

"What with municipal, county, state, and United States elections, the citizens are continually voting for some one. The Americans, however, care no more for politics than the citizens of other countries, and the creation of political machines is the result of their apathy. It is the business of the machine politician to manipulate the floating vote, of which there is always a good deal in the market, especially in the larger cities. The 'boss' is always a man skilled in handling voters who have no will of their own, and whom he can send to represent public opinion in the nomination and election of candidates. The 'boss' of the opposition party has done exactly the same thing; thus the quiet citizens, who generally take little interest in the business

until election time draws nigh, have to choose between two evils, *i.e.*, creatures of the 'bosses.' It requires enormous exertions to get an independent candidate through, and in the case of minor offices the public are generally too indolent to make such exertions. They accept the choice of the 'boss,' tho sometimes with much grumbling.

"The influence of the 'boss' makes him a person of great consequence. Every one who hungers after office must seek to obtain his patronage. But the 'boss' is no sentimental duffer. He will not exert himself for the *beaux yeux* of a candidate. He is in the business for what there is in it. The candidate must pay, sometimes as much as a quarter or even half of the salary he expects to get, and he must, of course, be strictly obedient to the 'boss.' Not to say that the 'boss' is to be bribed openly. Oh, no! He leaves it to the candidate to add his quota to the funds of the *party*. But the 'boss' can afford to do this, for it is not customary in the United States to render an account of such money to the public, or even to the party.

"It must not be supposed that there is no attempt to put an end to bossism. Honest men everywhere try to remove this evil. In Chicago, for instance, I made the acquaintance of a number of able, energetic young aldermen, sons of rich and influential men, who have forced their way into the municipal administration to fight corruption. It may be imagined how they are hated by the rest of the aldermen. Their integrity must be great to neutralize the barefaced calumnies to which they are subjected, and they may not show themselves in certain parts of the city, for fear of attacks upon their life.

"A well-known German-American, a leader of the St. Louis Republicans, told me that he hated bossism, but declared that it is better to compromise with a 'boss' than to overthrow him. A new 'boss' is sure to rise, and may be less easy to influence than one who is well-established and has something to lose."

The writer here mentions such men as Hill, Platt, and Quay as typical bosses, deplors that the business world pays blackmail to such men, as in the case of Havemeyer and the sugar trust, and declares himself confident that a boss will sell the interests of the nation any day if he can fill his own pockets. Mr. Barth does not think it is impossible to eradicate corruption entirely, but he believes that the process will be slow. In his opinion America will yet prove, at some future time, that the government by the people is the best. He says:

"After all, public opinion is the real ruler of the United States. Nowhere is the politician so thoroughly afraid of public opinion. Nowhere does he exert himself so much to find out what the people think. Courageous men, who will oppose the people if they are manifestly in the wrong, are very rare among American politicians. Hence progress is exceptionally slow in the United States. No change can be brought about in politics until the masses have been educated to accept it. The education of the masses is therefore the most important task of public life in the United States.

"This is the best side of democracy—the people are educated to administrate their affairs themselves. In many ways the party politics of America may be unsatisfactory, but the people there are politically better educated than in any other country, else the silver swindle would have been victorious in 1896. True, the people are not often aroused to such an extent, but it is a good sign that three months of educational campaigning sufficed to insure victory for the party of common sense."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PRESS ON SENATOR HOAR'S DEFENSE OF THE SENATE.

SENATOR HOAR'S defense of the Senate against the charge of degeneracy (quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week) naturally attracted comment by the newspapers. In his own State *The Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), Boston, asserts that Mr. Hoar "hardly has the proper perspective for the utmost accuracy of criticism or defense in this case":

"It is true that passion and appetite were more in evidence in those days than they are now. But the dry rot of patriotism, the

petty spite and prejudice which undermine men's judgment, the private greed which prevents an unbiased view of public policy, tho they do not so often show scandal on the surface as appetite and passion, are more deadly in essence, and of these things we find more evidence in the Senate than ever before."

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) finds itself in agreement with Mr. Hoar in some particulars:

"So long as the House is so thoroughly muzzled as at present, Mr. Hoar's argument for the reasonable freedom in the Senate which he contends for is unanswerable. At present, however, the procedure of both Houses is extreme in application. There should be more deliberation in the House and less of it in the Senate, more individual freedom in the one and less legislative anarchy in the other."

But that paper further observes:

"The Senate is now a free-silver body, even after the country has voted by 700,000 plurality to maintain the gold standard. Does Mr. Hoar mean to say that the Senate to-day stands for the 'deliberate, permanent, settled desire, the sober, second thought' of the American people? Was the popular mandate in favor of sound money 'the passion and desire of the passing hour?' Applying this test, Mr. Hoar's theory of the Senate's constitutional protection of the country from 'pure democracy' becomes ridiculous.

"This shows what we have before now pointed out, that there is something wrong with the Senate so long as it fails to be dominated most of the time by the majority sentiment of the country. Of late it seems to have been controlled far more than the House or the Executive, which are chosen by 'pure democracy' methods, by the 'passion and desire of the passing hour.' And this raises at once the question of political balance in the Senate between the thickly and sparsely settled communities of the nation. To our mind it is a more serious question, for the present at least, than those of personal character and parliamentary procedure and election of members by popular vote, which Mr. Hoar has discussed in his able article entitled, 'Has the Senate Degenerated?' That there is now any remedy for this great lack of balance may well be doubted; but that only aggravates the menace of it."

The *New York Times* and other journals take Mr. Hoar to task for alleged unfairness of spirit manifested in his characterization of our "cultivated and lettered populace," of whom he said: "The history of no people is heroic to its Mugwumps." *The Times* says:

"The country has recently heard the real critics of the Senate. They have included leaders of the bar, of higher education, of the church of all denominations, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and representatives of organized workmen. If Mr. Hoar will take the trouble to consult the list of those protesting against the pettifogging demagoguery of the Senate on the arbitration treaty—in which he has himself taken a most discreditable part—he will probably find the first ninety to be men of higher average standing and better-known ability than the Senators of the United States. What the Senator needs, what, at any rate, Mr. Senator Hoar needs, is not silly and conceited abuse of its critics and his, but a good merchantable article of repentance."

The *Portland, Me., Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that "if the body were made up of men like Senator Hoar and other New England Senators, there would be little cause of complaint." But to pass beyond that section to the two great empire States *The Advertiser* asks, "Is bossocracy an improvement on democracy?" And going as far away from New England as the sparsely populated Western States, *The Advertiser* says: "If from Hoar to Heitfeld is not degeneracy at least it much resembles that."

The *Louisville Commercial* (Rep.) commends Mr. Hoar's suggested penalties for quorum-breaking members of legislative bodies:

"Breaking a quorum in order to prevent legislative action is a revolutionary proceeding, and should not be permitted in the legislative bodies of civilized and enlightened countries. The proposition advanced in our House of Representatives to deduct from the compensation of members their salaries for every day's

absence without leave of the House was a good one. The state constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to pass such a law. The national House of Representatives has such a rule and enforces it, and both of our Houses should do the same."

The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind.) is of the opinion that Senator Hoar's integrity is unquestioned "but his defects as a statesman are the strength and pertinacity of his prejudices." The *Savannah (Ga.) News* says: "There may have been changes in the Senate for the better during the last forty years, but the reforms that are needed are far greater than those which have been made."

The *New York Sun* holds Mr. Hoar to be "one of the most scholar-like and statesman-like members of the United States Senate," and heartily indorses his utterances:

"He has undertaken the defense of his colleagues against the aspersions emanating from a few college professors, from the *Utlander* editor of a New York newspaper, and from the New York correspondent of the *London Times*. His defense will be pronounced conclusive by impartial readers, who will also observe that he has carried the war into Africa to the confusion of the Senate's assailants."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN excellent topic for a debating club: "The anti-pooling decision; how much does it mean?"—*The Post, Chicago*.

IT may be that the Mississippi River was merely rising to call attention to its desire for an increased appropriation.—*The Post, Washington*.

THE size of some of the trusts does not render them so unwieldy as to prevent great agility in dodging legislation.—*The Star, Washington*.

THE BALL ROLLS ON.—"What's the latest in business circles?" "The street peddlers want legal protection from the small stores."—*The Record, Chicago*.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY is not a vindictive man. He has shown his magnanimity toward the Democrats by putting Balm of Gilead on the free list.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

WHILE the Republicans at Washington are in a retroactive mood they should contemplate some of the campaign promises they made last year.—*The Journal, New York*.

DIFFERENT.—"I suppose your daughter is just like mine—rather ride a wheel than eat."

"Not exactly; but she would rather ride a wheel than cook."—*The Record, Chicago*.

KANSAS, look well to thy laurels. Here is the New York legislature, Mr. Platt's own, passing radical inheritance tax, anti-trust, and anti-cartoon bills. The storm-center of anarchy and hoopskirt statesmanship seems to have shifted from Topeka to Albany. Even the city members are letting their whiskers grow.—*The Republican, Springfield*.



LITTLE GIRL: "Me mudder told me to get t'ree cents' wort' of prosperity."

THE GROCER: "We're expecting it in every minute."
—*The Scripps-McRae League*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE PERCEPTION OF COLORS.

NOTHING is more common than to hear a picture criticized or condemned for faulty color. One reason for this is that scarcely two people see colors alike; hence the combination of colors in a picture rarely looks to the spectator as it does to the artist. In fact our perception of color is a late development. Many people even now can distinguish only crude and glaring colors, and have no appreciation of delicate contrasts of hue. In this respect they are really centuries behind their time. The ancients, even the most intellectual of them, had not the modern color-sense. This fact is brought out in an interesting compilation of recent investigations on the subject, by Dr. Daniel Bellet, in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, March). Dr. Bellet writes as follows:

"We must not think that the faculty of distinguishing colors is so universal as it may be regarded; . . . primitive peoples have a visual capacity proportioned to their degree of civilization, and our ancestors certainly suffered (if the word suffer can be so applied) from this partial incapacity.

"A professor of ophthalmology, Dr. Hugo Magnus, has been studying this interesting question, and is convinced that at the origin of our species the human retina was entirely insensible to the characteristics of color; for it, as is still the case for the peripheral region of the organ, a color appeared only as a more or less clear gray. Later, by development of the organ, man came to distinguish two primordial colors—red and yellow."

After speaking of the confirmation received by this theory from the facts observed during the growth of the child, Dr. Bellet goes on to speak of primitive and savage races, who, he says, are just like children in respect of color perception. He continues:

"Take for example the natives of south Africa; generally, besides white and black, they can distinguish only red; for them blue and violet are only black, and as to yellow, they call it red; green is classed either with the blues or the yellows. This confusion between yellow and green, which doubtless seems so strange to our readers, occurs among other peoples who are far from being in the lowest stage of intellectual development. The Annamites, for example, have only five principal colors (calling black and white colors, according to erroneous general usage). Besides black and white they know only red, yellow, and green, which is for them also blue. This is so much the case that those who have come into closest contact with Europeans have invented periphrases to distinguish green from blue, and the dyers, who employ a scale of tints of considerable variety, use, to designate these colors, adjectives based on a comparison.

"If we examine numerous negro vocabularies, we shall notice that almost always the word for yellow is more or less completely confused with that which means green or even red; generally blue and black are expressed by one word. The rarity of names of colors is always noticeable.

"It is well known that literature, either ancient or modern, can furnish very clear and valuable indications regarding the question; by reading old authors we can see whether they mention and, consequently, whether they knew in their epoch, such or such a color, and at the same time we can show what colors were most frequently named. Hugo Magnus . . . has studied this particular side of the problem; Havelock Ellis has more recently taken it up and has even prepared statistical tables to show how often different colors have been mentioned by certain writers in every hundred passages of their works where colors are specially treated. By simply reading them we can find that neither the hymns of the Veda nor the Zend-Avesta ever speak of blue or green; they seem to be ignorant of the colors of the sky and of vegetation. In Isaiah, Job, the Song of Songs, besides 18 mentions of white and 15 of black we find 33 notices of green and 29 of red, but only 4 of yellow and none of blue. In Homer also there is no blue, scarcely any green, very little red, and a predominance of yellow, which we find 21 times, while white is given 21 times and black 49.

"With Catullus we come to a more civilized environment, so all the principal colors are named, but always with a great preponderance of those that we have indicated as being the earliest observed by children or childlike peoples. We add, for simplicity's sake, a comparative table giving the relative number of times that each color is mentioned by the authors examined:

Authors.	White.	Yellow.	Red.	Green.	Blue.	Black.
Catullus.	40	21	17	9	4	8
Shakespeare.	22	17	30	7	4	20
Coleridge.	21	7	17	25	14	16
Poe.	8	32	20	12	4	24
Baudelaire.	11	9	19	10	16	34
Tennyson.	22	15	27	15	10	11
Verlaine.	20	15	24	9	14	18
D'Annunzio.	15	11	26	7	14	6

"As we see, this list, which we have given only partially, certainly does not include all the illustrious names of literature, . . . but it includes some representatives of the very modern school, and it is curious to compare them, from this point of view, with the ancient authors; we might have added to the list Aristotle, who speaks only of red, yellow, and blue. It is nevertheless easy to show that nowadays, as thousands of year ago, red and yellow are the colors that present themselves oftenest to the mind of the writer, because they are those that our eyes see best."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW CONKLING BECAME AN ORATOR.

ROSCOE CONKLING gained fame as an orator when but twenty-three years of age, in a Presidential campaign; and he always advised aspiring young men to take a course of campaign training if they aspired to influence in public life. All that he considered necessary for any young man of good education and fair ability to do to become a master of oratory was to cultivate the art with as persistent toil as a musician expends upon his art. His own power, Mr. E. Jay Edward tells us in *Werner's Magazine*, came from just such toil:

"Conkling's power as an orator was due to years of patient toil in his youth, and, in fact, throughout his life, and he bestowed upon every one of the great orations which he delivered as much labor and as great care as the greatest of musicians gives in learning to perform a musical composition written by a master.

"In his early days Mr. Conkling made it a habit to read at least an hour or two every morning from one of the best writers of English prose. He read Milton that he might gain a rhythmical and melodious flow of language. He studied Macaulay, committing many passages from Macaulay's most brilliant essays, and to that habit he attributed whatever gift he afterward revealed of fascinating narration. . . . Mr. Conkling, in speaking once to the writer, said that he had been accustomed to read Byron's poems, the book of Job, some of Shakespeare's plays, Milton's 'Comus,' and had made it a habit, while dressing in the morning, to commit from six to ten lines taken from some of these poems to memory, and he attributed such facility as he had in the use of English, a facility which made him in some respects the most fascinating speaker in Congress since Webster's day, to this habit of committing extracts to memory and of storing his mind with treasures from the best of English poets. So, that this astonishing capacity which distinguished Conkling above most of the orators of his time was not a native gift, but was only acquired after years of discipline.

"Then, too, Mr. Conkling practised as frequently as possible elocution. He did not disdain to stand before a glass that he might observe the effect of gestures which he made. His idea of oratory was that in some respects it was akin to the dramatic art, and that the most successful orator must be in a measure an actor."

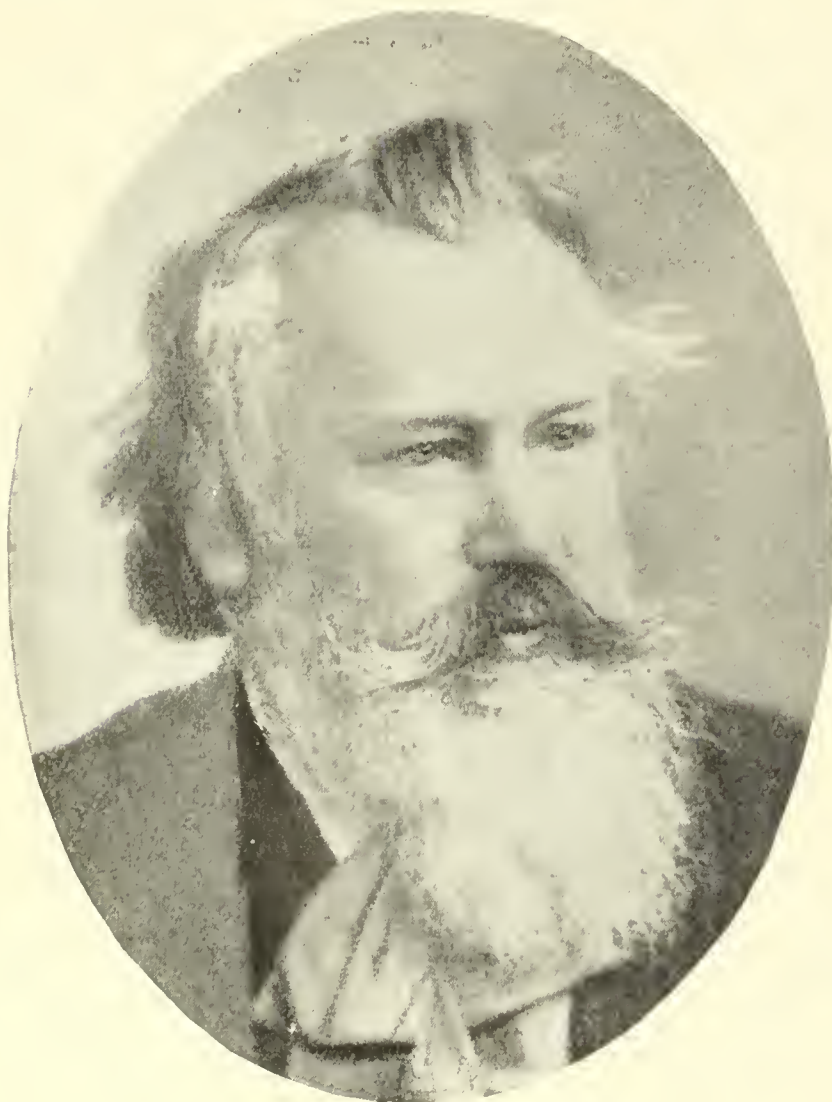
Probably the most striking feature of Conkling's oratory was his distinctness of utterance. Wherever the sound of his voice

could be heard, the words could be plainly distinguished. Asked for the secret of this utterance he once said:

"That is one of the most important, perhaps I should say the element of chief importance, to successful oratory. Yet there is no reason why it should not be more easily mastered than some of the other requirements. It is very simple. It depends entirely upon distinct enunciation of the vowels in every word. If you take care of the vowels the consonants will take care of themselves. For instance, take the sentence, 'Roll, mighty ocean, roll on in all thy grandeur,' and speak the words so that the vowels are sounded with perfect distinctness, and you will find that any person within sound of your voice will have no doubt about what you have said. If you think of becoming a public speaker, my young friend, let me give you a word of advice. First of all, be sure that you have something to say, that you have a message for those whom you propose to address. Let it be your own thought and not the thought of anybody else. That is the corner-stone of oratory. Without that, no matter how pleasing a speaker you may be, you are after all nothing more than a mimic as the actor on the stage is. Next, be careful of your vowels. An oration is worthless unless it is heard, and it will not be heard unless you watch your vowels. And then the third rule is, be individual. Don't imitate any one else, and that is a habit acquired only by discipline."

THE AUTHOR OF THE "TENTH SYMPHONY."

ON the second day of April the death of Johannes Brahms was announced. The long-standing contest over his claim to a first place among the world's musical composers will in all probability now be revived. His admirers—among whom are to



JOHANNES BRAHMS.

be numbered Bülow, Dvorak, Nikisch, Thomas, and Joseffy—have classed the first of his four symphonies with Beethoven's nine, and spoken of Beethoven, Bach, and Brahms as "the three great B's of music."

His life was not eventful. Born in Hamburg in 1833, he made his *début* as a pianist at the age of fourteen. When twenty, he

played in a series of concerts with Reményi, and in one of these accomplished a striking feat that is thus narrated:

"They were to play Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' together, when it was found at the last moment that the piano was tuned a semitone below the concert pitch. To tune down the violin was out of the question, as that would have marred its brilliancy, so Brahms remarked, 'Never mind, I'll transpose the piano part half a tone higher.' Reményi thought he was joking, but Brahms was in dead earnest. The sonata was played as he had suggested, and success crowned the daring effort, which was all the more remarkable as Brahms was playing from memory."

Among the audience was the famous violinist, Joachim, who appreciated what the young pianist had done, introduced himself, and became a useful friend. We quote from a sketch of Brahms's life in *The Evening Post*:

"Brahms's life was very uneventful, consisting chiefly of several changes of residence from Vienna to Hamburg, Zürich, Heidelberg, etc., and the invariable return to Vienna, which exercised on him the same fascination that it did on many other musicians. In 1863 he conducted the Singacademie in Vienna, but gave it up after a year's trial. In 1871-74 he conducted the Gesellschaftsconcerte. This was nearly all of his public career, his life being spent mostly in a secluded way, his friends, too, being few, but all the more devoted. His two most intimate friends were the leader of the opposition to Wagner, Dr. Hanslick, and another fanatic enemy of Wagner, the famous surgeon, Dr. Billroth. This led to the suspicion that certain attacks on Wagner emanated from Brahms; but this was an injustice to Brahms, who had studied Wagner's works carefully and admired much in them, and who sent a wreath to Venice to be placed on Wagner's bier in 1883."

He was a gruff old bachelor to the end, disliking society, but fond of children. A wag once put into his mouth the question, "Have I, perhaps, inadvertently forgotten to offend somebody to-night?" His austerity extended to his musical compositions, which rigidly avoid the sensuously pleasing, and are severely classical in form. *The Tribune* gives the following list of his works:

"Brahms's first symphony, that in C-minor, dates from 1876, a late product of his genius, bearing the opus-number 68; the second followed the next year, the third in 1883, the fourth and last in 1886. For orchestra he has also written two overtures, two serenades, and a set of variations, and two concertos for pianoforte and orchestra, one for violin and orchestra, and a double concerto for violin and violoncello, with orchestra. Besides the 'German Requiem' there are a number of choral works of smaller dimensions, from elaborate cantatas down to unaccompanied part-songs. In the field of chamber music Brahms left a large number of his most characteristic compositions; many volumes of songs, which are among his most esteemed productions, also several sets of short piano pieces, complete the list of his compositions. His work represents all branches of music, except the opera."

In a judicial editorial the *Springfield Republican* speaks of Brahms in comparison with Wagner as follows:

"Wagner held that music had reached its climax, and that progress could be made only by the invention of a new art, or rather by the blending of arts. This meant simply that Wagner had nothing new to say in the old musical forms. Brahms, on the other hand, felt that he had a good deal to say on the old lines, and he quietly proceeded to say it, much to the indignation of those who knew that the symphony ended with Beethoven. It has even been gravely argued that Brahms was no composer, because he chose to write in musical forms which had been officially pronounced dead. This is on a level with the reasoning of the critic who has recently demonstrated the inferiority of Brahms as a pianoforte composer by a carefully prepared table showing how little he used arpeggios. The proper answer to the proposition that the symphony form is dead is, as cleverly been remarked, 'Brahms writes symphonies.' It is for the men who produce and produce greatly to decide when a given mode of production is obsolete, not for the hangers-on of art, who take up

every new form with a fanatic conviction that it must immediately supersede everything else, and that those who choose to throw in their lot with the old are incorrigible fossils who can only hope, as Charles Lamb said, to write for antiquity. . . . You may hear some of Brahms's works again and again and find them as dry, juiceless, and tasteless as hay. And then there will come in the most unexpected fashion the revelation of their beauty, and the perception of a peculiarly noble and virile quality to be found in no other music. In this difficulty for those who are not specially elected to be his disciples, Brahms is strongly suggestive of Browning, whom he also resembles in the predominance of intellectual over sensuous beauty."

The Musical Courier speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Brahms's work and of his fidelity to the highest art:

"When the printed list of Brahms's achievements in song, sonata, symphony, and choral works of vast proportions is placed before you, amazement at the slow, patient, extraordinary fertility and versatility of the man seizes you. It is not alone that he wrote four symphonies of surpassing merit, two piano concertos, a violin concerto, a double concerto for violin and violoncello, songs, piano pieces, great set compositions like the 'Song of Destiny' and the German 'Requiem,' duos, trios, quartets, quintets, sextets, sestets, all manner of combinations for wood, for wind, for strings, and voices; it is the sum-total of high excellence, the stern, unyielding adherence to ideals sometimes almost frostily unhuman—in a word, the logical, consistent, and philosophic bent of the man's mind—that forces your homage. For half a century he pursued the beautiful in its most elusive and difficult form, pursued it when the fashions of the hour, day, and year mocked at such wholesale, undeviating devotion, when form was called old-fashioned, sobriety voted dull, and the footlights had invaded music's realm and menaced it in its very stronghold—the symphony."

A SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN AUTHORS.

MUCH interest and discussion were aroused in literary circles by the organization of the British Society for the Protection and Encouragement of Writers. Sir Walter Besant is the originator and head of this society, and he expects it to accomplish wonderful results. The ostensible object is to aid new authors, but it is no secret that the real purpose of the society is to watch and overcome publishers. It is, in fact, generally regarded as a sort of writers' "trades-union" for the protection of the knights of the pen against the supposed selfishness of publishers.

A more interesting and remarkable experiment is the organization at St. Petersburg of a "Union of Mutual Aid of Russian Writers." The liberty of organization is of course restricted in Russia, and it is regarded as significant that authors should be allowed to form a union having such important functions and powers as the one just called into existence. The late Czar issued a ukase appropriating annually 50,000 rubles in aid of poor authors and journalists, and this was hailed as an official recognition of the profession of letters. The authorization of the new society is also construed as an important concession to the freedom and dignity of the press.

All literary Russia is greatly agitated by the event. What is expected from the society may be gathered from the constitution and by-laws adopted, which we find in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* and translate:

"The aims and objects of the society are as follows:

"1. To effect a union of all writers, on the basis of professional interests, in order to safeguard the material and moral welfare of the literary profession.

"2. Mediation between authors and journalists on the one hand and editors and publishers on the other, both as a means of adjusting differences and establishing definite relations between them.

"3. Mediation and settlement of personal differences between members and outsiders as well as among the members themselves.

"4. Proper representation of Russian letters at national and international conferences and other public functions.

"5. Representation and advocacy of the interests of literature and the press before the government and public agencies.

"6. Material and pecuniary assistance to needy members and their families.

"As means to these ends, the society is to hold meetings to discuss and decide questions that may arise; to organize a bureau of information in regard to the demand and supply of literary labor; to organize pension, insurance, and relief funds as well as homes and hospitals for aged and sick writers; to issue a special organ; to call conventions of Russian writers; to establish a library and reading-room for members; and, finally, to organize a court of honor."

This "court of honor" will be an interesting and unique experiment. It is to be charged with preserving the integrity and morality of the profession against the assaults of scandal-mongers, sensationalists, blackmailers, and libelers. Any complaint of a member against a fellow member or non-member engaged in literary work may be brought before the court by either party. Three judges are to constitute the court, but the parties may insist upon five. Each may challenge peremptorily two of the judges and secure the appointment of others in their places from a list of names elected by the members at a special meeting. The penalty of non-appearance before the court is exclusion. The court is to hear the complaint and defense and render its decision. Failure to comply may be punished by expulsion. When any member transgresses the rules of the society or of honorable dealing generally, complaint may be lodged against him. Plagiarism, libel, misrepresentation, and dishonest methods are among the offenses triable by the court of honor.

Adherents of all parties, schools, and political opinions may belong to the association, and representatives of the various schools must be given places on the various committees. Honest differences of opinion are to have the largest toleration, but groundless impugning of motives is to be deemed a transgression.

The radicals and liberals have received the idea of a "court of honor" much more favorably than the conservatives. One conservative editor, Bourenin, writes against this institution as follows:

"The activity of private, unofficial censors is even more inconvenient than that of official censors. Russian literature has lived through critical times and has attained its present high position without courts of honor. Judges, whether governmental or private, can not add anything to our mental and moral capital, but they can take away a great deal. It is hardly necessary to add to the officials controlling the press in the interest of the state a set of officials controlling it in the interest of the society of authors. There is no necessity for creating a new censorship, a censorship of manners and morals, always watching for scandals, partizan warfare and polemics, insinuations and slander. We want no committee of 'public safety,' or literary safety, in our circle. Such a committee, possessing the power to befriend and injure a writer through its control over the pension and aid funds, would acquire a dangerous influence. . . .

"In France there are many authors' associations, but there is no court of honor. In England they have a society for the protection of authors, but no one dreams of such a court. Nowhere do we find the disposition to drag fellow writers before an inquisition, prosecute or persecute literary opponents and impose opinions on them. Is it possible that we Russian writers are so accustomed to protection and guardianship that we can not trust freedom to work out good moral results? Do we decry the official censorship simply because we can not control it? Each writer values very greatly the little freedom he possesses in his circumscribed sphere, where he can at least express his opinions without fear. Each values his own method, style, and peculiar gifts. The skilled controversialist, the humorist, the aggressive fighter who has a passion for polemics, wants to have the right to display his peculiar talent to the best advantage. Yet, in addition to the restraints of the ordinary censure, here we are to be subjected to the censorship of the association, to the caprice and fancy of judges and members.

"Moreover, the court of honor can not inspire confidence. It will inevitably be partial and biased, because each literary man

is imbued with certain ideas, and it is impossible for him to divest himself of his tendencies and sympathies. A liberal is necessarily prejudiced against a conservative, and *vice versa*, and it would be impossible to persuade either that he was influenced by prejudice. We must frankly recognize this fact and appreciate its consequences. The court of honor will be unpopular, and the more numerous the cases before it the greater will be the distrust and contempt and derision with which it will be treated on all hands."

The society is already organized and the committees and court fully constituted. Even those who are dubious as to the success of the experiment do not wish to antagonize practically, and the membership is already very large.

How "Titus" was Written.—If the common commercial ratings were applied to books according to their circulation, Mrs. Florence Kingsley's "Titus" would be rated at AAA₁, for its circulation some time ago went beyond the million-mark. In an interview in *The Puritan*, the author tells how the book was written. The "favorite uncle" spoken of was, we venture to guess, Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob, whose likeness appeared in our column April 10. Mrs. Kingsley says:

"'Titus' was an accident, or, as I prefer to believe, an inspiration. I happen to have a favorite uncle who has always fancied that I had a gift for writing; and when, a few years ago, a publisher offered a prize for the best story embodying the life of Christ, this uncle sent me the circular, with the words 'You must write this' scrawled across it. I glanced over the announcement, carelessly brushed it aside with a little laugh at the absurdity of my too partial relative's demand, and gave the subject no further conscious thought. But something must have happened in that part of my brain where the unbidden work goes on, for vague ideas kept haunting me until, at four o'clock one morning, I suddenly awoke with the whole plot of 'Titus' clearly outlined in my mind, and from that moment the story gave me no rest until it was finished, eight weeks later. It seemed as if I could not stop. I wrote day and night. I would often take up my pen without an idea of what I was going to say, and whole pages would seem to come 'out of the nowhere into the here.'

"I like to feel that perhaps the world had some special need of the little story, and the letters that I have received from all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children, thanking me for its special message to them, would seem to encourage the belief. I value these simple and often ignorant expressions more than the \$1,000 prize that 'Titus' won. I may never write a great novel, but I would rather have done ever so little toward the uplifting of humanity than have achieved brilliant literary success. 'Titus' has at least had a widespread audience, as you may see. Here are three different English editions, besides translations into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Hindu; and now it is being translated into Japanese."

Mrs. Kingsley's second book, "Stephen," is having a successful sale, and her third book, "Paul," is now on the press. Beside her accomplishments as a writer, Mrs. Kingsley is quite a painter, something of a musician, a devotee of the wheel, and the happy possessor of five well-mothered children.

Present Value to Greece of Her Classical Writers.—Those materialistic people who think the strength of a nation lies simply in the size of its army and navy or in the number of tons of steel rails and carloads of packed pork turned out each year, may peruse to advantage the following from the *Paris Figaro*, concerning the assistance which Greece in the present crisis is receiving from her poets, orators, and artists who died two thousand years ago:

"All questions of European politics apart, the enthusiasm with which students, not only in Paris but also in the provinces, are seized at the thought that the Greeks are going to conquer Crete, is a very striking example of the influence exercised on the French spirit by classical education. The future physicians, aspirants to

the notaryship, and embryo lawyers, who have pronounced so decidedly during the past two evenings in favor of the Greek cause, have never thought one minute to ask themselves whether, when the Cretans shall have become Greeks, they will be any the happier. The contrary is unfortunately quite probable, for the clearest result of annexation will be to saddle on these worthy people the taxes from which they would escape if they were simply given autonomy. But these young persons have been seduced by the magic of their classical recollections. Behind the soldiers of Prince George and Colonel Vassos they see resuscitated the shades of the Homeric heroes, and even the shadowy profiles of the gods and goddesses of Olympus.

"It is a phenomenon analogous to that which was to be seen under similar conditions during the last years of the Restoration. But then a very simple explanation could be given. All higher instruction, all the young romantic poetry, at this time in all the flower of its novelty, were dominated by a rational and intelligent philhellenism. An historic school whose exaggerations have since been modified ascribed to the Greeks, just escaped from Turkish bondage, a triumphant passage from expiring medieval conditions to the pagan clearness of the Renaissance. People had faith in the future of the Greeks, first from education and secondly from curiosity. There is nothing like this now. The higher education is more positive and poetry is more circumspect, but the classic names have kept their prestige, and sentimentalism has retained its seduction."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Brain-Side of Elocution.—Mr. Alfred Ayers, the well-known author of a number of popular little books on the use of language, has for years waged war upon current methods employed by elocutionists. In a recent number of *The Dramatic Mirror*, under the title, "A Plea for the Intellectual in Elocution," he has the following to say in further prosecution of his war:

"To those elocutionists who contend that a course in muscle-training, in voice-culture, must precede every other step in acquiring the elocutionary art; that it is useless to try to learn to read until one has trained the voice—to such elocutionists the field that the real elocutionist begins, continues, and ends with is an unknown realm. The veritable elocutionist, the elocutionist that recognizes the importance of cultivating the intellectual side of his art, in his teaching, gives little time to voice-culture, and that little he gives grudgingly. He knows that if his pupil is in earnest, a few simple hints, a directing word now and then will suffice to enable him, little by little, to strengthen the voice-making apparatus and get it under control. He feels, he knows, that to take a pupil's time in putting him through a course of voice exercises is to receive without making an equitable return. He knows that the pupil can exercise and develop the voice-making muscles perfectly well without his immediate aid. Teachers that spend time in vocal culture are of the sort that contrive to make as many bites of the cherry as possible; that are ever intent on making the little they know go as far as they can; that are always studying to make the simple appear complex. The few things a reader has to do, in order to read well, offer difficulties so great that none ever attain to excellence but those who supplement natural aptitude with long and careful study. I would not be understood to intimate that the gymnastic elocutionists are dishonest. To censure them for not knowing what they never have had an opportunity to learn, or even to know the existence of, obviously would be unfair. Few of us ever see anything that is not pointed out to us. The fact, however, is still a fact that the brawn side of elocution is to the brain side as a pond is to the Pacific. Mastery of the gymnastic side is within the easy reach of all."

AT a dinner given by the Authors' Club of New York city, March 25, to Richard Henry Stoddard, presided over by Edmund Clarence Stedman, one of the speakers was ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, president of the Century Club. Here is a story he told of the guest of honor:

"Stoddard was opening a can of tomatoes one night. Sounds that came from the kitchen convinced Mrs. Stoddard that her husband was not accomplishing his task without a struggle. Finally she called to him:

"'What are you doing, dear?'

"'Opening this can of tomatoes,' came the rather gruff answer.

"'What are you opening it with?'

"'With a knife. Did you think I was using my teeth?'

"'Not at all, dear,' came the answer. 'I thought from your language you were opening it with prayer.'"

SCIENCE.

A LIVING MUMMY.

THE reigning "freak" of the hour in France at present is a so-called "man-mummy," who is really a sufferer from the rare disease known to medical men as sclerodermy, or hardening of the skin. This curiosity, who is attracting the attention of scientific men even more than that of the general public, is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 20) by Dr. Henry Meige:

"This new phenomenon, whose strange appearance attracts the frequenters of side-shows, is only an example of a morbid affection, uncommon, it is true, but well known to scientific men, who have made it the subject of exhaustive study.

"The 'mummified man' comes from the land of the sun—not from Egypt, as his name might seem to imply, but from Provence, where his reputation took its rise and prospered quickly, under the fostering care of medical examinations and notice in scientific publications."

The following description of the "mummy-man" is quoted from a report made to the authorities of the Salpêtrière Hospital, where the man was thoroughly examined:

"At first sight, he appears to be a dried man; the subcutaneous cellular tissue has disappeared, the muscles and the bones are atrophied in the extreme, the skin presents a case of extended sclerosis. . . . His whole body is reduced to the condition of a skeleton, but a skeleton covered with dry skin, just like that of a mummy.

"See his face; the skin is drawn back against the bones; the absence of muscles is nearly complete; the general appearance is like that of a great scar. The mouth is immobile, drawn back, and opened, as if cut in a piece of leather, to quote the words of Charcot; the lips are very thin and too short to cover the teeth, so that they can not be brought together to whistle. The ears are hard; . . . the nose is depressed at the bottom and drawn out to a point . . . the nostrils are reduced to the smallest possible size and can not be moved. The eyelids do not cover the eyeballs naturally, and the latter thus appear to bulge out.

"The facial bones are atrophied, the cheek-bones seem to protrude from the flesh. There is no beard, but the hair is abundant and normal.

"The limbs are extremely reduced in size in all their dimensions. The skin of a peculiar yellow tint, spotted with reddish patches, seems glued to the bones, all of whose irregularities are thus exaggerated. In the hand the tendons can be seen standing out like the strings of a violin. The legs look like those of a hound.

"The skin, altho stretched and thickened in places, yet preserves a certain flexibility. It can be pinched between the fingers, except on the soles of the feet. But the movements of the limbs are very much limited by the drawn fibers, especially the movements of extension. So the subject always preserves a constrained attitude; his foot seems fixed to his leg as if it were made of wood. He turns around as a whole, like a statue on a studio table.

"On the other hand, this skeleton has a heart, lungs, a stomach, which have kept their proper proportions and act normally. He has a good appetite, digests well, sleeps well. His sensibility is intact. He complains of no pain.

"The intellectual faculties have not been touched; he talks with ease, jokes upon occasion, and 'shows an amount of knowledge that would have given him a first-class standing in a school.'

"His history is short; it is known that his mother married three times and had twelve children. He was born in normal conditions, but had, it appears, even at an early age 'his skin glued to his bones.' Nevertheless he walked at ten months and talked at the usual age.

"Toward his second year the signs of his singular affection began to be marked, and at the age of twelve they reached their height. Since that time the 'man-mummy' has been as he is to-day at the age of twenty-eight years—1.45 meters [4 feet 9 inches] high, and weighing 24 kilograms [53 pounds], fixed in the same condition for more than sixteen years.

"This curious example of the mummification of the tissues dur-

ing life is not unique of its kind, altho it must be said that it deserves to be ranked well among those that we find here and there in medical literature."

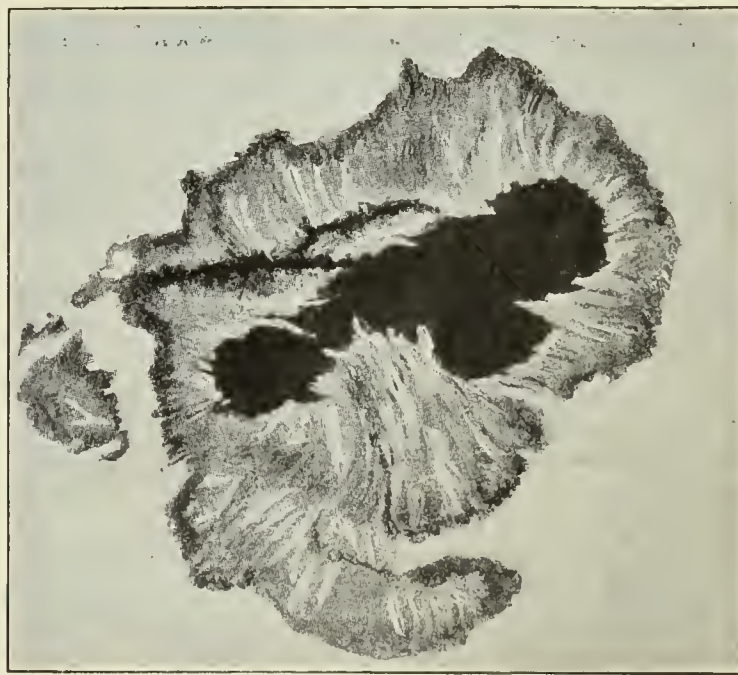
After an enumeration of other celebrated instances, including that of a young girl of seventeen in Naples in 1752, known as the "woman-mummy," Dr. Meige goes on:

"Sclerodermy, as its name indicates [Greek *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin], is characterized especially by hardening and contraction of the skin and of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, limited often to the extremities, but sometimes extending over the whole body, including the face, where its localization produces the appearance of a mask, truly horrible to see. If we add to this the coloring of the skin, generally brownish or spotted with yellow and gray blotches, the wasting of the muscles, which reduces the limbs to the skeletonic state, and the stiffening of the joints, which fixes the victim in a constrained attitude from which he can not move, we may understand the condition in which the 'man-mummy' now on exhibition finds himself. This 'freak,' with his dried-up body whose limbs seem reduced to mere bone covered with parchment, and whose hideous face would not be out of place in a sarcophagus in an Egyptian museum—this walking mummy who is making the tour of France, exciting, on the way, curiosity, pity, and horror, is also a pathological curiosity, for we must regard the 'mummy-man' as a rare example of 'generalized sclerodermy.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GREAT SUN-SPOT.

THE following account of a large sun-spot observed in January last, together with a drawing of it, is taken from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 30):

"On January 3 there appeared on the eastern limb of the sun a spot of enormous absolute dimensions. The unfavorable atmospheric conditions at the time allowed only interrupted obser-



SUN-SPOT SEEN IN JANUARY, 1897.

vation of it, owing to the cloud-covered sky. Not until January 10 was it possible to get a sufficiently good view of the spot to obtain a picture of it. The drawing, which is due to Abbé T. Moreux, shows plainly the enormous disturbances and cyclonic movements of the sun's photosphere—an evidence of the unusual power and activity of our central star.

"Not less than 95° of arc were covered by the spot on the sun's disk, which corresponds to a real extent of 82,000 kilometers [50,000 miles]. The middle of the spot in its broadest part was 54,000 kilometers [33,000 miles] across. This part in itself was large enough—to make a comparison—to hold at once 36 spheres of the size of the earth. Curiously the form and structure of the spot recalled those of one that was observed from February 22 to February 28, 1894. . . . But the spot of February, 1894, appeared somewhat smaller than that of last January, for the former measured only 80,000 kilometers [49,000 miles] in length. Both appeared as irregular gray spots that stretched out from the sun's

eastern limb toward his center and finally disappeared behind the opposite limb. But the two sun-spots showed a still further likeness in the fact that the penumbra on the north edge stretched out parallel to the main penumbra, and the two also resembled each other in lesser details.

"This year's spot reached its greatest size, according to M. Moreux, on January 10 at 9 A.M., after which it slowly decreased to half the size, and then was followed by a whole train of little sun-spots.

"Schmoll observed the same sun-spot, on January 6 at 3 P.M., when it was easily to be made out with the naked eye, shielded with colored glass, between the middle of the sun and its eastern edge. Schmoll also observed the circular form of the principal spot and its innumerable train of attendant spots. On January 9, at 1 P.M., the spot appeared to occupy the whole central part of the sun's disk, reaching over a distance equal to five times the earth's diameter. In the November preceding, a spot of 80" of arc or 58,000 kilometers [36,000 miles] had appeared, and had remained during two revolutions of the sun without notably altering its form.

"If the enormous extent of these spots be realized at the same time as the fact that we are now in a sun-spot minimum, we may obtain some idea of the monstrous power of the sun's eruptive activity."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED EFFECT OF MAGNETISM ON LIGHT.

THE recent discovery (already noticed in these columns) by Dr. Zeeman, a Dutch physicist, that the light emitted by the incandescent vapors of metals differs according as it is or is not in a magnetic field, is regarded in some quarters as the most important scientific discovery since the Röntgen rays were brought into notice. The change in the light can be seen only by means of a spectroscope, and consists in a widening of the characteristic lines that are visible through this instrument. This discovery, which may lead to important results along the line of additional confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light, is thus discussed by *The Electrical World* (March 27):

"It has been announced that Dr. P. Zeeman of the Amsterdam University, while working at Leyden, discovered that the lines of a metallic spectrum are broadened when the source of light is in an intense magnetic field.

"The experiments of Dr. Zeeman were most rigorously and accurately conducted. . . . The meaning of the fact is clear to those versed in electro-optics, and, indeed, some such broadening had been predicted by several physicists, and sought for by others. Dr. Lorentz of Leyden, from theoretical considerations, ventured the prediction that the light at the edges of the broadened lines would be found to be polarized. This was completely verified by the experiments of Dr. Zeeman.

"The discovery will probably substantiate the hypothesis that radiation is due to the motion of electric charges, whether free or associated with the vibrating molecules of the luminous body. It has seemed more and more likely, as knowledge of ether-physics has advanced, that radiation could not be excited by the motions of the inert molecules of matter, but must of necessity require their electrification. The new facts apparently demonstrate that this is true, and throw another ray of light upon the still obscure subject of the mechanism of radiation.

"Of course, the principal bearing of the discovery is upon the theory of light. It is a step toward more complete knowledge of the means by which the particles of a body at high temperature disturb the adjacent ether. It contains also the germs of conclusions regarding the nature of radiating and absorbing matter which may go far toward extending our knowledge of molecular and ether-physics. There is little doubt that the solutions of the two mysteries, the nature of light and of electricity, are destined to be simultaneously attained.

"This discovery is probably the most important contribution to science since Röntgen's announcement of his new form of radiation. The fascinating field of speculation opened by each advance toward knowledge of the ultimate nature of electricity and radiation, and the mechanism of the ether, contains most alluring possibilities of discoveries, and every step taken in such an advance is of the utmost importance to nearly every branch of science."

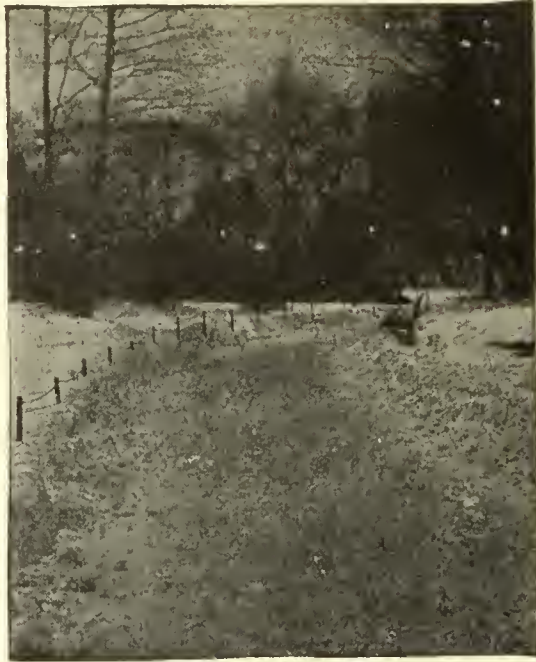
PHOTOGRAPHY BY NIGHT.

IN *The Photographic Times* (April) W. A. Frazer describes his experiences and methods in this somewhat new line, and gives us some of the results of his work. We must refer the inquiring amateur photographer to the original article for details,

and will quote only enough of it to show Mr. Frazer's general methods. After describing his camera, plates, etc., he says:

"I at first included in the exposure a minute or two of the last departing daylight, if it might so be called, but my negatives approached too nearly daylight results, and I have since waited until night has really fallen before making the exposure.

"Having chosen the view and set up the camera, if the only lights included are gas lamps, the exposure



MOONLIGHT, CENTRAL PARK.

with this lens and plate should be from eight to ten minutes, depending somewhat upon the distance to the nearest light; while, if any near electric lights are included, from two and one-half to three and one-half minutes will suffice.

"When I speak of electric lights, I refer to those enclosed in opal shades, such as are used on Fifth and upper Madison Avenue in our city. Unprotected lights or those enclosed in plain glass shades I have never attempted, and doubt very much if they can be successfully photographed.

"My moonlight pictures were taken between 10 and 11 o'clock P.M., with moon almost full, and ten minutes' exposure.

"During the exposure, a watch must be kept that no vehicle carrying lights crosses the field of view. My practise is to stand beside the camera, keeping one hand firmly on it, if it is blowing hard: several exposures I found were ruined through movement of the camera caused by the strong wind. Then when a cab or other vehicle carrying a light enters the field of view, I, with the other hand, cover the lens until it has passed.

"Moving objects not bearing lights make no impression on the plate. . . .

"The amount of detail picked up by the lens when using this plate has been a constant source of wonder to me; in every case, very much more than my eye could see was disclosed when the plate had been developed and fixed.

"I prefer a stormy night for this work, either snow or rain, as the artistic effect is unquestionably much greater on these occasions."

It must not be thought, however, that nocturnal photography is devoid of drawbacks. Says Mr. Frazer:

"Before starting out one's mind must be made up to bear with equanimity all sorts of chaff and uncomplimentary remarks, which are sure to be showered upon the photographer by the



THE GIANT HOTELS, FROM CENTRAL PARK.

majority of the passers-by. I have received a great deal of advice and sympathy concerning my mental make-up and condition. . . . varied by a multitude of inquiries ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, and also indication that an interest in science is abroad on the streets of New York, as I have more than once heard John explaining to Mary as they passed that I was taking a picture by those X rays the papers have been talking about."

"In conclusion," says Mr. Frazer—

"I firmly believe that there are great possibilities for pictorial effect in this night photography, and to the enthusiastic amateur, whose daylight leisure hours are limited, a very broad field of work is opened up. I confidently expect to see great improvement, and some startling effects produced, when



THE SAVOY HOTEL, STORMY NIGHT.

it has been taken up and studied by a greater number of workers."

The success of Mr. Frazer's pictures, as shown by his specimens, is striking, and will doubtless inspire many others to follow it up.

The Use of the Hair.—An article by Dr. Exner in the Vienna *Klinische Wochenschrift* is abstracted in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. He states his belief that the bodies of our ancestors were totally covered with hair, and that its present disappearance is due to the fact that its absence was regarded as a beauty, and hence that in the choice of mates preference was always given to those that had the least of it. "As to the physiological functions of hairs," says Dr. Exner, "it is admitted that they are modified sense organs, which have lost all connection with the nerves. It is probable that in primitive man the distribution of the hair upon the body was irregular, and that the length, color, structure, and thickness of the hair varied with functions for which it was intended. The hair which has been left upon the body in the process of evolution has been left there for a definite purpose. Certain hairs serve as organs of touch, notably the eyelashes, the bulbs of which are surrounded by a network of nerve-fibers, and in a less degree the hairs of the eyebrows. Both these serve to protect the eyes; for being sensitive they give warning of danger, so that reflex closure of the lids is produced. The eyebrows also prevent drops of sweat from running into the eyes, while the eyelashes keep out dust. . . . In animals the hair serves to maintain and regulate the heat of the body, but in man the hair of the scalp alone serves this purpose. Hair is itself a poor conductor of heat, and retains air, also a poor conductor, in its interstices. The fact that the forehead is not covered with hair Exner explains on the theory that in the contest between the natural tendency of the hair to protect the head against changes of temperature and the tendency of human nature toward beauty, the latter has prevailed more easily, because the non-conducting properties of that portion of the skull are increased by the air containing frontal sinuses, and that that portion of the head is easily protected from the heat of the sun by inclining the head forward."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Athol, Mass., *Transcript*, March 23, tells its readers, in discussing the inoculation of malaria by the mosquito, that an attenuated form of the disease germ is thus imparted and that the insect is not spreading contagion but performing a preventive vaccination. He says: "Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well-known but solemn oath of warning, 'do not treat him as a foe, but as a friend. Translated into English it says, 'Leave this locust alone, or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will just as he says, tho' he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach."

BACTERIA IN THE DAIRY.

THIS subject is treated by Drs. Coun and Esten of Wesleyan University in a recently published pamphlet that contains the results of separate experiments by each of the authors. Those of Dr. Coun are summarized by him. That milk may contain either advantageous or injurious bacteria is generally known, but Dr. Coun tells us that the former kind may often check the growth of the latter, and he therefore favors the "inoculation" of the cream with the proper kind of germs. Says the author:

"The cream in ordinary creameries or in ordinary dairies always contains bacteria, a large majority of which are perfectly wholesome, and which give rise either to good flavors and aromas in the butter or, at least, produce no injurious effect upon the cream. They are perfectly consistent with the production of the best quality of butter.

"In the months of May and June the variety and the number of these types of bacteria are decidedly greater than in the winter months, and this probably explains, in part, the better quality of butter at these seasons.

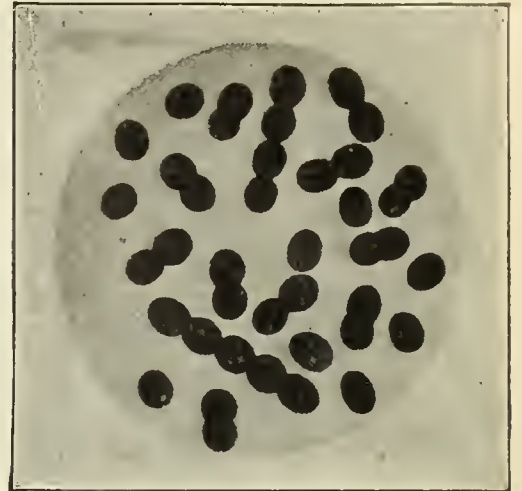
"Occasionally a dairy or a creamery may be impregnated with a species of bacteria that grows rapidly and produces a deleterious effect upon its butter. This will produce in all cases a falling-off in the quality. The trouble may be due, perhaps, to a single cow, inasmuch as the milk of individual cows may sometimes contain species of organisms not found in others, even in the same barn. It is, however, commonly impossible for the farmer or the butter-maker to find the source of such injurious bacteria.

"Creameries and dairies will in many cases be supplied with bacteria giving rise to desirable flavors, aromas, and a proper amount of acid. This is commonly the case from the fact that the good-flavoring species are abundant, but it will not always be true. It is more common in June than at other seasons of the year, simply because the variety of bacteria is greater at this time, and hence the greater likelihood that some species which produce the proper aroma and flavor will be present. Probably, also, some of the desirable species are especially abundant in the green food of cows in June.

"If cream be inoculated with a large culture of some particular kind of bacteria, this species will frequently develop so rapidly as to check the growth of the other bacteria present and thus, perhaps, prevent them from producing their natural effects. Hence it will follow that the use of starters will commonly give rise to favorable results, even tho the cream is already somewhat largely impregnated with other species of bacteria before the inoculation with the artificial starter. This fact lies at the basis of the use of artificial starters either with or without pasteurization. To produce the desirable result it is necessary to have the starter contain a large abundance of some favorable species which by its growth can both check the development of the ordinary cream bacteria and can develop a proper flavor by itself."

The injurious bacteria that promote the souring of cream are studied in the second paper—that of Dr. Esten, who discusses the question whether they are of one kind or many. He concludes that, at least in territory studied by him, which, as may be seen from the quotation below, was quite extensive, there is only one kind. Says Dr. Esten:

"Milk from thirty widely separated localities in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut yielded, with two exceptions, apparently the same organism. This fact throws the weight of evidence on the side of the belief that one organism universally



BACILLUS ACIDI LACTICI (THE GERM THAT CAUSES MILK TO SOUR) MAGNIFIED 4,400 DIAMETERS.

exists in the territory studied, which produces the ordinary souring and curdling of milk. This organism seems to be identical in every particular with that of Günther and Thierfelder, who concluded that their organism was the same as Lister's *Bacterium lactis* and Hueppe's *Bacillus acidi lactici*."

The paper is accompanied by a photograph of the organism referred to, which we reproduce herewith.

WHY WE LIKE SALT.

THE meaning of our craving for salt formed the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Société de Biologie, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Lancet*. The conclusions are thus epitomized in *The Scientific American*:

"M. Lapicque stated that sodium chlorid was consumed as an article of necessity by nearly all races, and that most of the lower animals were fond of it, altho there were exceptions to the rule. The herbivora betrayed a greater liking for the salt than the carnivora, and in the same way agricultural populations, who were more or less vegetarians, were invariably large consumers of it. The tribes who ate no salt led a pastoral or nomadic existence, whose regimen was almost exclusively animal. This, said the writer, had led Bunge to formulate the theory that as vegetables contained principally potassium salts, these latter replaced the sodium salts in the economy, and the vegetarian instinctively craved for common salt in order to compensate for its loss through the kidneys. This theory was, however, weak, for it did not explain why certain peoples who had not access to sea-salt replaced it by salts of potassium obtained by the incineration of plants.

"Such a people were the negro inhabitants (a million) of the French Kongo, between Lake Sangha and Lake Tchad. Salt was unknown in this vast territory, which was as large as France; for it was substituted an artificial salt extracted from a certain number of selected plants, whose ashes were washed and their potassium salts crystallized out.

"Samples of the salt had been analyzed and found to be composed of potassium salts only. When, on their first entrance into the country, the French had endeavored to sell common salt they found it unsalable, the natives preferring their own. This disposed of the theory propounded by Bunge. . . .

"M. Lapicque inclined to the belief that salt was of use only in procuring for man and animals a gustatory stimulus. M. Trouesart stated that dearth of salt in besieged cities had been made up by the use of saltpeter. . . . According to M. Samson, oxen and sheep would, on large farms, abstain for weeks together from the salt placed within their reach, while at certain other periods they ate largely of it. This variability of appetite for salt was due to the variation, according to the season of the year, of their diet."

Lying Photographs.—We have several times, in these columns, commented on the falsity of the prevalent idea that a photograph must be absolutely true to nature, at least in the proportions of the objects represented. The author of a series of articles on "The Magic and Mystery of Photography," in *The American Journal of Photography*, gives additional proof. He says: "It is said photography can not lie, altho it is an easy matter to secure a photograph which is far from the truth and the reality. This is done by what is called 'straining the lens,' resulting either in a caricature or in exaggerated perspective. A caricature is easily made by bringing one part of a subject nearer the camera than the remainder, thus giving a false proportion. Some of these are distinctly ludicrous. For example, when taking a portrait, and the hands or feet, being nearer the camera than the body, come out abnormally large. A person lying at full length on the grass and photographed either from the head or feet will result in a gross caricature. There was a comical drawing in one of the illustrated papers recently, showing two sailors taken on board ship, who, owing to a lurch of the ship at the moment of exposure, were represented as monstrosities having long legs and small bodies. Animals will also appear laughable if the camera is placed so as to represent them in perspective. A row of six or seven cottages can be made to appear in the photograph like a street half a mile long by fixing the camera close

to the subject, and using a lens having a focal length very near the size of the plate. Owing to the difference between the angle included by the lens and the angle of the eye apparent distortion will ensue. Another method of creating illusion is to photograph objects without any means of judging their real size; thus the model of a steam-engine or other machinery only six or seven inches high will, if taken on a plain ground, appear in the negative like a machine seven or eight feet high, with wheels three or four feet in diameter. Many photographs exhibited as taken from machines weighing several tons are from models only weighing pounds. It is curious to notice in this connection that a photograph from an actual working machine will look like a copy from a model, a complete reversal of the previous illusion. These illusions may be taken advantage of to flatter those who vary from the average."

The Bazin Roller-Boat.—*Industries and Iron* appears not to have much faith in this new craft. Of her recent preliminary stability trials, it says (March 26): "We learn that experiments were recently made at Rouen with regard to her stability, the vessel at the time having all her machinery fitted on board, but with what other service weights is not stated, nor are any further particulars given as to her draft of water. These experiments consisted of the usual 'inclining experiment,' made in still water in order to determine the vertical position of the ship's center of gravity; this course is necessary in the case of nearly all vessels, but especially so with those of novel types. The result is stated to be superior to the theoretical calculations, but we have reason to believe that the 'metacentric height'—or the distance between the 'center of gravity' and the 'metacenter'—could hardly be considered sufficiently satisfactory to justify a sea trial with the vessel fully equipped. Since these inclining experiments were made, the *Ernest Bazin* has, however, made certain trial trips on the Seine, which have been reported as being completely successful in so far as the navigation on lakes and rivers is concerned, and as a consequence a permit has been granted by the French authorities for her navigation. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper read by M. Émile Gautier in January last at the meeting of the Society of Arts, the author stated that 'with regard to the question of stability and displacement, it had been decided to immerse the rollers about one third of their diameter, because it had been calculated that that gave the most favorable conditions for carrying out the rolling motion; but if it were found necessary for other reasons a greater amount of immersion might be adopted. Deeper immersion would, of course, give greater stability, or that might be attained by means of ballast, water, or other.' Having regard to this statement and bearing in mind the transverse and longitudinal form of the vessel, it is our opinion that 'deeper immersion' would also affect the remaining important qualities claimed for this vessel in other directions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE article entitled "Electricity Direct from Coal," in our issue of April 3, was by mistake credited to *The Electrical World*. It should have been credited to *The Electrical Review*.

"THERE appears to be no end," says *The Photographic Times*, "to the number of projecting apparatus that are being placed on the market. Here is a list of a few which are already being exhibited at the various music-halls and places of public entertainment: "The motorgraph, the animatoscope, the theatrograph, the cinematograph, the projectoscope, the cinemetoscope, the vitascope, the cinematograph, the veriscope, the animatograph, the viveoscope, the eidoloscope, the cinagraphoscope, the biograph, the rayoscope, the magniscope."

"To what limits the inventing of bicycle improvements has gone is shown by the patent-office records in the United States," says *Cassier's Magazine*, April. "Up to 1876, according to recently published figures, approximately three hundred patents for cycles had been issued from that office. In 1876, invention revived on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on hand awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE REVISED "INDEX OF PROHIBITED BOOKS."

POPE LEO XIII. has published a revision of the famous *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. The present index is based on the rules laid down by the Council of Trent, the decrees of which were slightly altered by later popes. A short time before the Vatican Council assembled in 1870 a committee had been appointed to examine the rules of the Index and report on the advisability of a revision. This commission unanimously declared that such a revision was necessary, and with this judgment the majority of the Fathers assembled in the Vatican Council concurred. It is accordingly stated that this revision has been made "after careful study and with the advice of the Council of the Cardinals of the Index Congregation." Leo XIII. declares that on the whole the revised rules are so mildly formulated "that if the good-will only is present, it will be easily possible to conform to these rules." In the introduction to the revision, special attention is called to the "unbridled craze for writing characteristic of our day, and the phenomenal multiplication of bad books." The introduction gives an historical account of the ups and downs of the Index, notably the work of Alexander VI., Leo X., and other popes in reference to it. The first Index dates from Paul IV. In the new form the Index contains forty-nine paragraphs, the chief of which we reproduce as follows:

"1. All those writings which were prohibited before the year 1600 are still prohibited, except in those cases where special decrees have made exceptions.

"2. All books written by apostates, heretics, schismatics, and those that promulgate heresy or schism or attack the fundamentals of religion are strictly forbidden.

"3. All the writings of non-Catholics that discuss religion *ex professo* are prohibited, unless it has been settled that they contain nothing contrary to the Catholic faith.

"4. Books of non-Catholic authors that only incidentally discuss religious matters are not to be regarded as prohibited *jure ecclesiastico* [by ecclesiastical law] unless they are forbidden by special decrees.

"5. Editions of the Bible in the original tongues and in old Catholic translations, also those of the Oriental Church, which have been published by non-Catholics, no matter how faithful and complete they may seem to be, are allowed to be used only by those engaged in the study of theology and of the Scriptures, under the condition, however, that these books neither in the introductions nor the explanations make any attack on the dogmas of the Catholic Church.

"6. In the same sense and under the same condition all other translations of the Bible by non-Catholics, either in Latin or in any of the living tongues, are permitted.

"7. All translations of the Scriptures into the mother tongue, also those that have been published by Catholics, are absolutely forbidden, unless they have been approved by the Apostolic See or have been published, under supervision of the bishops, with annotations taken from the writings of the church fathers and learned Catholic authors.

"8. Further are prohibited all Bible translations made by non-Catholics into living tongues, especially those of the Bible societies, that have been condemned by the popes more than once; for in the preparation of these editions all the rules of ecclesiastical supervision have been disregarded. However, the use of these editions is allowed to those who are engaged in theological or biblical studies, in accordance with Rule 5. . . .

"11. Furthermore, are condemned all those books that contain attacks on God, on the blessed Virgin Mary, on the Saints, the Catholic Church and its cultus, the Sacraments, the Apostolic See; also books in which the inspiration of the Scriptures is denied or misinterpreted or limited. In the same way those books are prohibited that attack the church hierarchy, the clergy or the orders.

"12. It is further forbidden to publish, buy, or have in posses-

sion any books that teach or recommend sorcery, witchcraft, magic, or incantation of the dead, or similar superstitions.

"13. Books and writings treating of new discoveries, finds, visions, prophecies, reporting new miracles or new forms of devotion, even if they are issued only as guides to private devotion, are forbidden, if they have been published without the authority of the church superiors. . . .

"15. Absolutely forbidden, as has been the case all along, are all printed pictures of the Savior, of the blessed Virgin Mary, of angels, of the saints, and other servants of the church, unless they are in harmony with the spirit and commands of the church. New pictures, with or without prayers, must not be published without the permission of the ecclesiastical authorities. . . .

"21. Newspapers, journals, and periodicals that purposely attack religion and good morals are strictly forbidden, not only by natural right but also by ecclesiastical command. The bishops are to see to it that at favorable occasions the faithful are warned against such dangerous reading.

"22. No Catholic, and especially no clergyman, is allowed to publish anything in such papers, no matter what it may be, unless there be a just and reasonable ground for doing so. . . .

"41. All the faithful are in duty bound to submit to the church's judgment at least all those writings and publications that treat of the Holy Scriptures of theology, of church history, of the philosophy of religion, of ethics, or of other religious or moral subjects, and in general all writings that treat primarily of religion and morals.

"42. The secular clergy are not allowed to publish without the consent of the bishops any works that treat of art or purely natural sciences, the object of which is to demonstrate their learning or acumen. Nor are they allowed, without the permission of their bishop, to assume the editorship or publication of newspapers or periodicals."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAS THE CALL FOR RETREAT OF THE
"HIGHER CRITICS" SOUNDED?

ACCORDING to the view taken by Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, a call for retreat of the "higher critics" all along the line has come from Berlin, from a no less influential scholar than Professor Harnack. This call, Dr. Behrends finds in Harnack's first volume on "Chronology of Old Christian Literature," just issued from the Leipsic press. "Nothing more noteworthy," says Dr. Behrends, "has appeared in a hundred years." After a few introductory sentences in regard to Harnack himself, as "the bright particular star of the University of Berlin," "the idol of Germany," one who "in minuteness and breadth of historical learning" "has no living equal," Dr. Behrends proceeds to describe the new book as follows (*Christian Work*, April 17):

"Not the least remarkable part of the book is the preface. In it, Harnack sketches the present state of New-Testament criticism, and announces the general conclusions to which his studies have led him. He declares that the attempt to sketch the origin and development of Christianity, by assuming that the New-Testament books were a 'tissue of deceptions and frauds,' and late in appearance, has utterly broken down. The school of Baur is dead. Tradition has been vindicated as true and trustworthy. Interest in literary criticism is waning and historical studies are displacing it; 'the problems of the future lie in the domain of history, and not of literary criticism,' simply because tradition is right in its estimate of the literature. The significance of this verdict appears, when it is remembered that the assumptions of the Wellhausen school, in the treatment of the Old Testament, are identical with the assumptions of Baur, which Harnack emphatically discredits and repudiates. Significant is the confession of a Dutch theologian, to whom Harnack refers without naming him, that he had been 'compelled to believe in the supernatural origin' of Christianity. Harnack will not stand alone. He will carry the younger scholars with him. And the Old-Testament critics will have to follow. That has been the order for two hundred years. In five years, the retreat now begun may become a stampede.

"In the body of the work, the most remarkable thing is the

discussion of the chronology of the life of Paul. It has come to be generally accepted that six years intervened between the death of Christ and the martyrdom of Stephen; and Paul's conversion has been located in the year 36. Holtzmann and Blass had placed it four or five years earlier. Harnack sifts the evidence bearing upon the date when Festus became governor of Cesarea—the crucial chronological point—and decides emphatically, with Eusebius and Tacitus, that this took place in 55 or 56. Paul had, at that time, been a prisoner for two years; so that his arrest in Jerusalem falls in 53 or 54. Combining, now, the data furnished in Acts, and in Galatians, it appears that twenty-four years must be allowed between Paul's conversion and his arrest in 53 or 54. This locates his conversion in the year 29 or 30; the year of the crucifixion. And, as a result, every one of the Pauline epistles is crowded back from four to six years; Thessalonians to 48; Galatians and Corinthians to 52; Romans to 53; Colossians, Ephesians, Philemon and Philippians to 56–58; the Pastoral epistles to 59–64, in which last year the apostle suffered martyrdom.

"The most startling fact, in this criticism, is the date of Paul's conversion. It had been assumed that the events recorded in the first nine chapters of Acts covered a period of six years. According to Harnack, the time must be measured by six or nine months! The death of Christ, and Paul's conversion, are separated by less than a year! What a picture this gives us of the ferment of that time! No wonder the Dutch theologian was compelled to believe in a 'supernatural origin' of Christianity! Harnack propounds no theory. He makes no note or comment. But he plants himself squarely upon these early dates; which, so far as I know, he has been the first to suggest. And we are surely getting very near Christ, when the man who wrote Galatians and Romans was converted in the year when Jesus was crucified! For one, I am waiting to hear what European scholarship will have to say in reply. Harnack has done a bold thing; but as I have read his pages, I have not been able to see where he is vulnerable; and the man who challenges his verdict on a matter of history had better do a good deal of thinking before he writes!

"This book has stirred me to the depths. It seems to me that it marks the beginning of the end."

Humorous Side of Early Hymns.—In an article by James Elderdice (*The Voice*, April 1) in which are collected a number of laughable "breaks" made by hymn-writers and choirs, we find the following references to some of the earliest of modern hymnology:

"For a long time the only hymnal known or allowed was a paraphrase of the Psalms of David. First came the early *Covenanter* collections. About 1562 appeared 'The Whole Book of Psalms Collected into English Metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others.' For more than two hundred years this work was bound up with the Book of Common Prayer, and used in all the churches of English establishment. After Sternhold came the Rouse versions. In these paraphrases, execration was in close connection with praise. We can well believe that the portion of the church militant composed of Cromwell's men and the Highland warrior sang with spirit as well as understanding:

Why dost thou hold thine hand aback,
And hide it in thy lap?
O pluck it out, and be not slack
To give thy foes a rap.

"Whatever encouragement or inspiration they might derive, for a modern congregation there would be little else than amusement in singing:

The race is not forever got
By him who fastest runs;
Nor the battle by the people
Who shoot the largest guns.

"Or in this:

Ye monsters of the bubbling deep
Your Maker's praises shout,
And wag your tails about:
Up from the sands ye codlings peep.

"One need not go very far in the studies of Sternhold and Hopkins, and others of their day, to heartily agree with quaint old Thomas Fuller, that 'their piety was better than their poetry.'

"The sacred muse of Charles Wesley took wild flights, and was not above trying her hand on a hymn, 'For a child cutting his teeth.'"

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS.

THE present year marks the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster standards of doctrine, and the various branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world are preparing to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. The English Presbyterians have taken the lead in the matter and have already prepared an elaborate program for their anniversary meetings. In this country the Southern Presbyterian Church seems to have shown more interest in the event than its Northern neighbor, and the last General Assembly of the former body appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements for a memorial meeting during the sessions of the General Assembly in May of this year.

The assembly which framed the Westminster standards was convened July 1, 1643; but, continuing its session through five and a half years, it reported to Parliament the Confession of Faith, with the Scriptural proofs, on the 29th of April, 1647; the Shorter Catechism on the 5th of November following, and the Larger Catechism a little later; and the Parliament received them from the hands of the assembly, indorsed them, and published them not long after, tho the assembly itself did not cease its formal sessions until February 22, 1649.

In an article on the approaching celebration in the *New York Observer* the writer (Thomas H. Law) speaks of these famous formularies of Presbyterian doctrine as follows:

"The Westminster standards embracing the Confession of Faith and the two catechisms as symbols of doctrine have had a history which is certainly notable in the progress of the Reformed Church. As a comprehensive and clear statement of Christian doctrine drawn directly from the Scriptures which they claim thus to interpret in a brief and logical summary, they have maintained their integrity for a long period and secured a very large and loyal following. They have thus exerted an influence—especially in our own country, where they have been generally adopted by the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies—in the conservation of the truth with regard to the divine authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures and the cardinal doctrines of redemption, such as perhaps no other creed has exercised. And, therefore, in view of their essential merit, of their salutary influence, and of the great good which they have accomplished under the providence of God, it is well for us to pause this year in our course, to consider what they are, to count up all the benefits that we have derived from them, and to rally our people to a more appreciative and loyal support of them.

"Another fact which makes these commemorative celebrations appropriate and expedient at the present time is the strong tendency toward laxity of doctrine, even with regard to the fundamentals of Christianity, which manifests itself among us. In the popular cry for liberty, in religion as well as in civil affairs, there has developed a widespread antagonism to creeds which binds the faith to a definite expression of truth. Freedom of thought and opinion is the demand on every side, fostering a disposition to break out of the traces of traditional belief, and even to repudiate the binding authority of divine revelation itself. It is meet, therefore, to stop and see whither this spirit is leading, and to reflect upon the necessity and value of holding fast to 'a form of sound words,' which serves as a theological compass, and keeps us in the way of everlasting truth. As Dr. Beattie well says in his memorial to the assembly: 'We live in an age of unrest and criticism, if not of transition, in regard to many things pertaining to the Christian faith. An intelligent acquaintance with the history of the Westminster Assembly, and a clear grasp of the doctrinal system which it formulated, may be of great value in these circumstances.'

"The further fact that these standards, most precious to us as the expression of our faith and that of our fathers, in regard to the teachings of God's Word, have been of late years so vigor-

ously assailed, misrepresented, and maligned, makes it well for us who hold to them to examine carefully and see clearly what they do contain, and be ready to show to the world and to all who oppose them, that they speak truly according 'to the law and to the testimony.' Presbyterians, in their liberality toward other denominations, and their supreme confidence in the truth of their doctrinal system, have doubtless sometimes been negligent in advocating their belief, and perhaps to the detriment of their cause. But the time has come when they should speak out and give a reason for their faith; not to provoke controversy or develop sectarianism, but to maintain and propagate the truth for the glory of the sovereign God."

MINISTERIAL RESTLESSNESS.

THERE is abundant evidence of the fact that the restless and changeful spirit of the age, the workings of which are so clearly seen in social life and commercial circles, is also invading more and more the sphere of the ministry. Long-settled pastorates are the rare exception now instead of the rule, as in years gone by. The itinerant system of the Methodist denomination makes allowance to a certain extent for this desire for change in the pastorate, and the work of filling and supplying pulpits is carried on under this system with less embarrassment and less friction than in some other denominations where no "time limits" of any kind are fixed. It has been stated again and again, on good authority, that, in spite of a supposed fixity of tenure, the average length of a pastorate in such denominations as the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Congregational is no greater than in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the pastoral term is placed by church law at a maximum of five years. Another evidence of the growing restlessness in the pulpit at the present time is noted in the large number of candidates offering themselves for every vacant pulpit, these candidates including ministers who have charges as well as those who do not. It was *The Congregationalist* that recently commented on the significant fact that a pulpit-supply committee in a town near Boston had so much business of its kind on its hands that it found itself compelled to have printed blanks supplied for its use. It was a rush of "business" of the same kind that caused the chairman of a similar committee in a Western town to write complainingly to *The Cumberland Presbyterian*. He was getting so many letters and so many applications of various kinds that his life was becoming weary, and he wanted to give general notice that no more applications for the vacancy would be considered.

An interesting contribution to this subject of ministerial restlessness is made by *The Christian Intelligencer*, the careful and conservative organ of the Dutch Reformed Church. After referring to some of the evidence in support of the case, *The Intelligencer* proceeds to say:

"We have not far to seek for some reasons for this restlessness. In the first place there undoubtedly are misfits, as there are in all professions; men who have 'mistaken their calling,' who when they get into the practical work of their professions discover that they have no aptitude for the work, that they can not successfully adapt themselves to existing conditions, and wisely conclude that they are better fitted for something else, and go seeking about for new spheres of activity. Others have the requisite qualifications of mind and heart for the work of the ministry, but are ill adapted to the particular congregations over which they have been installed. If a man's birth and life and training have been in the city, and he finds himself the pastor of a country charge, it is not surprising if the result should prove a misfit and *vice versa*. The country-bred men have made excellent city pastors, and city-bred men have made excellent country pastors, yet as a general rule men are more apt to succeed when their lot is cast in the midst of environments such as they have always lived in and are inured to."

Other reasons for the desire to change are to be found, says

The Intelligencer, in the expanding needs of a preacher after he is married and as he finds a growing family on his hands, calling not only for support but for education.

WHAT THE CHURCH DOES FOR THE MASSES IN ITALY.

WHAT a power the laboring man has become is illustrated by the efforts of the Catholic Church in Italy to draw the humble worker to her side. To the attempts of the Government to satisfy the people by improving roads and rendering fit for cultivation the extensive tracts of land in the fever-stricken lowlands, the Socialists oppose glowing promises of political influence and social equality. The church, on her side, offers substantial financial inducements. The activity of the church is not pleasant to the liberal and radical elements in Italy any more than to the conservatives and extreme revolutionists. The following account of what the church is doing, coming from the liberal Professor Fiamingo, is not likely to be overdrawn. Professor Fiamingo says in the *Zeit*, Vienna:

"The social and economical events in Austria and Germany revealed to the Pope that the workmen have become a power and mean to obtain greater influence. The Holy Father was not slow in discovering that this movement among the masses could be made useful to the church. The Italian clergy are extremely indolent and little interested in the condition of the masses, but the hints from the Vatican have, after all, stirred them up to some extent. The clergy will not, however, have anything to do with state-socialism, for the state is regarded as the enemy of the church, and feared and hated as such. A kind of Christian-Socialist Party has been formed among the clergy, whose practical work is thus far confined to the creation of loan institutes for the benefit of the country population, for credit is difficult to obtain by the farmers, and usury rules everywhere. In Venetia such institutes have existed since 1882. In 1892 Father Cerrutti founded a credit bank of an exclusively religious character, for this institute refuses aid to all who are not *bona-fide* Catholics. Such undertakings soon became popular, and Catholic credit institutes are now more numerous than others. The board generally holds its sittings in the vestry, the parish priest being president and the sexton secretary. These are truly sectarian banks, organized to strengthen religious spirit.

"Another important novelty is the 'People's Secretariate,' which is described by Professor Toniolo, a Christian-Socialist, as follows: 'Its mission is to answer questions, free of charge, to all inquirers belonging to the masses, asking information on religious, moral, legal, and economical questions connected with every-day, practical life. Truly Christian brotherly love of one's neighbor has called into life this institution, which considers it as its duty to defend the laboring classes against society and the state.' It is as yet too early to guess at the political importance of this novel institution, but there is no doubt that it will largely benefit the masses.

"The liberal element in Italy is not likely to benefit by this activity on the part of the church. Liberalism is threatened equally by the church and by Socialism. Clericalism is as much the enemy of the progressive liberals as is the Socialism which is making such headway in Sicily. If the Italian clergy are really anxious to benefit the masses, they must renounce the exclusively churchly character of their activity. This alone could obtain for them the support of the other parties."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Training-School for Bible Critics.—Having in view the present controversy over various points of biblical criticism *The Congregationalist* has a recommendation to make. It says:

"As the next new movement in Christian work, if we must have one, we propose a training-school for critics. There are so many attempting the work of criticism that they ought to be taught how to do it. The Sunday-school, for example, is having just now more than its share of it, and often from those who show

by their remarks that they are practically ignorant of the subject. One of our contemporaries says, 'It must be the conviction of every thoughtful observer that the Sunday-school, as now instituted, stands in the way of religious training instead of assisting it.' Why? Because most of the teachers do not understand the science of teaching. Yet for every thoughtful observer who says this of the Sunday-school there are a hundred who know it is not true, because they are teaching in the Sunday-school and leading children and youth to follow Christ."

SHOULD MINISTERS HAVE A COLLEGE EDUCATION?

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founder and sustainer of the Chautauqua schools, is urging now, with characteristic zeal, a scheme for "A Non-Resident School of Theology." In *The Methodist Review* (March-April) he presents a four-year curriculum for such a school, and follows it with a vigorous plea for an educated ministry. In the course of this plea he uses some vigorous language about uneducated pulpit boors and vulgar lay officials which he has before used in addresses before conferences, and which has at times aroused intense indignation. He begins his plea by claiming that the early apostles were trained from boyhood in the best literature of the world—that of the Old Testament. They had a special course of training under the greatest of all teachers—Christ. They had "the highest result of a thorough education," and, unlike the rabbis, had "a vital knowledge of Old-Testament history."

The early Methodist preachers "were not unlike the early apostles in their preparation, their power, and their effectiveness." They "did not gain their power by being students, but because of power they became students." The apostolic and early Methodist method has, the Bishop thinks, been perverted. He says:

"There are young men in the ministry of the church who have come from farm and shop with little or no knowledge of the English language as to its construction, its value as a vehicle of thought, and the enlarging and refining contents of its literature. Such men are neither readers nor thinkers. Under the pressure of a 'revival,' through an ambition to be ministers, and to be at once in the field 'saving souls,' they drop plow or plane and seek, by the shortest possible route, professional recognition. . . . Once in the annual conference they are in for life, to receive to the day of death something toward personal support—not much, but often too much, in view of what they are, and of what they do, and of what they have failed to do. This low standard in the conference results in the filling up by these 'pastors' of official boards with men of their own comparatively low type, who as stewards, class-leaders, and trustees degrade the church by their lack of taste, unworthy ideals, narrow prejudices, and parsimonious spirit. We can not expect cultured men and women, nor even the school-boys and schoolgirls of the day, to be interested in a church where boors pretend to preach and where such laymen as we have indicated have official place and control; where sensational devices are resorted to for filling up and building up the church; where sentimentality of a very weak sort is substituted for spirituality; and where ecclesiastical authority becomes a humiliating tyranny."

Bishop Vincent does not, by any means, assert that men can be educated only through the seminary or the college, but he dwells upon the advantages of the college course for all ministers, whether they enjoy seminary advantages or not. Among the considerations urged by him are these: the college man commands the increasing respect of society; every minister should know, through college training, just what science does and does not teach; the college-bred man can better inspire the youth of his congregations to pursuit of an educational course. He continues as follows:

"There is also a type of manhood fostered by college training which the ministry needs for the sake of its greatest social influence. Why is it that in so many universities students in the

theological department are looked down upon, sometimes with ill-concealed contempt, by the academic students? Making all due allowance for the prejudices which spring from what is called 'the natural heart' against the spiritual kingdom and its representatives, there is too often something in the typical minister and in the 'theologue' which repels strong, stalwart, genuine men in college and in society. The theological student is often a dependent, educated by charity. This itself is not at all ground for his disparagement; but there are a few ministers who were once theological students supported in this way, by individuals or by societies, who up to this day have never paid even the interest on the loan by which they were able to take their theological course. What is still worse, they seem to have no conscience about it. They marry, they have children, they buy books, they ride bicycles, they take summer vacations, but seem to have no ethical sense which makes imperative the restoration of the funds by which they were educated for their profession. There is among a certain class of ministers and of candidates for the ministry a tone of servility which perhaps these processes of professional education promote; a readiness to accept gifts of money; the habit of soliciting discounts because of their office; and consequently the cultivation of the tramp spirit and habit among men whose office stands for the highest, most independent, most manly type of manhood. Life in the modern college tends to prevent this false and unfortunate estimate of the ministry.

"The theological student who has never taken a college course is always at a disadvantage. The foundations of his culture have been neglected. He is all the while in danger of building on the sand. He is doubly in danger of overemphasizing certain branches or departments of truth. The man of limited education is, other things being equal, in greatest danger of being a crank and hobbyist. He sees in part the world of learning. He studies a little New-Testament Greek, but he knows nothing about Greek as Greek. He studies Hebrew a little, but he knows nothing about the Semitic languages in general, their relations to history, and the underlying forces in the Semitic civilization which have affected the historic development of the world at large. Men thus hurried into the ministry too often marry in haste. They lack the power of wise discrimination. Their wives, picked up in the immature years, are in many cases unqualified to fill the parsonage and help the pastor.

"We plead, therefore, for a symmetrical training of the men who are to represent the Christian Church in this enlightened age, and who are to impress society with the nobility of Christian manhood. Let men wait before entering the ministry. There is plenty of time. Jesus at twelve years of age astonished the leaders in the temple. In our time, if we could, we would have made him a 'boy preacher' and sent him through the land as a flaming herald. He, with divine wisdom, retired to Nazareth and remained in its quiet for eighteen years 'subject' to his parents, a student of nature and of the Holy Scriptures, and waiting for the ripening of character which should prepare Him at thirty years of age to go forth on His mission. The ministry of the age may learn wisdom from His example."

The Bishop then proceeds to speak appreciatively of the many organizations for non-resident theological students, such as the Itinerants' Club and summer schools of theology, and expresses the hope that the church colleges may institute a sort of university-extension plan for the especial benefit of young ministers.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Congregational Union of South Africa, comprising native and foreign churches, recently held in Port Elizabeth, was the most successful one in its history. The fact was gratefully recognized in a resolution, unanimously passed, that the home (English) churches were taking new interest in colonial work, and special reference was made to the forward movement which the Colonial Missionary Society has initiated, notably in Johannesburg.

ONE of the most beautiful English church edifices is Barnet Church, Herts. In this church, according to *The Methodist Times* of London, "are groined niches in which respectively are appropriately placed well-considered and cleverly modeled statuettes of England's six greatest preachers. The list is as follows: St. Augustine of Canterbury, the Apostle of England; St. Aiden, Bishop of Lindisfarne; St. Hugh, of Lincoln; Latimer, the martyr; John Wesley, and Canon Liddon. So far as we are aware, this is the first time John Wesley has been placed in an Episcopal church on a level with such goodly company."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

DOES RUSSIA WANT CONSTANTINOPLE?

RUSSIA'S position in the Creto-Greco-Turkish situation has puzzled many. At first she was suspected of secret sympathy with Crete and Greece, but her readiness to resort to coercion in the interest of the integrity of the Sultan's empire has dispelled those suspicions. It is believed that she is playing a waiting game, and wants a greater share of Turkish territory than immediate dissolution of the Ottoman Empire could bring her. She is believed to have her eye on Constantinople. In view of this impression the following editorial from the semi-official *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, will be read with interest. That organ charges England with duplicity and bad faith and repels insinuations against Russia. It says:

"It is assumed by many European observers and politicians that Russia eternally dreams of occupying Constantinople. In truth, Russia's ultimate designs in the Eastern question by no means blind her to the immediate consequences of her conduct. To occupy Constantinople, it is necessary first to occupy the Bosphorus, and this can be done in one of these three ways: (1) By force, against the consent of Turkey; (2) with the consent of the Sultan's government; and (3) with the consent of the powers as well as of the Sultan.

"Let us ask, what would become of Constantinople in either of these cases? Of course, it is not always possible to forecast the development of things, but probability allows us to make the following suppositions: If we Russians should succeed in taking possession of the Bosphorus by force, anarchy would at once be inaugurated in Constantinople, and the Turks would be compelled to emigrate to Asia. The signal would be given for appalling massacres and atrocities. At the same time the various and numerous claimants for different portions of the Ottoman Empire would hasten to grab the coveted territory. Turkey would in fact be divided—but not permanently divided. At first the minor governments would acquire their slices, and then the great pretenders would step in and effect a second division. What sort of a Constantinople would this situation place in our possession? The home and storm-center of civil war and disorder, requiring the expenditure of untold treasure and energy in the interest of pacification. The whole Turkish Empire would be in a state of anarchy and violent conflict, with the powers quarreling and threatening each other over the spoils. Does any one seriously imagine that Russia is attracted by such a prospect?

"To occupy the Bosphorus with the consent of Turkey is an alternative which we undoubtedly deem the happiest solution of the present difficulty, so full of menace to both governments. To Russia it would mean the delivery to Russia of the key to her own house, while to Turkey it would mean security and safety. The Sultan's authority would be confirmed and assured, and he would be freed from the danger of malicious and subterranean plotting. An end would be put to that incredible situation under which the absurd grimacing of little Greece is sufficient to threaten the fall of the empire. But, clearly, this solution would not give us Constantinople. On the contrary, it would perpetuate and strengthen the rule of Turkey in that world-metropolis.

"There remains, then, the possibility of occupying the Bosphorus with the consent of the European powers. In the first place no such consent can be expected. England, as a consideration for her acquiescence, would demand a compensation which Russia could not grant her. In the second place, supposing this obstacle to be removed, the occupation of the Bosphorus by Russian forces would involve the forcing of the Dardanelles by European fleets; and the effect of such startling news on the subjects of the Sultan can be realized by Russia alone. European diplomacy is at bottom incapable of comprehending the Turkish question. To it the division of that empire presents itself as a rearrangement of the map; but we who, as a nation, still live more by feeling and instinct than by reasoning and calculation, know that to dismember Turkey is to quarter a living being. If the Sultan should fail to raise the banner of the Prophet, some new Mahdi would do it, and the fanatical Turks would fight as they have never fought yet. It is idle to think that a bold and united

front on the part of European governments would inspire terror in the Mussulmans and cause them to hesitate and submit. No, at a critical period for the supremacy of their race and faith they would be found united, disciplined, and determined to resist to the end.

"Moreover, we will say frankly that Russia would not trust the European powers in that supreme emergency. We have witnessed the European occupation of Crete not without misgivings, and this first experiment in the direction of concerted action has not been altogether reassuring. How would we regard the appearance of European fleets before Constantinople? We should inevitably ask what European interests were involved, and the answer would be that the fundamental concern of Europe was simply to hamper Russia and interfere with her success. The integrity of no other power is really dependent on the fate of Constantinople, but it is simply a question of prestige, and Russia must reserve her right to insist on the priority and superiority of her claims. She is willing to cooperate with Europe, but it must be understood that she does not abandon her right to supremacy.

"Russia wants peace and the maintenance of the *status quo*, and it is an error to suppose that she is insincere on account of her designs with reference to Constantinople. But she wishes one thing understood—that in the event of division, her claim on Constantinople is superior to all other claims, chiefly because in no fewer than six wars Russia, and no other power, has crushed Turkish might, emancipated millions of oppressed Christians, and dictated the terms of peace right under the walls of the capital. There was a time when some dreamed of removing the capital of the Russian Empire to Constantinople, but they overlooked the fact that in that city there are eight hundred and fifty thousand Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and foreigners. We can not make it our capital, but it does not follow that it belongs to any other power. Russia alone can solve and decide the fate of Constantinople."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW KOREA IS GOVERNED.

KOREA is anxious to enter the ranks of progressive states by contracting a public debt. The sum of \$3,000,000 is all she wants, but it is doubtful that she can get it, except at the cost of her already very problematical independence. Russia is the only country likely to advance funds to Korea. Japan has withdrawn in disgust, not so much on account of the political opposition against her in Korea, as because the few reforms which the Japanese managed to carry through before Russia became predominant in the Land of the Morning Calm have either been abolished or rendered ineffectual. *The Independent*, Seoul, gives an interesting account of the manner in which Korea is governed, to show that the country is not a safe place for foreign investments. *The Independent* relates the following:

"In recommending a person for an office by Korean officials, the qualifications of fitness of the candidate are seldom considered, but the strongest reason they put forth is that he is unable to make a living. Therefore the whole government service is filled with persons who have no other reason to occupy the positions than that they could not make a living outside; and a large majority of them seem to have no other duty to perform while holding offices than drawing the salary and often *something* besides. The only class of Koreans who are earning honest living by hard work are the farmers of the country. . . . But they have no desire to produce surplus, under the existing condition of the Government. For the last one hundred years the corruption of the officials has reached such a degree that it has simply killed the enterprising spirit of the whole nation. The consequence of this is that if a man worked five acres of land the year previous, he cultivates only three during the following summer. If he is still bothered by the blood-sucking magistrates or governors he reduces again the acreage of land for cultivation. They produce just barely enough to enable them to eat boiled rice three times a day, until the next harvest. They dare not build comfortable houses nor wear respectable clothing, because of the fear that the magistrates might think them rich men."

As an instance of the kind of men appointed to office in Korea

The Independent describes the career of the present Minister of Justice, Cho Pyensik. *The Independent* does not wish to be taken for a mere scandalmonger, and says expressly that "these are not mere charges, but they were proven." We summarize as follows:

When Pyensik was governor of the Chung province he stole \$8,000. He was removed from his post—and appointed Minister of Justice soon after. In his capacity as Minister of Justice he caused his former private secretary to be murdered for giving information against him. Pyensik was banished from Seoul for this murder—and made governor of Hamkyeng. There he interfered with the Japanese, which cost the Korean Government \$90,000 in indemnities. He was again appointed governor of Chung, pillaging the people and killing twenty-one while amassing a fortune. Arrested, and convicted of robbery and murder, he was released from prison after a year and made Grand Master of Ceremony. Some months ago he memorialized the throne to reestablish the old system of government, to abolish the use of the *Unmun*, to kill the relatives of political criminals, to wear the old style court dress by the officials, etc., but his suggestions were not accepted by the throne. Now, he comes out again as the Minister of Law and Councillor of the State. What a checkered career!

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, thinks Japan can not be expected to continue her support of Korea under such circumstances. When a man like the above described is chosen for a minister of justice, and another one—Hong, who murdered Kim ok Kiun in Shanghai—holds another high position, we can not wonder that Korea makes little or no advancement in civilization.

WHY DOES THE POPULATION OF FRANCE DECREASE?

IF we are to believe recent statistics, the fear that Mother Earth's human children will become too numerous, and that it will be impossible to provide food for the world's population, may be dismissed as groundless. The rapid increase of population in one part of the world is neutralized by diminished fecundity in another. France is a most conspicuous example of the rapidity with which the number of births may decrease in a nation. According to Jacques Bertillon, the noted criminologist and inventor of the famous system of identification named after him, the outlook is extremely gloomy for France. He says in the *Temps*, Paris (as translated in the *New York Sun*):

"This decrease in births is general throughout France, especially in the northern parts and in Brittany. It has been explained as a consequence of civilization; but if this were so it would be necessary to accept France as the only civilized nation of the world, for she is the sole great European country where births diminish with such implacable regularity, as these figures will show:

BIRTHS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS.

	1841-1850.	1881-1890.
Germany.....	38	38
Austria.....	38	38
England.....	33	33
Italy.....	37	38
France.....	27	*24

* Afterward 22.

"*Finis Gallie!* No matter how we look upon it, the above figures lead us to that. The political and military consequences are easy to perceive. On the eve of the last war between France and Germany both countries had nearly the same number of recruits (296,334 in France, 330,136 in Germany); to-day France has no more than in 1870, Germany has nearly 450,000. In fourteen years she will have twice the army we have.

"Even our wealth is threatened. Our exports reached during the years 1867-76 an average of 3,306,000,000 francs; in 1895 they increased to 3,374,000,000. During the same period the German exports increased from 2,974,000,000 francs (the average for 1872-76) to 4,500,000,000. The reason for this is very simple: the number of our workmen does not increase, while in Germany the population has jumped from 41,000,000 to 52,000,000; hence this gain over us.

"At the end of the last century French was the language most spoken throughout the world. To-day France lives on her past.

"There are 46,000,000 people who know French from birth. Such is the number of readers that a French book could have; but the same book written in German could be read by more than 97,000,000 men; and if in English by more than 115,000,000 people. Therefore, it is not only our political and our military power that is menaced by the decreasing births in our population, but also our economic power, and above everything it is the intellectual and moral influence of our writers over the world, it is the intellectual patrimony of France that is on the verge of disappearing."

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu takes a less pessimistic view. He believes that the birth-rate is steadily declining among all civilized nations. He writes in the *Journal des Débats* as follows:

"This steady decline in the number of births is principally the outcome of democratic civilization, which imbues every individual of a nation subject to its influences with an increased wish for personal comfort and social elevation, causing at the same time the absence of resignation and contentment. Every nation or fraction of a nation subject to the influences of modern democracy shows a rapid decline in the number of births. The United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian states are very much alike in this respect. With regard to the United States this decline in the number of births is a well-established fact, for the New England States have only 22½ to 26 births annually per 1,000 inhabitants, a ratio which corresponds well with the French 22 per 1,000. The evil is not confined to New England, for Mr. Porter, in his census of 1890, reports 'a marked decrease' in the number of births throughout the country.

"In Great Britain, too, the birth-rate is steadily decreasing. Educated Englishmen are well aware of this fact. In the seventies there were 33 to 34 births per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1894 only 30 per 1,000. Every annual report of the registrar-general shows a decrease. Marshall, a noted English economist, declares that 'the most capable and intelligent British workingmen seek to escape the burden of large families. Belgium had 32 to 33 per 1,000 in 1840, to pay only 30 per 1,000. Similar conditions prevail in the other states enumerated above. If Germany and Italy maintain their birth-rate, it is solely because democratic civilization has not yet been able to influence the masses in these countries. Germany, however, reveals a marked difference of birth-rate in her several provinces. Posen and the two Prussias, the least progressive provinces, have 40 to 43 births per 1,000. Silesia has 41.6 per 1,000. Baden and Hesse, where the Socialists exercise much influence, have 32; Alsace-Lorraine only a little over 30. The tax-rate and military service seem to have no influence in the matter."

According to Professor Fouillée it is not an over-excess but a decline of civilization which hurts France. He writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* as follows:

"Since 1881 the number of criminal cases in France has increased by 30,000, altho practically the population has not increased at all. Especially has the number of murders and homicides increased. Up to recent times Italy reported the largest percentage of criminals of this kind, namely, from 250 to 300 each year. France has now the sad distinction of being in the lead, the average in late years being about 700. While Italy reported annually about 80 child murderers, France now averages 180. Taking all the data together, the criminality of France has just about doubled in the last fifty years. The saddest feature about this increase is the fact that that it is proportionally greatest among the youth of the country. The actual fact is that the number of criminals who are yet children or youths is twice as large as the number of adult criminals, altho France has only about seven million children and youths and twenty million adults. In Paris more than one half of the criminals arrested are less than twenty-one years of age. Prostitution among children is alarmingly on the increase. During the last ten years an average of 4,000 of such cases were brought to the attention of the authorities every year. In 1850 there were but 5 suicides to every 100,000 inhabitants; in 1892 there were 24, and the rate is increasing. Suicides of children under sixteen were formerly unknown in France; now there are

on an average 55 each year. And in 1875 there were 375 suicides between sixteen and twenty-one."

These are sample facts mentioned by Professor Fouillée, who comments on them as follows:

"The fundamental error of the French system of education is the predominance of purely intellectual and rationalistic ideas which we have inherited from the last century, and which assign to scientific knowledge a superiority over and above moral principles in the training of men. Rabelais has already said that 'Knowledge without conscience is the ruin of the soul.' On all sides the warmest friends of education in France are entirely discouraged. To cram the memory with names and dates and facts does not supply the soul with thoughts that produce great feelings and crowd back vices. It is not the duty of the teacher to educate memories, but to train consciences. Our present system of schools dissipates instead of concentrates; it superficially skims over everything, but penetrates nothing. The abnormal development of the purely intellectual faculties characteristic of our day is a superficial semi-education and is a detriment to our youth. It does not supply the children with the principles that still strengthen them against temptation. . . . The true purpose of the school is neither mere imparting nor mere training, but is training through imparting. Education is not a trade nor a mere function, least of all a political function, but is a moral and social mission."

The writer goes to show that only the principles of Christianity and not the "morality" taught in the secular system of the French schools can supply what is needed to effect a regeneration of the youths of the land. In reference to the power of the press for evil, Fouillée speaks in an equally plain manner. Among other things he states that as early as 1882 the Minister of Justice had reported to the Senate that in Paris each day, at the doors of public schools, more than 30,000 immoral and filthy stories were being distributed gratis to the children.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT IS GOING ON IN CRETE?

THERE is no apparent change in the situation in Crete. Throughout Europe, however, the anti-Greek party is getting the upper hand. That the Mohammedans have been and are being massacred in batches of hundreds by the Christians of Crete, and that neither age nor sex serve as protection, is now admitted by the most philo-Hellenic papers in Europe, altho such news is not published with the flaring headlines given to the Armenian atrocities. *The St. James's Gazette* criticizes the attitude of the press as follows: "We notice that, as usual, the philanthropic gentlemen whose hearts are wrung at the fate of the hundred Armenians in Tokat have no overwhelming sympathy for the many hundred Mohammedans in Crete who are being driven from their homes and plundered of their poor goods and chattels by the Cretan Christians. When a Cretan village is raided and plundered by the Christians the appropriate heading is 'Hard fighting in Crete,' but the corresponding incident in Asia is headed 'Another shocking massacre.'"

The *Journal des Débats* asks what the Greek troops are doing in Crete, if they can not prevent the murder of women and children. The same paper lays a charge against the Greeks in Crete which is more serious than that of mere indifference to the sufferings of humanity, if the sufferer happens to be a Mohammedan. It accuses the Greeks of distorting the text of the treaty granting autonomy to Crete, so that the ignorant Cretans believe they are really to remain under the full sway of the Sultan.

Mr. Gladstone's demand that Greece be allowed to have her way, and his denunciation of the "concert of the powers," brings the retort that Lord Salisbury is only doing as Mr. Gladstone did in 1886, when also it was thought necessary to restrain Greece. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, describes what happened then as follows:

"The blockade against Greece having been declared, the Athe-

nians held a mass-meeting, armed, and demanded to be led against the Turks immediately. Delyannis resigned, throwing the blame upon the King; the King refused to accept the resignation, saying that Delyannis should first find a way out of the difficulty he had created. The war fever continued, and even the garrison of Athens was sent to Thessaly. A fight between the Greeks and the Turks took place, in which the former lost about two hundred men. That cooled their ardor. May 25, the order to disband the army was given. But as the powers were not officially notified of this until June 7, the blockade lasted until then. The people of Athens were heartily tired of the whole business. This should prove that the agitation had been artificial from the beginning."

The European papers insist that the patriotism of the American Greeks does not go beyond a willingness to give "moral support" to their country, despite the fact that the New York papers have published long articles describing the departure of Greeks for their country. The steamship *Sarnia*, which was to have taken between 100 and 250 Greeks at reduced rates, left without any—according to the European papers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN AS A COLONIAL POWER.

THE supposed intention of the Japanese Government to lay hold of the Philippines, if those islands are vacated by Spain, has aroused a perfect storm of abuse in the English journals of the Far East. Japan is described as presumptuous, her attempt to enter into competition with England as a colonial power is described as childish, and her ports are threatened with a visit of the British fleet. The condition of Formosa is cited by our Hongkong and Shanghai contemporaries as proof that Japanese officials are arbitrary, corrupt, opposed to foreign enterprise, cruel, and deceitful. The Japanese press, on the other hand, claims that Japan has not yet been given time to show what she can do. Japan does not purpose to follow the practise of European governments, which administer their Eastern colonies largely by bribing and coercing native chiefs. Japanese rule is intended to benefit all classes, by establishing law and order and dispensing justice without regard to persons. The *Yorodzu Choko*, Tokyo, describes the past and present condition of Japan in the main as follows:

The island was never properly conquered by the Chinese, who allowed the natives to do pretty much as they pleased. All the Chinese did was to squeeze money out of the chiefs, allowing them to reimburse by squeezing in turn the barbarous natives. The hill tribes had a profound contempt for their quondam Chinese masters, for the Chinese troops could not cope with them, and the people near the coast learned by bitter experience that the Chinese officials did not keep faith with them, and that the law was only a cloak to injustice. When the Japanese first took over the island, its inhabitants were under the impression that there would be little, if any, change of system, especially as the remaining Chinese prejudiced them against the new administration. Acts of nameless barbarity were committed against the Japanese, and the Japanese soldiers retaliated. However just the anger of the Japanese officials may have been, the Government could not allow them to wreak vengeance upon the ignorant, and punishments and recalls were the order of the day. To-day the Formosans are settling down. Like the Bosnians, who opposed in a similar manner the Austrian occupation of their country, the people of Formosa have begun to learn that order and justice are not empty words under a civilized administration. The tales of "flagrant maladministration in Formosa, high-handed cruelty to both aborigines and Chinese residents, and general mismanagement all around," as told in the English press of the Far East, are simply the outcome of jealousy. Since the Japanese own Formosa, it is difficult for European dealers to elude tariffs and taxes.

The *Overland China Mail*, Hongkong, is quite willing to believe that matters have improved somewhat in Formosa; but that does not take away the fact that the Japanese interfere unneces-

sarily with the trade of the island. The Japanese have instituted a lot of red tape, entirely at variance with the way of doing business in Formosa, and their regulations tend principally to benefit the Japanese merchants. This, thinks our contemporary, Great Britain should not allow. We quote as follows:

"Unless the British Foreign Office adopts a more decided policy in relation to Japan, the Japanese are only too likely to succeed in their thinly veiled intention of ousting the foreigner wherever he comes into commercial contest with the Jap. . . . It is time our statesmen took the proper measure of the Japanese, and put a stop to this peculiarly aggressive spirit which has overtaken the Japanese as a race. There is surely a limit to European concession—surely we have worshiped long enough at the foot of the mighty little Jap! It would be well, both for the Japanese and for the European, that an amicable arrangement could be arrived at whereby the Japanese will be obliged to recognize the principle of 'live and let live'; and altho we would be the first to deplore any show of force likely to disturb the harmony of the Far East, we certainly are of opinion that if the Japanese refuse to put an end to the harassment of the foreigner within their dominion it will be necessary to teach the Japanese a bitter lesson. The interests of all make for peace and harmony, and it will be a serious matter for Japan if she forces Great Britain to call her mighty engines of retribution into activity. For the sake of future British trade in Formosa we ought to make a determined stand in defense of the few foreigners endeavoring to carry on business there."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is not pleased with the testimony of Mr. Cronwright Schreiner before the South African committee. Mr. Schreiner answered Mr. Chamberlain's questions to the following effect:

"There would be no difficulty in the Transvaal if the gold had not attracted a large floating population, who come only to make money, and could not justly expect citizens' rights in a country in which they would not stay. A few born South Africans were affected by the franchise grievance. For immigrants the grievance was merely theoretic. He did not think there was a substantial grievance with regard to education, as there were very few English children, and hardly any in the public schools. As to the law about public meetings it would be a grievance if enforced, but it was 'a dead letter.' The alien law was no doubt offensive, but steps must be taken to exclude undesirable people. During the last ten years the alterations in the franchise have been such as to make it more and more difficult for Outlanders to obtain the vote. The Hollanders employed by the Transvaal Government did their work very efficiently. The Transvaal gold law was far more liberal than that in other parts of Africa. The general result of Mr. Schreiner's evidence was that there were real grievances, but that they had been exaggerated, and their existence had been made a stalking-horse."

Mr. Chamberlain then wanted to know how the English at the Cape would regard the forcible application of the London convention, which, according to English interpretation, confers a great many rights upon the British Government. Mr. Schreiner thought a war with the Transvaal would not be popular among South Africans, but Mr. Chamberlain refused to believe this, saying that his information was directly opposed to the opinion of the witness. There is no doubt in the minds of the British journalist that Mr. Chamberlain means war. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Of course Mr. Schreiner could only repeat again and again that it would be well to exhaust peaceful methods before attempting to employ force. But why did Mr. Chamberlain return to the charge again and again? Even his matter-of-fact intelligence must realize that his questions will be regarded as menaces by nine Dutchmen out of ten, from one end of South Africa to the other. . . . The first shot fired by British troops against the Boers would certainly bring about sooner or later the institution of a South African republic that would ultimately extend from Cape Agulhas to the Zambesi. You can not exterminate 100,000

families, and so long as a Dutchman remained in South Africa he would resent the violence used toward his kinsfolk. . . . Nor is it necessary; the Transvaal Government is amenable to reason and to diplomatic pressure. Why, then, does Mr. Chamberlain abandon that attitude of impartiality which alone befits his position?"

The Speaker fears that the London convention is of little use "except to manufacture a *casus belli*." This is also the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette*, which says:

"Are we, then, to prepare ourselves for an immediate conflict with the Transvaal—another Boer war in which this time we should take good care not to be beaten? Is that what we are to understand from Mr. Chamberlain's forensic demonstration? We hope not. What Mr. Chamberlain is trying to establish is that technically we have a *casus belli* against Mr. Krüger's government. We have the duty to maintain the convention of 1884; and if that instrument is violated—as it unquestionably is by refusing free ingress to British subjects, if not by the denial to them of equal civic rights—we have the right to resort to arms. But it is at least desirable for both the Pretoria politicians and the people of this country to understand that we shall have a technical justification for taking the strongest measures, if Mr. Krüger does not alter his ways."

Meanwhile the Boers are chafing under the insults and indignities daily offered to them. The Transvaal has officially declared its adherence to the Geneva convention for the humane treatment of wounded and prisoners. The British Government has officially informed Switzerland that the Transvaal can not take such a step, except with the permission of, and through the agency of, the British Government. *Our Land*, Capetown, sarcastically reminds its English contemporaries that this attempt of the Boers to accept in theory what they have always practised is another "technical stick to hit the dog with," and hopes that England will take due notice of this additional "studied insolence and swagger of the Boers." *The Volksstem*, Pretoria, says:

"We are heartily tired of these attempts on the part of the English to dictate to us, especially as the English are more insolent than any other nation in the treatment of foreigners visiting their country. We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afrikaner in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

Basutoland, the Switzerland of South Africa, and nominally under British suzerainty, is said to be ready to attack the Free State, which has pledged itself to assist the Transvaal against England. Germany is sending reinforcements to Southwest Africa. There is no doubt on the continent of Europe that the Boers will meet Mr. Chamberlain half-way if he wants to fight the thing out. *The Petit Journal*, Paris, says:

"The Boers are evidently ready to end the present state of affairs, and to assert themselves, once for all, as masters in their own house. Nor can it be doubted that England will soon make a supreme effort to crush the hated Transvaal. The question is, however, will Germany remain inactive in such a case? France should be a mere looker-on. She can but profit by the growing enmity between Germans and English."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LORD WEMYSS, says *The St. James's Gazette*, makes fun of public demonstrations as mere stage accessories to the work of politicians. He quotes the late James Beale, a famous agitator, who said: "For £5 you can get up a public meeting at any time; and for £100 you can insure a public demonstration such as will influence the policy of the Empire."

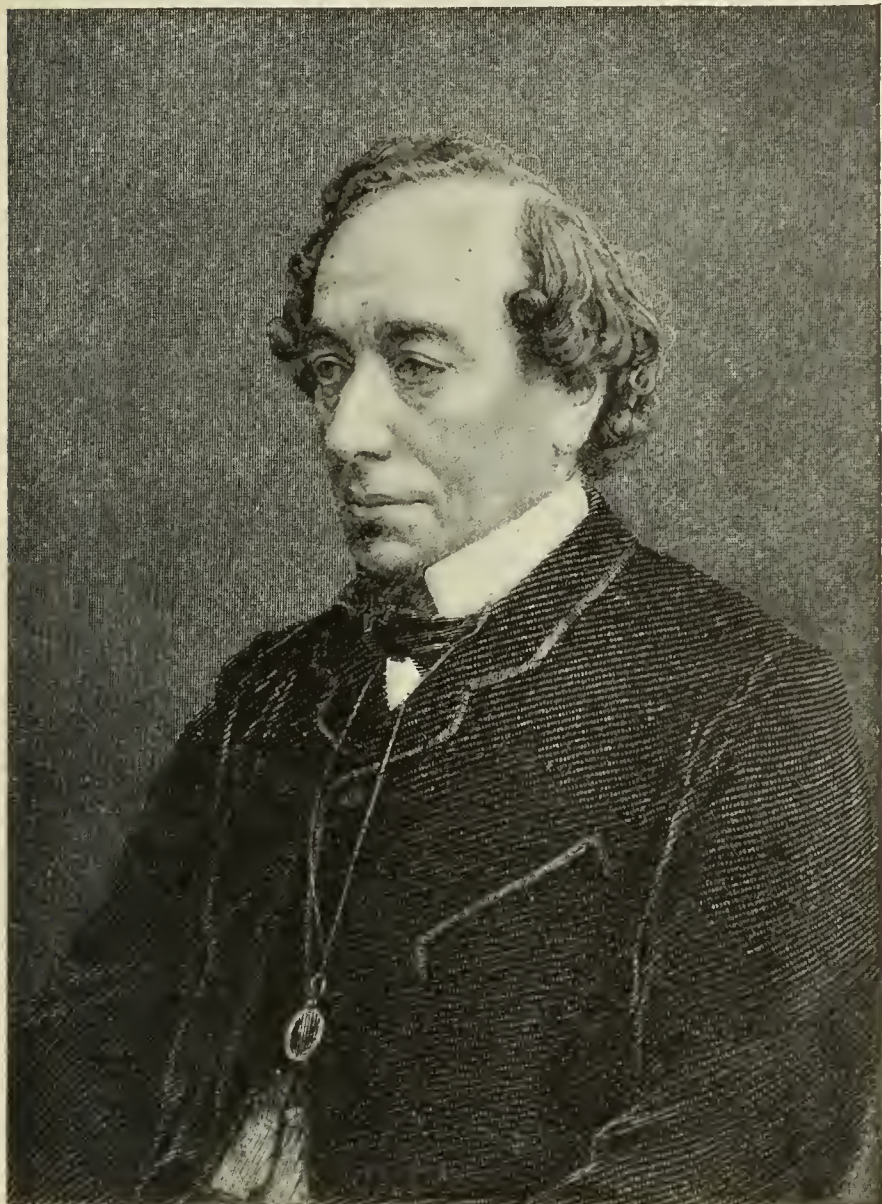
NOMINALLY at least, the independence of Korea is still acknowledged by Russia and Japan. The Russian papers publish the text of a treaty between Russia and Japan, by which these powers bind themselves to "uphold the independence of Korea with regard to all questions, foreign as well as domestic." Russia and Japan only assist the King of Korea to regulate the affairs of the country, which has been much disturbed by the war between China and Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

MR. JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY'S "Story of Gladstone's Life" is losing none of its interest as it progresses. In the April number of *The Outlook* (which is publishing the "story" in its monthly edition), he tells of the life-long political duel between Gladstone and Disraeli, one of the most brilliant and prolonged contests in the annals of Parliament.

Gladstone had forged to the front as a great parliamentary leader in the discussion over the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, which



BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

From the engraving by Mr. G. J. Stodart. By courtesy of *The Outlook*, New York.

forbade the use of a title taken by a Catholic bishop from any see in England. A Catholic bishop in England might be called Bishop of Melipotamus, or Mesopotamia, or Emmaus; but not Bishop of London or Archbishop of Canterbury. The bill was of course aimed at the Catholics, with whom Gladstone had no very close sympathies, and was demanded by a tremendous popular hubbub; nevertheless he fought it most vigorously, and, tho it became a law, he quietly repealed it twenty years later. Soon after, Benjamin Disraeli became leader of the House of Commons. We quote now from Mr. McCarthy:

"In 1852 began the long parliamentary duel between Gladstone and Disraeli, which ended only when, at the close of the session of 1876, Mr. Disraeli left the House of Commons and took his place, as he had always meant to do sooner or later, in the House of Lords. The debate was on Mr. Disraeli's budget, and it ended in the defeat of the Tory Government. Mr. Disraeli never, before or after, spoke with greater power and sarcasm and bitterness and passion than in his final speech in that debate. It was about two o'clock in the morning when Mr. Gladstone sprang up to reply to him. 'Gladstone has got his work cut out for him,'

was the comment of one of the listeners when Mr. Gladstone rose to his feet. He had his work cut out for him, but he was equal to the work, and he soon made it quite clear that he was going to do it. Many members of the House and listeners in the strangers' galleries thought it hardly possible that, at that hour of the morning, and after such a speech as Disraeli's, any further impression could be made even by Mr. Gladstone. But before he had got far into his speech every one felt that Gladstone was making a greater impression than even Disraeli had produced. It has to be borne in mind also that Gladstone's speech was necessarily unprepared, for he replied point by point, and almost sentence by sentence, to the speech of Mr. Disraeli. It seems to me that from that moment Mr. Gladstone's position in the House of Commons was completely established. [Gladstone's speech, Mr. McCarthy says further on, completely crushed Disraeli's financial scheme.]

"Then, as I have said, began the long rivalry of these two great parliamentary athletes. In every important debate the one man answered the other. Disraeli followed Gladstone, or Gladstone followed Disraeli. It was not unlike the rivalry between Fox and Pitt, for it was a rivalry of temperament and character as well as of public position and of political principle. Gladstone and Disraeli seemed formed by nature to be antagonists. In character, in temper, in tastes, and in style of speaking, the men were utterly unlike each other. One of Gladstone's defects was his tendency to take everything too seriously. One of Disraeli's defects was his tendency to take nothing seriously. Disraeli was strongest in reply when the reply had to consist only of sarcasm. He had a marvelous gift of phrase-making. He could in pale a whole policy with an epithet. He could dazzle the House of Commons with a paradox. He could throw ridicule on a political party by two or three happy and reckless adjectives. He described one of Cobden's free-trade meetings in some country place as an assembly made up of 'a grotesque and Hudibrastic crew.' It is not likely that one of Cobden's meetings was more grotesque or Hudibrastic than any other public meeting anywhere. But that did not concern the House of Commons; the description was humorous and effective; it made people laugh, and the adjectives stuck. Disraeli was never happy in statement. When he had to explain a policy, financial or other, he might really be regarded as a very dull speaker. Gladstone was especially brilliant in statement. He could give to an exposition of figures the fascination of a romance or a poem. Gladstone never could, under any possible conditions, be a dull speaker. He was no equal of Disraeli's in the gift of sarcasm and what Disraeli himself called 'flouts and jeers.' But in a reply he swept his antagonist before him with his marvelous eloquence, compounded of reason and passion.

"I heard nearly all the great speeches made by both men in that parliamentary duel which lasted for so many years. My own observation and judgment gave the superiority to Mr. Gladstone all through, but I quite admit that Disraeli stood up well to his great opponent, and that it was not always easy to award the prize of victory. The two men's voices were curiously unlike. Disraeli had a deep, low, powerful voice, heard everywhere throughout the House, but having little variety or music in it. Gladstone's voice was tuned to a higher note, was penetrating, resonant, liquid, and full of an exquisite modulation and music which gave new shades of meaning to every emphasized word. The ways of the men were in almost every respect curiously unlike. Gladstone was always eager for conversation. He loved to talk to anybody about anything. Disraeli, even among his most intimate friends, was given to frequent fits of absolute and apparently gloomy silence. Gladstone, after his earlier parliamentary days, became almost entirely indifferent to dress. Disraeli always turned out in the newest fashion, and down to his latest years went in the get-up of a young man about town. Not less different were the characters and temperaments of the two men. Gladstone changed his political opinions many times during his long parliamentary career. But he changed his opinions only in deference to the force of a growing conviction, and to the recognition of facts and conditions which he could no longer conscientiously dispute. Nobody probably ever knew what Mr. Disraeli's real opinions were upon any political question, or whether he had any real opinions at all. Gladstone began as a Tory, and gradually became changed into a Radical. Disraeli began as an extreme Radical under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell, and changed into a Tory. But everybody knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory, and at last a sincere Radical. Nobody

knew, or, indeed, cared, whether Disraeli ever was either a sincere Radical or a sincere Tory. It is not, perhaps, an unreasonable thing to assume that Disraeli soon began to feel that there was no opening for him on the Liberal benches of the House of Commons. He was determined to get on. He knew that he had the capacity for success. He was not in the least abashed by session after session of absolute failure in Parliament, but he probably began to see that he must choose his ground. On the Liberal side were men like Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Cobden, and Bright. On the Tory side there were respectable country gentlemen. Since the removal of Lord Stanley to the Upper House there was not a single man on the Tory benches who could for a moment be compared, as regards eloquence and intellect, with Disraeli. Given a perfectly open mind, it is not difficult to see how an ambitious man would make his choice. The choice was made accordingly, and Mr. Disraeli soon became the only possible leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons. . . .

"Gladstone was needed to bring out all that was keenest and brightest in the parliamentary eloquence of Disraeli. Gladstone, on the other hand, would have been literally thrown away on any Tory antagonist beneath the level of Disraeli. Never since Disraeli left the House of Commons has Gladstone found a Tory antagonist worth his crossing swords with. Among other differences between the two men were differences in education. Disraeli never had anything like the classical training of Gladstone. The mind of Gladstone was steeped in the glorious literature of Greece and of Rome, about which Disraeli knew little or nothing. Disraeli could not read Latin or Greek; he could not speak French. In a famous speech of his delivered in the House of Commons at the height of his fame and in opposition to a measure of Gladstone's, Disraeli made it plain that he thought the meaning of 'university' was a place where everything was taught—a place of universal instruction. In another famous speech he described John Henry Newman's 'Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ' as an 'apology' for Newman's life. When the Congress of Berlin sat in 1878, and was presided over by Prince Bismarck, the great Prussian statesman opened and conducted the business in English. Disraeli, accompanied by Lord Salisbury, represented England at the Congress, and it was at first supposed that Bismarck spoke English simply as a mark of compliment to England. But Bismarck kindly spoke English because it had been made known to him that Disraeli could not speak French.

"It must be admitted, however, that all this tells to a certain extent in Disraeli's favor. Among the contrasts between the lives and ways of the two great rivals must be noticed the contrast between the conditions under which they started into public life. Everything that care, culture, and money could do had been done for Gladstone. His father had started him in public life with an ample fortune. Disraeli was the son of a very clever and distinguished literary man, who was successful enough as a sort of *genre* artist with the pen, but who could not give his son much of a launch in life. Disraeli got but a very scrambling education, and was for some time set to work in a lawyer's office."

Self-Propelling Fire-Engines.—These engines, according to an editorial note in *Cassier's Magazine*, April, "are becoming the fashion. Boston has just added one to her fire-fighting equipment—not the first, by the way, that has been turned out in the United States—and it will probably not be long before other cities will follow suit. The needs of thorough municipal fire protection have received almost proverbially careful attention in America, and the new departure, therefore, has not been prompted by a craving for the novel, of which Americans are so often accused, but by the promise of better service—the more likely saving of property. With the growing demand for greater water-throwing capacity, fire-engines have gone on increasing in size and weight year after year, until the heaviest now in use, somewhere about the 10,000-pound mark, and capable of handling 1,100 gallons of water a minute, require three horses for reasonably rapid getting around. But the demand for even larger engines still remains. To meet this the Boston self-propeller was ordered, which, in general appearance, seems to bear a pretty close resemblance to the typical American steam fire-engine. Its service weight, however, is 17,000 pounds, and its water capacity 1,850 gallons a minute, so that it is decidedly a more formidable fire-fighting apparatus than its various prototypes. Successful

animal traction for so heavy a machine was out of the question. Obviously, some other form of power was necessary, and in making the machine self-propelling its builders set an example which is pretty well assured of imitation. It remains to be seen, however, whether fire-engines of so great a weight as this one will prove as all-around satisfactory as is evidently expected. Great weight, even if coupled with great capacity, may not be exactly conducive to best service."

A Chance for a Fortune in Maple Sugar.—Newlin Williams tells in *The Forester* how a fortune was once made in maple sugar and may be made again. He writes:

"Some members of the New Jersey Forestry Association may have seen a man who, twenty years or more past, traveled on the Delaware Valley lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bent on selling maple sugar. His article was so much in demand that he made a comfortable fortune in selling it, which having been accomplished he immediately invested his accumulations in the oil bubble, then inflating, and lost it to a dollar. Where he got the crude sugar is not known, but by some process, either borrowed from New England or original with himself, he clarified it, molded it, and sold it in pairs of oblong cakes done up with colored papers into attractive packages. Old folks and children alike confessed that they knew no such delicious morsel. The sugar was dark-colored, hard, dry, brittle, and *free from grit*, of fine strong flavor and as clear as the red and yellow candies so popular to-day with the children at the holidays. The secret seems to have perished with the man, for none have seen so choice a product before or since."

Mr. Williams concludes that a fortune awaits the man who shall discover this lost process, and he commends the matter to the consideration of sugar-producers.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

A Boon to Work-Harried Clergymen.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Delightful Digest of all good things, how indispensable it has become; What a time-saver! No more wading through pages of useless print. Here one finds the cream. All one has to do is to eat, and the digestion is easy, so palatable is the food served. It is full of the best of all good things.

The work-harried clergyman is out on the open ocean with its unobstructed vistas. Long may you be the bark from whose deck we get clear visions of the world's quivering life and thought.

Gratefully yours,

R. H. GESNER.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY,
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Cumberland Presbyterian Statistics—A Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Following certain statistics given in *The Independent* concerning Presbyterian churches, your columns have given wide circulation to the statement that there has been "a falling-off in the returns of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church." Such is not the case, and it is to be regretted that great publicity has been given to a statement which is so misleading and is so hurtful to the Cumberland Presbyterian household.

The facts are these. It is very difficult to get full and accurate church statistics, as is well known to every ecclesiastical official who has had occasion to concern himself with such matters. It has been our custom, from year to year, to make the reported membership the basis of calculation for determining the membership of our non-reporting churches. In the last minutes of our General Assembly this estimate was made in the usual way, and the calculation showed no "falling-off" whatever, but an increase in the number of our communicants. *The Independent* manifestly made the mistake of overlooking this "estimate" membership, hence it reported an appalling "falling-off" of more than thirty thousand.

It is hoped that these religious journals which gave currency to this erroneous statement will also publish this correction.

Yours very truly,

LEBANON, TENN.

J. M. HUBBERT,

*Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*

[Concerning this matter, *The Independent* has this to say: ". . . We are at a loss to see wherein we erred. We took the figures precisely as we found them [in the minutes] and precisely as we took them the year before. The fifteen synods in the church are all given, and the summary has every appearance of completeness. If the total of the table is wrong, why did not the editor correct it? The fact is that before 1896 the statistical tables of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were rather loosely compiled. The minutes of 1896 appear to have been made up according to a much more correct system. That is why we said in a footnote, when we printed the statistics, that the apparent decrease was due to correcter methods.]

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Rains and floods have disturbed the course of business, and lower prices rule for staples except cotton, wool, and woollens, the former being slightly advanced by flood news and the latter by tariff news offset to some degree by uncertainty regarding the proposed retroactive duties. Improvement in railway earnings and decrease of business failures afford some encouragement, altho *Bradstreet's* says "the business situation, as a whole, shows no gain." Reviewing the late prices reaction in detail for the first quarter *Bradstreet's* give 44 products higher on April 1 than June 1; 23 with no change; 41 lower. Compared with April 1 a year ago 54 are lower and 47 higher.

Decreasing Business Failures.—"Out of 4,006 failures with liabilities of \$60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 banking failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, \$12,744,650, and 3,845 failures with liabilities of \$35,947,892, or nearly three fifths are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures and less than a fifth of the liabilities, \$12,060,019, in branches of manufacture and trade not specified. Only 2 of the 13 manufacturing classes and only 4 of the 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only 5 manufacturing and 3 trading show larger average liabilities. For the month of March, only 3 manufacturing and 4 trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only two manufacturing and 5 trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case, also, it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns compared with those of three previous years disclose much improvement already, and a bright prospect for more hereafter. . . . Failures for the week have been 252 against 209 last year."—*Dun's Review*, April 10.

"Business failures remain at the lower level recently reported, 232 this week, compared with 212 last week, 231 in the week a year ago, 225 two years ago, and 211 three years ago."—*Bradstreet's*, April 10.

Lower Prices.—"Pig iron, steel billets, and cast-iron pipe are lower in price, and the demand for steel and iron is not as heavy as it has been, altho the price of Lake ore has been fixed at a low figure and an ore pool formed. Wheat has continued as disappointing as iron as to price, dropping nearly 4 cents a bushel on *Bradstreet's* report of an increase in the world's visible supply last week, instead of a decrease, as expected, due to a larger quantity of wheat in sight abroad. Total domestic stocks of wheat April 1 were 37 per cent. smaller than one year ago, and more than 40 per cent. smaller than two years ago. . . .

"Chicago has only about held its own, little, if any, improvement being reported in trade there. St. Louis, more dependent on traffic with the flooded region, reports a decrease in volume of business. Continued rains in Kansas and Missouri emphasize trade depression in that region. . . .

Jobbers at Omaha, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Portland, Ore., report a better demand, notably in dry-goods, oils, paints, glass, shoes, and leather. Prospective advances in the wool tariff are behind another rise in prices of wool and woollens, but cotton goods thus far fail to advance, because restricted production is meeting current demand. Nearly all staples, except those mentioned as having advanced, have declined."—*Bradstreet's*, April 10.

Notes of Encouragement.—"After a week of dulness, which some seized as an opportunity to depress stocks, a vigorous advance came on Thursday, and those which had been most confidently sold advanced from \$1 to \$2.50 per share. The Supreme Court decision produces as yet no such effects as were feared. Crop prospects are generally good, and dreams of gold exports were made laughable by the reduction of rates by the Bank of England, while railroad earnings are on the whole encouraging. Reports for March aggregate in the United States alone \$29,593,230, barely a tenth of 1 per cent. less than last year, and 6.7 per cent. less than in 1892, and are the best since last June. Southern earnings are even larger than in 1892. Eastbound freight slackens with the opening of navigation, but westbound increases in all lines. Payments through clearing houses are 10.2 per cent. larger than last year, and only 18.8

per cent. smaller than in 1892. Foreign trade has not shown the increase in imports which some feared, as the excess over last year was for the week but 7 per cent., and for five weeks past only 3 per cent. Expectation of large imports is somewhat modified, since the provisions of the pending bill deter many shipments."—*Dun's Review*, April 10.

Canadian Trade.—"General trade is comparatively satisfactory at Toronto and prices are steady. There is no marked change at Montreal in either manufacturing or commercial lines, and none is looked for until the opening of navigation and the tariff question is settled. In Nova Scotia cold weather and rough country roads depress trade. There are 32 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 38 last week, 30 in the week a year ago, and 26 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax, amount to \$22,342,000, compared with \$19,400,000 last week and with \$15,353,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, April 10.

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A Novel Educational Competition

COMBINES PLEASURE WITH INFORMATION AND MENTAL TRAINING.

The Century Co. announce an educational competition which will arouse very general interest. Three examination papers, of fifty questions each, have been prepared; the competitors have a month to answer each set. The prizes are: \$500 for the best answers, \$100 for the second best, \$50 for the third, two of \$25 each for the fourth and fifth, and thirty of \$10 each for the next thirty in order of merit; also a further and special prize of \$500.

cal knowledge, these questions with practical knowledge.

Dumb-bells and bicycles may be equally useful in physical development, yet a thousand persons ride their wheels for one that uses dumb-bells. The reason is perfectly evident. Bicycle riding combines pleasure with exercise; the use of dumb-bells is drudgery. So with these questions; they combine pleasure with mental exercise. You cannot start work on the first one without continuing on to the last, and when you finish them you are repaid a hundred fold.

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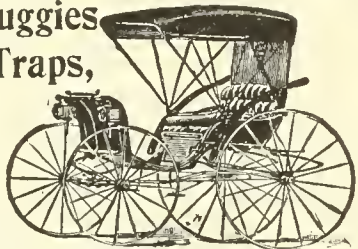
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California Attractions in April.

During the week commencing Easter Monday, April 19, the people of San Francisco will hold their first carnival of the Golden Gate. For six days and nights a series of most interesting entertainments will be in progress, vying with the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and the Fiesta at Los Angeles. From April 20 to April 24, the Fiesta de Los Angeles will attract and delight visitors from all over the country. For further information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time tables, apply to EDWIN HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., or L. H. NUTTING, E. P. A., 349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place (Washington Building), New York.

Current Events.

Monday, April 5.

The Senate (alone in session) passes Mr. Allen's resolution requesting the President to protest to Spain in behalf of General Ruis Rivera; Mr. Elkins advocates discriminating duties on imports in foreign vessels. . . . The President nominates A. E. Buck, of Georgia, Minister to Japan. . . . The United States Supreme Court fixes the second Monday in October for hearing the Joint Traffic Association case. . . . Municipal elections in Ohio show Democratic gains. . . . The Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, fails. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury issues instructions regarding retroactive duties.

The Venezuelan Congress ratifies the arbitration treaty concerning the Guiana boundary dispute. . . . General Gomez is reported slightly wounded by a shell.

Tuesday, April 6.

In the Senate (alone in session) Messrs. Morgan and Hale differ over Cuban resolutions; the bankruptcy bill is discussed. . . . Theodore Roosevelt is nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. . . . Carter Harrison, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Chicago. . . . Michigan cities show 28 silver and 27 Republican victories. . . . The Mississippi River is at the highest stage on record.

The anniversary of the independence of Greece is enthusiastically celebrated in Athens. . . . Mr. Balfour refuses to set apart a day for the discussion of Sir William Harcourt's motion regarding the use of British forces in coercing Greece.

Wednesday, April 7.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress asking relief for flood sufferers and \$200,000 is appropriated. . . . Mr. Morgan speaks on Cuban belligerency in the Senate. . . . Mr. Simpson attacks Speaker Reed's policy in the House. . . . McKinley takes a trip on the *Dolphin*. . . . The South Carolina supreme court, by an equal division decides, that "no man may keep liquor in his house or place of business for a lawful purpose, such as personal use, unless the vessel in which it is kept has a certificate on it from the State Liquor Commission." . . . The German Government files with the State Department a protest against the differential duties on sugar of the Dingley bill.

Cretan insurgents give notice of a projected attack on Kisama. . . . President Krüger orders his grandson tried for insulting Queen Victoria.

Thursday, April 8.

Mr. Morgan continues his speech on Cuba; Mr. Nelson opposes the Torrey bankruptcy bill in the Senate (the House does not meet). . . . The Italian Government files a protest at the State Department against prohibitory duties on oranges and lemons. . . . The President appoints John W. Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin to devise measures to protect Bering Sea seal herds.

The Porte is said to have offered to withdraw troops after the Greeks if the powers guarantee to pacify Crete. . . . Dr. Lueger, anti-Semitic leader, is reelected burgomaster of Vienna. . . . Fighting is reported from Pinar del Rio, Cuba. . . . There is a demonstration of unemployed in Toronto, Can.

Friday, April 9.

The Mississippi River reaches a higher stage at New Orleans than ever before recorded; rations for 40,000 people are asked for from Greenville, Miss. . . . \$823,000 belonging to the Illinois State University is tied up in the broken Globe Savings Bank, Chicago; warrants are issued for officials. . . . Mayor Strong vetoes the Greater New York charter. . . . A legislative committee begins an investigation of charges of bribery affecting Populist officials of Kansas.

Greek irregulars cross the frontier of Thessaly and fight with the Turks. . . . It is stated that Great Britain has secured Inyack Island, at the entrance to Delagoa Bay.

Saturday, April 10.

Mr. Simpson speaks against Speaker Reed's policy in the House, which alone is in session. . . . The flood situation is unchanged. . . . Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, dies in Washington.

The invasion of Macedonia creates excitement and fighting continues. . . . It is reported that four British members have been chosen for a chess match between the House of Commons and the American Congress.

Sunday, April 11.

The outlook in the Mississippi delta is more hopeful because the flood begins to recede. . . . Some details of fighting in Macedonia are reported; a special session of the Boule is called. . . . Japan is said to have decided to send two warships to Hawaii, stopping emigration meanwhile.

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Candidly, it seems to us that this is literally a work for which the world has been waiting. It is at once so wholly new and so exhaustive in its scope that it holds comparison with no other work. There have from time to time appeared so-called "collections" of literature, but there is doubtless in the minds of many of our readers the same prejudice which we ourselves held towards this class of books. For the most part these "collections" have been little more than the dry chips of literature. They appear to have been hewn out hit-or-miss fashion, with the result that whatever charm or interest might have once attached to the work from which they were taken has been lost.

But the enterprise upon which Mr. Warner and his imposing array of assistants are now engaged seems to have nothing of this dry-as-dust quality whatever. The work is of monumental proportions and its detail is simply astonishing; yet withal, in the three or four thousand pages to which we have had access, there seems hardly a paragraph without its individual interest, hardly a page that could well have been spared.

It may be a mere fancy on our part that this strong pervading interest should be due to the unique personality of its editor, and yet it is probably true. Mr. Warner's connection with this new Library has not been of the perfunctory sort which has been the rule in so many undertakings of this nature. Its preparation has been under his personal direction from the beginning, and we are told that he regards it, as well he may, as the crowning achievement of his life.

Among living Americans we doubt if there is any one so fitted for this task as Charles Dudley Warner. It is not merely that he has made for himself so great a name among American men of letters; there are others who have done this, although those who rank beside the author of "The Golden House," "Backlog Studies," and so many other delightful books, are few. But Mr. Warner is, in the highest and broadest sense, a popular writer. He is no literary pedant, aiming rather to dazzle by his recondite learning, than to win the applause of the general. Possessed of a charm and style which places him among the masters of English prose, he has all his life written for that great American public which is at once the largest and most intelligent audience to which any author of any age has ever appealed.

All the qualities which have made Mr. Warner's previous works an abiding delight, he seems to have infused into this latest and greatest of his undertakings. The result is a library of literature that is *alive*,—that, in brief, seems without a taint of the cryptic or mummified character which has been indelibly stamped upon every work of this kind which we have ever had occasion to review.

We should, however, give our readers an entirely biased view of this great work, did they understand that this Library is no more than a review of the world's literature. So far from this, Mr. Warner's chief idea seems to be exposition and interpretation, rather than mere selection. He has brought to his aid the most eminent men of letters now alive, to each of whom he has apportioned a single great name or work, thus gaining from the highest authority upon each topic, the most condensed, authoritative and competent treatment of the subject possible.

We could not begin to detail the remarkable list of men whom Mr. Warner has secured, but a few citations will suffice to indicate the eminence of these and the range of subjects they cover. Thus Dr. Lyman Abbott writes on "Henry Ward Beecher" and his works; Edward L. Burlingame, Editor of *Scribner's*, on "Browning"; Colonel Higginson on "Epictetus"; Julian Hawthorne on "Bulwer Lytton"; Miss Guiney, the Auburndale poetess, on "Keats"; Archdeacon Farrar on "The New Testament"; Professor Lankester, of Oxford, on "Darwin" and "Huxley"; William Dean Howells on "Tolstoi"; Henry James on "Nathaniel Hawthorne"; Andrew Lang on "Dumas"; Paul Bourget on "Flaubert"; Professor Van Dyke on "Tennyson"; and so we might extend the enumeration.

In all there are something like four hundred of these special articles, each one written by men who have made the subject they treat more or less a life study. And in addition to all these a briefer survey and estimate of hundreds of minor writers has been made, in the same competent fashion. When we think of the long parade of writers, living and dead, that looks out from any dictionary of biography, and further, that every one of these has had to be taken up, considered, chosen for review, or rejected; and when we contemplate the splendid success with which this vast work has been crowned, our admiration rises to a pitch difficult to express.

Never, it seems to us, has such a number of celebrated writers in every field and branch of literature been gathered together for such an epochal work. They have, it seems to us, digested and summed up, if the mixture of metaphors is allowable, at once the biography, history, and bibliography of all that is great and interesting since writing began.

The reader will readily understand that such a colossal work as this could never be the single achievement of any one man; and while it seems to us that Mr. Warner has impressed his own peculiar and charming personality upon this Library to an amazing degree, yet we realize, from the hugeness of the work done, that no small part of the credit of the achievement must belong to his assistants, and to the remarkable Advisory Council which has been associated with him.

In the immediate work of preparation Mr. Warner has had the active co-operation, as associate editors, of Hamilton Wright Mabie, the editor of the *Outlook* and the author of so many delightful volumes of literary causerie; Lucia Gilbert Runkle, and George H. Warner; while the whole has been passed in review by an Advisory Council of twelve. The latter is a more than notable body. It includes Professor Milligan Sloane, whose history of Napoleon has recently brought his name so prominently before the public; Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, the foremost of the younger generation of American critics; President Angell, the famous head of the University of Michigan, recently one of the Bering Sea commission; Dr. T. W. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Professor Maurice F. Egan, of the Catholic University at Washington;

Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale; Professor Crawford H. Toy, whose "Judaism and Christianity" placed him among the foremost of American Biblical scholars; Willard Fiske, the greatest authority in this country on Germanic and Scandinavian literature; Professor Trent, of the University of the South, one of the freshest and most popular of American writers on historical topics; Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, a great classical scholar, and Professor Fortier, of Tulane University, a master of the Romance languages.

With such a list as this, it would be idle to express a personal impression of the exhaustiveness of treatment, which is evident in every volume we have examined. It goes without the saying that under the management and supervision of such an editorial corps as Mr. Warner has gathered about him, the Library could not well escape being a great and monumental work. But what is, to us, most striking is that such a work could be prepared and not be pervaded by a dry, scholastic and encyclopedic atmosphere. Not only is this wholly lacking, but as we have dipped into these volumes, one after another, and been detained by monograph and sketch, by survey and estimate, all of the same admirable and engaging character, it seems to us that the full sense of the achievement is obscured by the even excellence of every page and topic.

Every one has a wish to feel that what he reads is correct, that it is accurate. But accuracy and learning are not, if we candidly confess it, those qualities which give us the pleasure which we derive from reading a book. We want something more, and that something is

charm—human interest. And because this charm and human interest are among the strongest features of this Library, we can commend it to our readers as a mine of almost inexhaustible resource; not something which those who have the means will wish to buy and place upon their shelves as a thing to look at and give character and stability to their libraries, but a series of books that must be prized by every member of the household—something that will be an ever-ready resort against the dreary hours that come to all of us.

Whether we would read after the novelist or poet, the dramatist or historian, the essayist or the moralist, the scientist or the philosopher, the traveler or the wit or the letter-writer; whether we would spend an hour with Hawthorne or Scott, with Burns or Goethe, with Molière or Ibsen, with Macaulay or Prescott, with Wendell Phillips or Mirabeau, with Thomas à Kempis or Phillips Brooks, with Addison or Matthew Arnold, with Darwin or Newton, with Humboldt or Bayard Taylor, with Mark Twain or Charles Lamb, or with the hundreds of others, of the various types for which these names stand, we have them all here, compacted in a truly marvelous manner, into thirty rich and fruitful volumes.

There are other features, to which we may call only the briefest attention, but which contribute to make this a work of lasting value. Perhaps the most remarkable of these are the *Synopses of Famous Books*, which describe succinctly every important work of fiction, drama, poetry and the like, and the characters to which they have given life. If one wishes to refresh one's memory, or to look up a disputed point, or to find out regarding any notable work ever written, whether it be so late as "Robert Elsmere," or so ancient as Dante's "Divine Comedy," or "The Chronicle of the Cid," practically everything will be found in this invaluable department. Of this we cannot speak too highly. It is impossible to read everything, and yet one does not wish to appear ignorant, or be confused when reference is made to some question, or some hero or heroine of fiction, concerning whom we have only the dimmest idea. With this work in hand a moment's reference will revive one's recollection of matters once known, doubtless, but now long forgotten.

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To know the contents of this new Library thoroughly would be to possess a broad and liberal education; and if there be such a thing as a royal road to learning, it certainly seems that Mr. Warner has provided such a path in this work,—the ripened product of his long and noble career. This is strong language, but our valuation of the work will, we believe, be justified by those who, like ourselves, have taken the time to examine it, and understand its worth, and realize what a triumph of editorial and literary labor and skill it is.

The first edition is, of course, the most desirable, because printed from the new, fresh plates. Usually a higher price is charged, but the publishers of the Library have actually reduced the price, and are making a special offer, so as to place a few sets in each community for inspection. At the figure put upon these special sets, the buyer saves nearly half the list-price, besides having the privilege of easy monthly payments. But it is possible to take advantage of this price through the Harper's Weekly Club only, which offers a limited number of sets, to introduce and advertise the work. The Club now forming closes in April, when the price will be advanced.

The number of sets available for the Club closing this month are very few, as the leading magazines have reserved many memberships for their readers. Therefore readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, in order to avail themselves of the present opportunity, should make application at once to the Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York, for sample pages and special prices.



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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., No. 25

NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER, 366

Published Weekly by

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London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY last week appointed three international monetary commissioners under the provisions of the bill signed by Mr. Cleveland before his retirement. Of the appointees, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, is an avowed bimetalist who recently returned from a trip to Europe whither he had gone unofficially to seek information for the guidance of the Administration on the silver question. Charles J. Paine, a well-to-do business man of Boston, who accompanied Senator Wolcott, is also made a commissioner. He is accounted an intimate friend of the late Prof. Francis A. Walker and is said to have Mexican railway interests. Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is the Democratic member of the commission. He supported Mr. Bryan and the Democratic organization in the last campaign, but his financial views are not generally held to be pronounced.

The selections meet wide commendation. To many journals the appointments constitute a redemption in good faith of the party pledge of the St. Louis platform in favor of international bimetalism. The independent "sound-money" portion of the press condemn the commissioners in advance to ignominious failure, and regret that the President does not take up "currency reform" instead of chasing "*ignis bimetallicus*." It is noticeable that there are Republican papers which continue to make fun of the whole international monetary-conference idea.

Conference Promoters.—"The bimetallic commission just announced by the President should not be confounded with the American representation in an international conference, if such a conference should be secured. The present duty of the commission is simply to promote a conference. Our regular diplomatic

representatives to the leading powers are charged with the duty of seeking the assent of these powers to the call. They are the primary agents in the work of negotiation. The members of the commission are named to aid them in that object. If through its efforts a conference should be arranged and called, it is probable that the three members of the commission would be delegates. But they would not be all. The law which authorizes the President to call a conference empowers him to appoint five or more commissioners. He would, therefore, name at least two additional commissioners who would represent the United States on the main question, and would name them for that distinct purpose instead of for the present and preliminary duty of aiding our ambassadors in bringing about the assent. In choosing the two additional commissioners, if the occasion should ever come to name them, the President would doubtless aim to strengthen the commission and to give it adequate weight in the counsels of the nations." —*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Ascertain the Facts.—"If anything can be accomplished at all it can be better accomplished through diplomatic agencies and by making the direct inquiries of the governments interested. An authoritative answer can then be received and the question disposed of. For if international bimetalism is to be attained it can only be attained by the willing, earnest, and active cooperation of the leading commercial nations of the world. There must be treaties to that end, and treaties can only be made by the governments themselves. If, on the other hand, one or two of the leading nations are averse to such an international agreement, that fact can be ascertained at once, and our people will no longer indulge in this international dream nor waste further time upon it." —*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

The First Step Toward Bimetalism.—"The appointment by President McKinley of the bimetallic commission was the fulfillment of an ordinary duty of honor. The platform on which he was nominated and elected plainly said: 'We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.' If words have any meaning or pledges have any value, this pledge is as binding on President McKinley as the oath he took on his inauguration. To evade it would be both political and moral cowardice. To ridicule it and sneer at it, as some of the gold-standard organs do, now that they think it has served their purpose, would be such an avowal of turpitude as we should never expect from any one elected to the highest office in the country.

"The immediate outlook for an international agreement is not favorable, but this is chiefly for lack of a rallying-point, and this rallying-point has been furnished by the appointment of our commission. They offer a firm ground to stand on, a nucleus around which the bimetallic sentiment of the world can unite and grow. And in spite of the surface indications to the contrary the sentiment of the leading commercial nations of Europe is favorable to bimetalism, just as under the same conditions the sentiment of the people of this country is also favorable. It does not favor the exclusive gold standard, nor does it favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would mean an exclusive silver standard. It does favor the use of silver as a money metal at its market value, and this can be secured only by international agreement, by continuing the course entered on in the appointment of the commission." —*The World (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

McKinley's Fine Judgment.—"The President was charged with the duty of making the appointments, and in his selections he has exhibited his usual good judgment. Few men there are who can be more safely spared from their country for so long as the projected negotiations may require than ex-Vice-President Stevenson. As for Senator Wolcott, he will be Senator from

Colorado until 1901, and while he is in Europe 'there will be a vacant chair.' Yet Senators who are chained to the free-silver chariot can absent themselves from the national councils without embarrassment to the nation. As for General Paine, he is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and even tho he may fail in arranging an international monetary conference, he may be able to induce the Emperor William to take part in the next important yachting meeting on this side of the pond. In this latter case, to be sure, there would be international consequences resulting from the exertions of the commission, but they need not be of a financial character if the boys will prudently and properly restrain their propensity to bet."—*The Evening Wisconsin (Rep.)*, Milwaukee.

The Democratic Position.—"The Democrats have every reason to view these proceedings with perfect equanimity. They mean that even Mr. McKinley and his party have been compelled to indorse the Democratic contention that the gold standard is a bad thing, and that bimetalism is the only true solution of our difficulties. Should the effort to bring about an international agreement succeed, that will be a settlement of the financial question. Should it prove to be a farce, the Democratic position will be impregnable, for the party still maintains that the only possible way of securing international bimetalism is for the United States to take independent action and open their mints to the free coinage of silver. . . .

"We shall not undertake at this time to discuss the outcome of the movement. But it is worth noting that if our commissioners are sent abroad with no instructions whatever—if they are to drum up a conference and then have no definite proposition to make—the conference will be a failure before it assembles. If they have no authority to make or accept propositions—and they will have none unless Congress specially clothes them with it—Mr. McKinley may as well save the country the useless expense of a European junket for three. On the other hand, the gold organs may well look on this movement as a renewal of 'agitation.'"—*The Constitution*, (Bryan Dem.), Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE American journals continue to attack the European powers at long range for pretending to maintain the "integrity" of the Ottoman Empire. They also extend the sympathy of Americans to the Cretan insurrectionists and applaud the Greeks for what is considered a virtual defiance of the powers. The scene of hostile operations has shifted from the island of Crete to the border between Greece and Turkey, from which conflicting reports of engagements appear almost daily. Dispatches at this writing (April 19) state that war having broken out, the Turkish commander-in-chief has been ordered to take the offensive. The Turkish council of ministers announces the fact of war, after notifying the foreign envoys of fresh incursion of Greek raiders, including some Greek regulars, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece are severed. THE LITERARY DIGEST has prepared a map of the border territory showing principal points of interest mentioned in press despatches. We also quote a few editorials which will give some information to aid an intelligent understanding of current events at the scene of conflict:

The Strategy of the Greeks.—"Whether the Greek Government or merely the National League is responsible for it, the invasion of Macedonia is uncommonly well planned. Its strategy is obvious, but it is admirable, and worthy of the shrewdest captain that ever led Greek arms to victory. Perhaps it will not be successful. The Turks outnumber the Greeks by about four to one, and have the advantages of German leadership in the field and German and Russian sympathy behind the scenes, while the Greeks stand entirely alone. Nevertheless, Greece has stood alone before this, without falling, and this movement upon Grevena, if properly followed up, may cause the Turks and their allies the worst quarter of an hour they have had since the fall of Plevna.

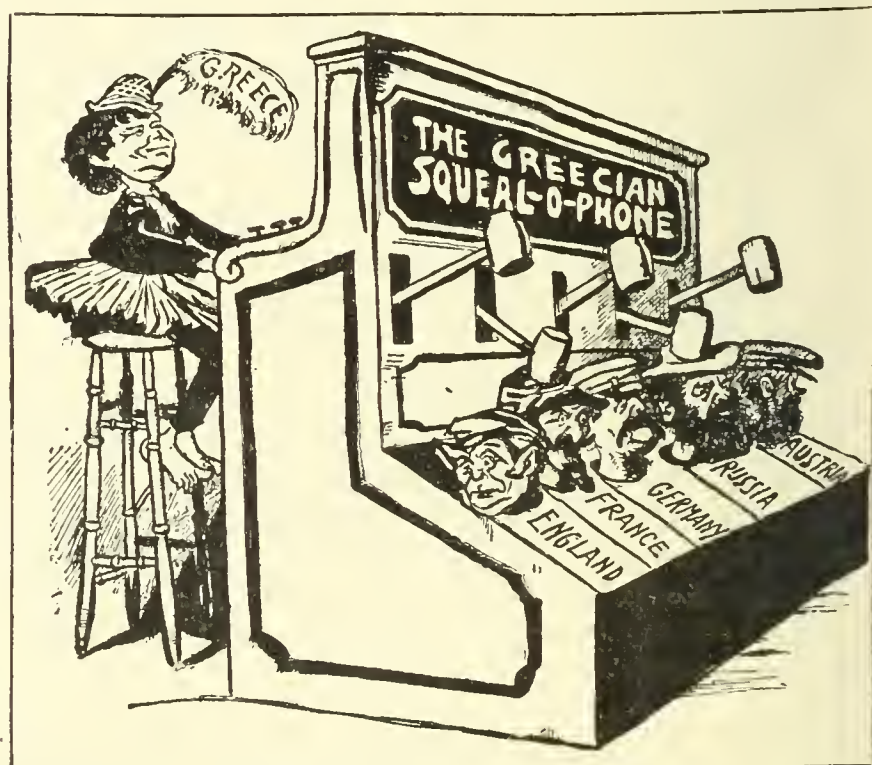
"Reference to the map shows the reason of this. The penin-

sula is divided longitudinally by the Pindus mountain range. On the eastern side the Turks have their headquarters at Ellassona, and their base of supplies at Salonica, the latter being connected with Constantinople by rail. On the western side their headquarters are at Janina. But they have no base of supplies on that side of the mountains. Everything must be sent over from Salonica, by way of Ellassona, or by a longer route. Now, the Pindus range is about 7,000 feet high, steep and rugged. There is only one available pass across it, that of Zygos, just above Metsovo, and that is traversable only by pedestrians and horses, not by vehicles. That is the only direct route of communication between Ellassona and Janina.

"Now the Greeks have made a dash along the eastern side of Pindus, and have cut that line of communication between the two wings of the Turkish army. If they gain and fortify the pass it will be permanently cut, for it would take a long and arduous campaign to dislodge them from Zygos. Then the bulk of their army can advance from Arta, as it is now reported to be doing, attack and probably vanquish the Turks at Janina, and overrun Epirus at will. Edhem Pasha at Ellassona will be powerless to prevent them, unless by a long detour around the Pindus range, either to north or to south. If he should march north, into Albania, he would be abandoning the Vistritza Valley to a Greek advance which might imperil Salonica itself. If he should march south, he would be invading Greece, and would have to fight every step of the way.

"There is a report that he will advance upon Larissa, and thus will either compel the Greeks to return from Macedonia to defend that place, or will actually capture it and thus bring Greece to terms. Yes. But he would thus be exposing himself to great danger. The Greeks might readily send a force from Volo either overland or by sea to the Vale of Tempe, where they already have a fortified post, and, advancing thence up the Peneus, strike him in flank or rear. The fact is, the Greeks have at every point such advantage of position as largely makes up for their numerical inferiority. The war, if war come, may not be by any means the one-sided affair the anti-Greek alliance hopes it will be."—*The Tribune*, New York.

The Seat of War in Thessaly.—"The seat of war and insurrection [is] in what was anciently called Thessaly and Epirus, but in modern days (quite often) Macedonia and Albania. Old Thessaly, which contained the mountains Pelion, Ossa, and a part of Olympus, as well as the broad plains which these mountains and the western range of Pindus enclosed, has for sixteen years been mostly a province of Greece; but a part of it is still in Turkey; and even in the Greek part there are some Turks. Its principal Greek river is the Peneus, which rises in Epirus, and empties into the gulf of Salonica, after flowing through Tempe. Its modern Greek name is Salamvrias (accent on the last syllable), but it would be better to call it by its old name, which is



THE PADEREWSKI OF THE EAST.

—*The Chronicle*, St. Louis.

shorter and smoother. Its main branch, flowing down from Olympus, on the north, is the Xerias; this unites with the Peneus between Larissa and Tempe; and high up in the valley of the Xerias in Turkish Thessaly is Ellassona, where a strong Turkish force is. Eleftherochori ('Freetown') is almost on the boundary line, due west of Larissa, and some 20 miles distant; while Ellassona is N. N. W. of Larissa, and nearly 30 miles away. Tyrnavos (a Greek town), also on the border, is on the road from Larissa to Ellassona, and perhaps 15 to 20 miles southeast of that Turkish post; it corresponds in position to Eleftherochori, on the Turkish side. But in this quarter the Greek positions are weak, and not easily defensible; while farther west, on the other side of high Pindus (7,665 feet above the sea) the Greek positions are strong, and those of the Turks are weak. That is, the Turkish forces are divided by Pindus, and can not well communi-

cate with each other; while the Greeks, supported by their fleet in the Gulf of Arta, can enter Turkey from the southwest, and gain impregnable positions by moving rapidly through the difficult country.

"It might be supposed that the pass of Tempe, which the Greeks control, would give them a great advantage in eastern Thessaly; but such does not seem to be the fact. It is strong, but more for invasion than for defense, since it can be turned by a force coming down on the other side of the Peneus, from Ellassona. The railroad gives the Greeks an advantage in Thessaly; it runs from the fine port of Volo, 37 miles northwesterly; to Larissa; you then go back to Velesino, and there start for Trikala and Kalabaka—some 75 miles by rail—which is a long distance in Greece. Midway on this line from Volo to Kalabaka, is Pharsalia, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey; indeed, the whole region is marked by the marches and battles of the Romans, before the reign of Augustus. This railroad, so long as the Turks can be kept away from it, will be of much service to the Greeks in sending supplies to distant posts, or in transferring troops. The Turks have no railroad much nearer than Salonika, and none that can do them any good, unless Macedonia is invaded. On the west and south of Epirus the Greek have Missolonghi and the whole Gulf of Corinth for their base of supplies; and a railroad connects this gulf with Missolonghi. There is a good railway map of Thessaly, which the present writer bought in Volo, and which shows the distances, heights above the sea, etc., but does not show the adjoining Turkish territory; that must be studied from other maps, which are none too accurate. The country around Olympus is but little known, except to the residents; it may now become famous through warfare, as it long has been notorious for brigandage. Metsovo is a Turkish town well to the west, and not far from Janina; the latter is the largest place in that region, and is a city which the Greeks are eager to possess. Had the treaty of Berlin been carried out, Janina would long since have become a Greek city. It may even now fall into their hands, for the people are mainly Greeks, and, in the mountain country east of Janina, exclusively Greek."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

The Integrity of Turkey.—"That well-worn catch-phrase, the 'integrity of Turkey,' recurs frequently in the discussion of the Eastern crisis. It has been familiar for a score of years, and

always it is employed to check any proposition for the reform of abuses. It is conceded that the Turk is a monster, and that his government of subject-peoples has been marked by frightful atrocities; but when it is urged that he should be punished for his sins and bundled out of Europe, it is at once insisted that nothing shall be done to touch the integrity of the Turkish Empire. . . .

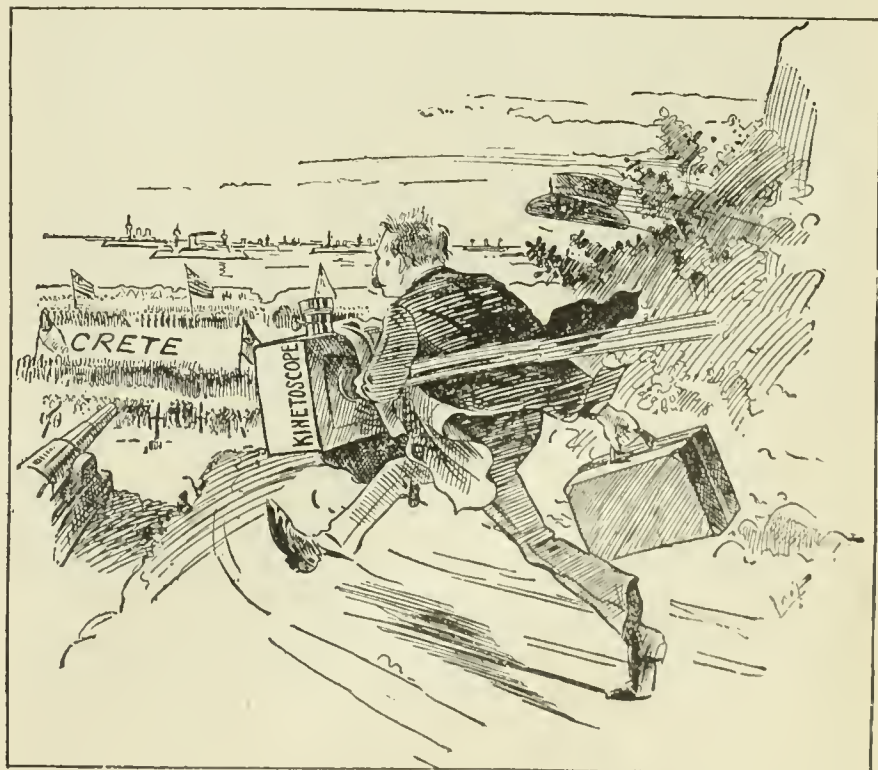
"When Turkey was released from the most rigorous conditions

which Russia exacted after the close of the war between the two powers, it was with the definite promise of reforms in administration, both in Europe and Asia. Which of those reforms has been carried out? It is notorious that none of them have been. Turkey has deliberately broken her pledges, and Europe has done nothing to compel her to keep them. The integrity of the Turkish Empire has been preserved, but at what a frightful and humiliating cost!

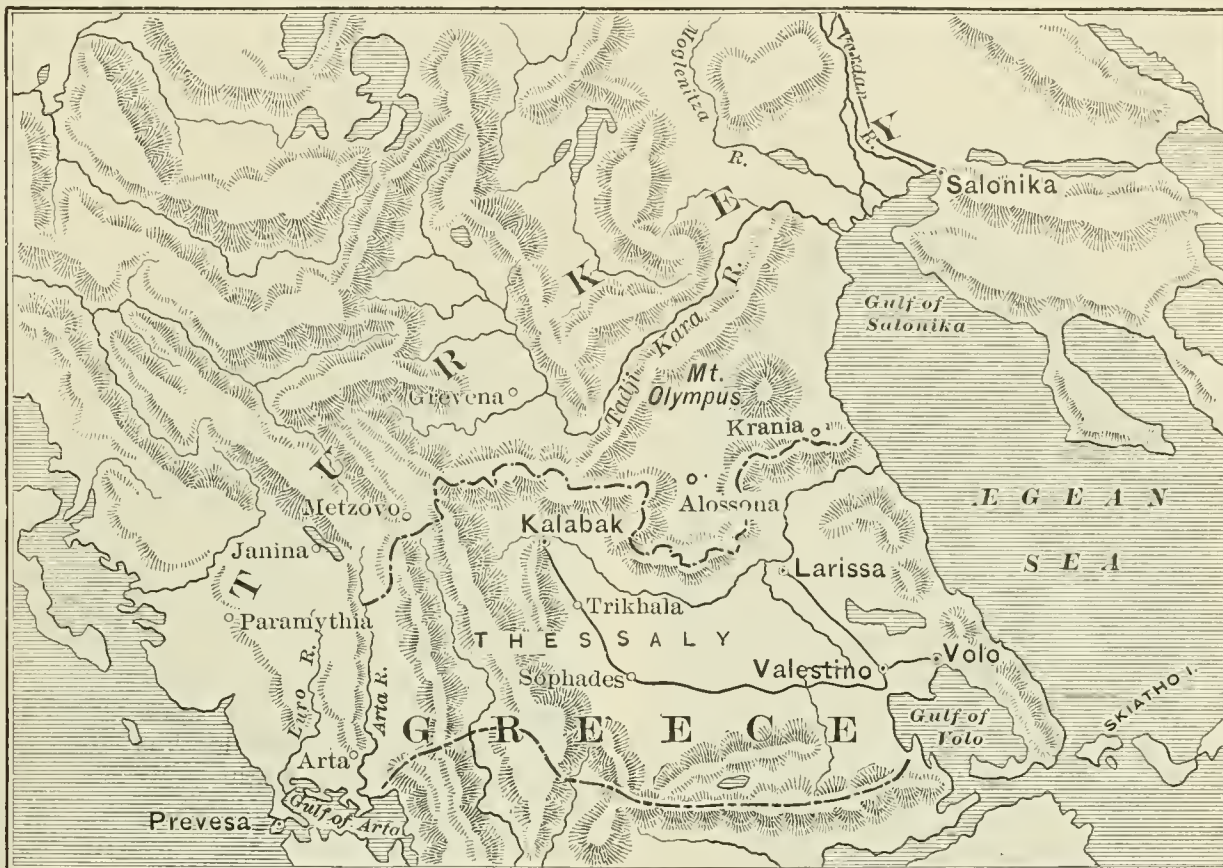
"This cry, moreover, of the preservation of the integrity of Turkey is entirely insincere. When it has suited the purpose of the powers, they have not scrupled to encroach on the sacred territory. In *The Fortnightly Review* for April, Sir George Baden Powell gives this instructive table of the area and population of Turkey in Europe at different periods in the present century:

	Area sq. miles.	Popu- lation.
1817.....	218,600	19,600,000
1857 (after Treaty of Paris).....	193,600	17,400,000
1878 (after Treaty of Berlin).....	120,500	9,600,000
1897 (to-day).....	81,200	6,300,000
Excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina under Aus- trian rule.....	57,000	4,700,000

"This comparison shows that Turkey has in Europe to day only about one fourth of the area and less than one fourth of the population that she had at the beginning of the century. The rest has been appropriated by the very powers which are now declaiming about the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Turkey."—*The Journal, Boston.*



SECRET OF THE LONG DELAY.—*The News, Detroit.*



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

SPEAKER REED AND HIS POWER.

THE power, theoretical and practical, possessed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives is perhaps the most striking feature of our national Government to-day. Thomas B. Reed, the present Speaker, enjoys the distinction of being the projector of changes in the rules of the House which confirm this power. Furthermore, the opposition, which dubbed him "Czar" for his innovations, paid him the compliment of adopting the essentials of his rules when they had a majority of members, and now, beginning with the special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Reed is chosen for the third time to exercise the Speaker's power. Under his direction, action of the House has been substantially confined to the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. Since that has gone to the Senate the program has been one of adjournment for three days at a time. The Populist leader, Jerry Simpson of Kansas, has taken this opportunity to criticize the "autocratic" power of the Speaker. It will be remembered that twenty-seven Representatives in the present Congress are denominated Fusionists or Populists, and the Speaker has ruled that Populists are not entitled to representation on committees as a party separate from the Democrats (122 in number).

Mr. Simpson's attack consisted, first, of the reading of a denunciation of the Speaker's program in the *Washington Times* and an extract from Senator Hoar's article in *The Forum* (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST) criticizing the one-man power in the House. Then Mr. Simpson summed up the question he had raised, by citing Rule X. of the House which reads: "*Unless specially ordered by the House, the Speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees,*" etc., adding:

"In the first place the members of this House, by the election of the Speaker and the adoption of the present rules, have given to the Speaker the power to control all legislation, to veto legislation, for his refusal to appoint committees is practically a veto on all legislation, except by unanimous consent. Therefore it would have been as well if the people of this country had saved themselves the expense of electing 357 members of Congress and had delegated that power to the Speaker alone. I say that until that power is restored to the members of this House we are not a deliberate and a legislative body. Therefore I insist that the committees be appointed, and that we go on in the regular and legitimate way to pass legislation in the interest of all the people."

Mr. Reed replied as follows:

"So far as the power of the Speaker is concerned, every one who has made the subject the matter of consideration understands that his power is solely the power of the House, and the House can at any moment change the action which its representative sees fit to indulge in. The House has the power at all times, and while the rules of the House require certain committees to be appointed, there has always been allowed to the chair a reasonable amount of discretion as to the time when they should be appointed. Opportunity is always allowed to the chair to find out something about members, so that he may do the duties which are imposed upon him in the most intelligent way of which he is capable. It is not a rare case that the speaker has not appointed committees at once. . . . There are about 150 new members in the House. Under ordinary circumstances the occupant of the chair has time from the fourth day of March until the first Monday in December to obtain information in regard to his fellow members; but, under the present circumstances, there has been no opportunity. We have been called together in extraordinary session, and the question was, what was the best course for us to pursue; whether we should wait in appointing the committees until such times as would make the appointments more suitable, or whether the public service was in such a condition that that ought to be done.

"Now, the chair has had full consultation with the various members, as he has met them upon the subject, and until this morning he supposed that it was the unanimous feeling of the House that it was not necessary to appoint the committees in haste, because the public service did not require it. The chair is sorry to see that any gentleman in the House has lent himself to the suggestions which are sometimes made outside of the House with regard to the power of the occupant of the chair. It is a power that is given to him by the House for its purposes and its purposes alone—not for any selfish purposes, not for him to carry out any personal desires or designs of his own, but to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them after a faithful

and conscientious examination of the subject. If the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time, and the chair cheerfully welcomes any action on the part of the House whose representative he is."

People in No Humor for Monkey-Shines.—"Of course Mr. Reed has not refrained from appointing the committees for any such reason [lack of time for acquaintance], but rather because it has been thought advisable to make the tariff bill the sole business of the special session, and it might prove distracting to appoint other committees to provide other business. But the tariff bill is out of the House now and will not be back there again for two months, possibly not for three months. What is Mr. Reed going to do with his House in the mean time? Take a vacation? That he can not do, for the House can not adjourn or take a recess for a longer period than three days at any one time. To adjourn in this way while the Senate is perspiring over the tariff bill would soon begin to look farcical, and the people are in no humor for monkey-shines at this time. Everybody knows there is a serious and all-commanding question before us still unsettled. The people do not ask that the currency question be settled at this session, but they do wish to see the initiative taken, so that there may be some assurance of a settlement at the long session of Congress, before the next congressional election. . . . The House might very well occupy itself in debating the money question and the appointment of a currency commission."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

The Servant Theory.—"In a certain sense this [Mr. Reed's explanation] is true enough as a matter of theory. But practically it altogether misrepresents the actual situation. Last January, for example, a large majority of the House, including all but twenty of the members of his own party, wished to take up for consideration the Nicaragua Canal bill, and presented to the Speaker a petition that three days might be assigned for the purpose. Did the Speaker then live up to the theory that 'his power is solely the power of the House, and the House can at any moment change the action which its representative sees fit to indulge in'? Did he then recognize that his power was given him, 'not for him to carry out any personal desires or designs of his own, but to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them, after a faithful and conscientious examination of the subject'? On the contrary, when the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the House were formally expressed in writing, so that there could be no possible room for misunderstanding, he declared that it would be impossible to carry out these wishes. In other words, so far from being the mere servant and spokesman he portrayed himself yesterday, he was then, as he is now, the absolute dictator. Nor is it fair to say that 'if the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time.' The only remedy last January would have been the deposition of Mr. Reed, and the installment of a man who would allow the majority to have a chance to vote on the Nicaragua bill; and so in every one of the many other notorious cases where the present or another Speaker has been equally dictatorial. Mr. Reed was very 'smooth' in his remarks yesterday [April 7], but he did not deceive anybody as to the Speaker's autocratic power."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The True Democratic Position.—"Congressman Simpson, Populist and Kansan, and therefore, of course, only worthy to be ridiculed, clings to the idea that the House of Representatives is a representative body—not an autocracy. Holding his belief Mr. Simpson is courageous enough to attack Speaker Reed, who refuses to the House power to transact any business. The tariff bill is out of the way, so far as the House is concerned. Nevertheless, the House must remain in session until the Senate has passed upon the measure, which, from present indications, is likely to be about the first of June.

"Here, then, is this body of men, salaried by the people, served with clerks, stenographers, sergeants-at-arms, pages, and messengers at public cost, remaining in session without power to do a single stroke of public business because Thomas B. Reed, Speaker by grace of the Republican majority, refuses to appoint committees, and no bill can be considered except after report from a committee. In other words, Reed is compelling the abso-

lute waste of every dollar paid for the maintenance of the House of Representatives.

"*The Journal* believes that protest against this assumption of autocratic power is wholly justified. It holds that Mr. Simpson has done well, and that his party is to be congratulated on having a champion ready to speak out for common sense against Republican and even Democratic partizanship. The position of the Democrats in the House, compelled by caucus, bears the stamp of mere partizanship, devoid of logic, patriotism, insight into the future or real statesmanship. The House of Representatives was not created to be the mere servile tool of its Speaker. In recent years great strides have been made to subordinate wholly the influence, authority, and rights of the individual members to the growing power of the Speaker. Until this year every step in this onward march of autocracy in the House has been fought by the Democratic members. To abandon this opposition now is to abandon the real principles of Democracy.

"*The Journal* can agree with Mr. Bailey, the leader of the Democratic minority, that Republican legislation is apt to be bad legislation, without agreeing with him that the Democratic minority ought therefore to approve any act of the Speaker which makes Republican legislation impossible. Such an act makes it equally impossible for Democrats or Populists to offer commendable measures and force the Republicans to record upon them. But more than that—every precedent, every assumption of power which is likely to increase the autocratic authority of the Speaker, should be fought by real Democrats—whatever their party name—for the growing domination of the Speaker over legislative methods is a negative of representative government and therefore a denial of democracy."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, New York.

Compliments for Reed.—"Speaker Thomas B. Reed holds a remarkable position to-day in the councils of his party and in the law-making forces of this country. His power over the lower House is almost autocratic; but it is an autocracy that becomes him well, and does not grate against his colleagues with an unbecoming harshness. He is much more than the Speaker; he is Speaker Thomas B. Reed. He unites the dignity and authority of his office with his own dignified and authoritative personality; and in both capacities carries the respect and obedience of Congress and the nation. Under his hands the Speakership has assumed an importance second only to that of the President. As chairman of the committee on rules he virtually decides what bills shall be brought to the attention of Congress; and no measure can therefore become a law without his approval. During the past few weeks he has been more instrumental in warding off bad legislation than the Executive himself; and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude that the deficit is no larger than it is."—*The Palladium (Rep.)*, New Haven, Conn.

"He has no power to exercise except that which has been given him by the majority. That power, he has reason to believe, is not seriously objected to by any considerable number, even among the members of the opposition. Leaders of the House of all parties recognize the necessity of the new rules for the transaction of business. This was shown by the manner with which Mr. Simpson's attack was received. It found no support from any man of weight and influence on either side of the House, while on the other hand the defense of the Speaker was greeted with general applause. The sentiment of the country is the same as that of Congress. The people desire that public business shall be promptly transacted, and by enforcing the rules which enable the House of Representatives to fulfil this desire Mr. Reed has

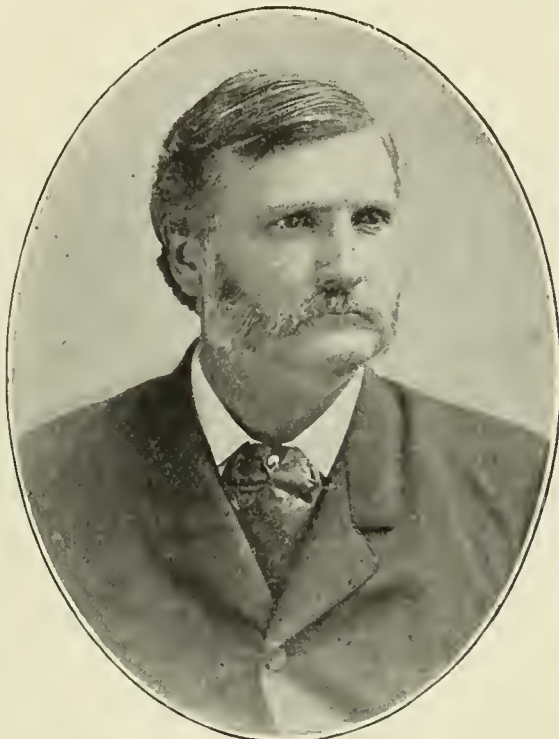
made himself the most popular Speaker since the days of James G. Blaine."—*The Call (Ind.)*, San Francisco.

"There are times when despotic leadership is most unwelcome and dangerous, but the absence of party cohesion in the present political conditions calls for a master, and Speaker Reed fills the bill."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.) Philadelphia*.

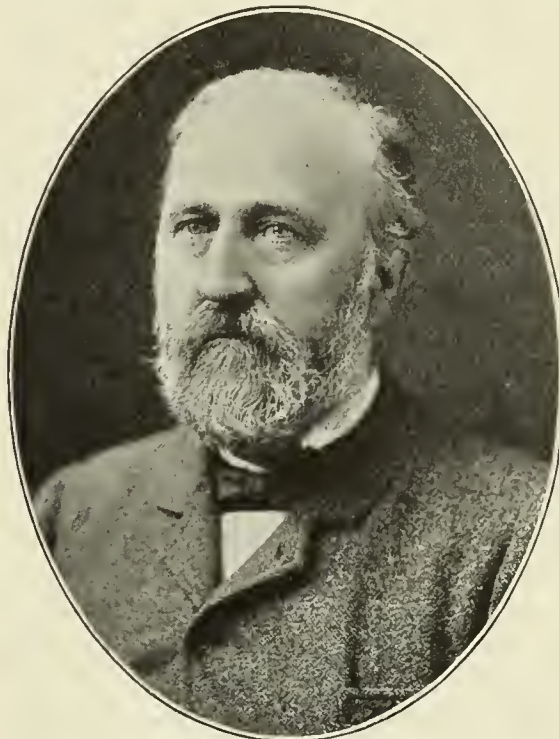
SCHOOL HISTORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

TO solve the vexing question of the history of the Civil War as it ought to be taught in the public schools, the *Chicago Times-Herald* has suggested the selection of a representative

commission. THE LITERARY DIGEST has already quoted the New York *Sun's* criticisms of the text-books on history prepared by Southern writers for the Southern schools. The defense of these books and the organized movement among Confederate veterans to substitute them for text-books by Northern writers, has also appeared in these columns. [See THE LITERARY DIGEST, issues of February 6, February 20]. A counter movement on the



BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, OF OHIO,
Commissioner of Patents.



ALFRED E. BUCK, OF GEORGIA,
Minister to Japan.

MCKINLEY APPOINTEES.

part of the Grand Army of the Republic (the Union veterans' organization) has come to public attention through reports of the work of J. B. McMaster, professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania. He recently submitted manuscript of a history covering the Civil-War period to a committee of the G.A.R. for approval, the committee having concluded from investigation that the histories now in use in the public schools are to be condemned for exaggerations in favor of Confederate leaders. To improve the state of things the suggestion of a competent commission is made:

"Without entering complaint against any particular school history, *The Times-Herald* is well aware that there are defects in most of the histories published since the war, and that some of them are seriously defective. There should be a remedy and it should be applied universally—should reach every public school in the United States. That remedy can not be supplied by Northern doctors alone. Nor can the medical genius of the South supply it. But a combination of Northern and Southern doctors can bring about the desired result. Both are alike interested in having a school history that will be beneficial in the upbuilding of American character, in glorifying the great country which now is as dear to the people of the South as it is to those of the North.

"This is the suggestion: Abandon present projects to prepare a history by Northern soldier organizations, and proceed without delay to bring together representative soldiers, educators, and statesmen of both North and South in conference on the subject. Such a body can be trusted to select a commission of men in all ways competent to prepare a history that would be acceptable to all classes, in all parts of the country—a history in which the exact truth is told about the great battles and the part taken by both armies. Tell the exact truth about the two armies, what they did and about their leaders. That is what is wanted. Such a commission, made up of educators, writers, and statesmen taken from the ranks of the two old armies, would do just

the work wanted. The matter should be given early consideration."

An Excellent Suggestion.—"The injury sometimes done by school histories in perpetuating national or sectional prejudices can not be overestimated. We well know the part school histories have played in keeping alive the American hatred of England. But it is infinitely more important that the North and South should be thoroughly reconciled than that England and the United States should be. The North and South must live together under the same Government, the same flag, and forever cherish the idea that the Republic is one and indivisible. The future is of more consequence than the past. The past is dead, the future liveth. We must build for the coming day and the breaches must be hermetically sealed in the foundations of the national unity.

"Is it impossible, then, to prepare a history which shall tell the facts without arousing the passion of the Southern youth by branding General Lee and Stonewall Jackson as traitors? Can not a history be written which shall do justice to the valor, the sincerity of both the combatants, which shall recognize the conflict as one of opposing civilizations, without harshly imputing blame to individuals who are the mere creatures of their environments, almost atoms in the great movements of the world's progress? Let such a history, above all, be written with the living future in mind, and leave the youth to form his prejudices, if he will, from the completer works which he may turn to in his maturer years. Make the first impressions historically broad and calm, so that the youth of South and North may ever after regard each other as brothers of one country, one flag."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Encouraging Signs.—"It is an encouraging sign of the times that the most prominent of Western newspapers, perhaps, proposes that there shall be a conference of representative soldiers, educators, and statesmen of North and South, to select a commission strong in the confidence of both sections, which shall superintend the preparation of a history which shall tell the truth and be satisfying to the people of both the South and North. It is even more encouraging that the *Springfield Republican*, perhaps the truest organ of New England opinion, approves the proposition, and declares that some effort should be made to settle the dispute as to school histories in a manner satisfactory to the whole nation.

"It is to be expected that at some time the whole truth of our war and its causes will be dispassionately told. Is it too much to hope that that time is already here, or at least is near? Is there not a man among our seventy millions otherwise qualified to write a school history who can look upon the events of the two decades from 1850 to 1870 as all men will look upon them fifty years from now?"—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

Concert of Opinion Obtainable.—"The Northern youth is still taught to regard Jefferson Davis as an arch traitor and Robert Lee as a rebel, while in the South Lincoln is represented as an oppressor, Grant as a butcher, and Sherman as an incendiary. All of which views may or may not be correct, but at least here is a difference of opinion on the matter between the North and the South. It seems that it would be quite possible to arrive at a concert of opinion as to the general view to be taken of the events of the great conflict and to agree upon the interpretation to be placed upon particular circumstance."—*The Post, Charleston, S. C.*

The South has Nothing to Lose.—"The South has nothing to lose by such an arrangement. It is the South's position that she is willing to have the facts set down precisely as they are, for the information of posterity. A conference of the kind suggested would enable the South to present the essential facts of her case before a large and intelligent board of arbitration in which she was equally represented. The late 'opposition' would make a similar presentation, and from the mass of evidence submitted might be selected the essential facts—the true history—for preservation and the education of the youth of the land."—*The News, Savannah, Ga.*

Making History.—"It is necessary, it appears, that the South be represented as having been in the wrong, else the success of

the victors may seem to lack completeness. It is not enough to have conquered by virtue of larger population, vastly greater resources, and possession of the Federal army and navy. It is not enough that the Union is restored, that the South accepts its restoration as an irrevocable fact, and that it contributes bountifully to the \$140,000,000 of pensions enjoyed by the Union veterans and their relatives. Something more is desired. It is asked and insisted upon by the committee of the Grand Army that the history of the conflict be so rewritten as to create a moral basis for results so satisfactory. The fact that the South made the Union and defined its nature, and that many eminent New Englanders, before and since the Civil War, have asserted the right of secession, must be ignored, in the committee's opinion, so that the rising generation may see in the result of the Civil War the victory of right over wrong. A stigma, in short, is to be put upon the supporters of the lost cause, and if history does not sanction it—so much the worse for history—it must be rewritten."—*The Sun, Baltimore, Md.*

A True Account is Necessary.—"The school histories, above all others, should be fair and impartial, state facts as they are, but the approval of a school history by the G. A. R. is no guaranty that the history is all this. A history written to suit the G. A. R. is just as apt to be biased and unfair as one written to suit ex-Confederate army posts. History can not be written to order nor made to conform to plans and specifications; when it is so written it becomes an *ex-parte* brief, and nothing else. Unquestionably Professor McMaster is qualified to write a school history of the United States, but not one whit more so than Edward Eggleston or John Fiske, both of whom have written school histories.

"This G. A. R. school history will be awaited with interest. It may prove to be the very best of all and it may not. Important as it is to give the occurrences of the Civil War accurately and impartially, it is even more important to give a true and impartial account of the occurrences that led up to it, of the opposing theories of government that had been held from the foundation of the Government up to the time of the Civil War. A true account of the causes of the war is in every respect as absolutely necessary in a school history, or any other, as a true account of the war and its results."—*The Herald, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Unpatriotic School Histories.—"The Grand Army officials appointed a committee recently at St. Paul, Minn., to examine the school histories of the United States. The chairman of the committee, in writing to Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, makes use of the following remarkable language:

"After careful examination and the exchange of views by members of the committee, it was the unanimous opinion that no history in use as a text-book gives such an account of the war period as entitles it to the commendation of the committee; that no one of them makes any use of the important period in our history and of its great events to teach lessons of patriotism; that there is in all of them a general tendency to exaggerate the soldierly qualities of the Confederates and to belittle the valor of those who fought upon the other side."

"Some time since *The Item*, in the Book World column, called attention to this same fact. There is something radically wrong in this matter, and an immediate remedy should be applied. A history of the war, based upon facts, compiled from the reports on file in the Secretary of the War, at Washington, should be ordered by the United States Government. A condensation of this history for the use of public schools should be ordered by act of Congress. This act should be made penal; fining and imprisoning publishers who issue works for schools calculated to wrongly impress the minds of the growing generation regarding the Rebellion.

"While no effort should be made to underrate the bravery of the men who fought against the Union, there should be a determination on the part of the Government to prohibit reflection upon the soldiers who sacrificed their homes, their families, and their lives to keep the Union one and inseparable.

"Treason must not be made respectable.

"More than a quarter of a century has passed since the close of the rebellion, and it is unwise and unpatriotic to fan the blazes of sectionalism by exaggerated accounts of the prowess of the men who, after their defeat, were pardoned for their offenses by the action of a most magnanimous and forgiving Government."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

TAXATION; RETRENCHMENT OR RUIN?

THREE interesting views of the ever-present problem of taxation appear in current issues of the periodicals. The London *Spectator* wonders why the United States, to a degree even more marked than other nations of free people, seems to enjoy high taxes. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, points to our national extravagance and warns us that there must be retrenchment or ruin. David A. Wells, writer on economics and ex-special commissioner of internal revenue, accepts the situation as calling for about \$500,000,000 of national income a year, of which he thinks three fifths can be secured largely from internal taxes that would not be burdensome.

The Spectator says:

"We wish some considerable economist who is also a statesman—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would do—would explain to the world in a convincing way the cause of the extraordinary change which has come over the free peoples in the matter of public thrift. Men still living can remember well when in France every half-million of state expenditure was watched with grudging jealousy, when Joseph Hume was an object of dread to every department of the British Government, and when every American boasted that under the Federal system a citizen was almost untaxed, that pensions were unknown and impossible, and that the idea of a national debt was as much hated as that of a standing army. The orator in any one of those three states who dilated on taxation, or 'bloated budgets,' or the 'waste of the people's money,' was sure of a favorable hearing, and if he insinuated or said that some particular class was pillaging the taxpayer for its own benefit, he was, for the moment at least, the idol of the common folk. The desire for thrift was, in fact, so strong that it excited temper, and the populace were as irritably unreasonable as a wife overpressed by her household economies when she hears that her husband has been committing some extravagance. The 'ignorant impatience of taxation' became a commonplace not only with statesmen, but historians. So completely has that mood disappeared that it has become nearly unintelligible. . . . The true 'people' in England, tho free from protectionist fallacies, no longer desire to keep their money fructifying in their pockets; while in France and America they read and accept proposal after proposal for more indirect taxes, which they know make things dearer to them, with a dull hope that somehow they will have more money to pay the taxes with, or that in some way not apparent the foreigner will have to pay the bill. The fact that at all events they have to pay it first in increased prices does not seem to fret them at all."

Much of the change is considered attributable to increased wealth, the savings of the community. The disappearance of hostility to the Government as government has produced a spirit of nationalization, a trust in the Government for everything, with corresponding willingness to spend for it. For contrast, note the opposition to the German Emperor's proposals for expenditure. Then, too, an enlargement of scale in the popular judgment is to be taken into account, and, further than that, *The Spectator* is of the opinion that the sense of the irresistibility of the popular will is a contributing cause. "How far is this new spirit likely to go?" asks *The Spectator*.

"We are not at all sure. Most economists will say, we think, that governments are reaching the end of their tether, that in protectionist countries, especially high taxes and high prices will together wear out popular patience, and that the note of the first half of the twentieth century will be embittered fiscal discussion. It may be so, but we are not so sure. Taxation will be thrown, we feel confident, more and more on the well-to-do, because sound economy, the new doubt among the rich whether riches have any moral basis, and the new desire for social equality are all pulling in that direction together; but that datum being granted, the desire for expenditure may go a long way. We do not quite know any of us what proportion of our earnings we should pay away before we ceased to earn, and we do know that when taxation is imposed by irresistible force the only check which seems sufficient is the ceasing of the taxes to draw. That result happened in Rome during the decay of the Empire, and in

France under Louis XVI., and, we believe, in Lombardo-Venetia in the last years of the Austrian despotism; but the free countries are a long way off that point yet. Protection complicates the question, because the protected do not see at first that they are also despoiled, and so does the fact that the taxation of John does not exasperate Tom past bearing, and that consequently very heavy death duties indeed will never create a revolution.

"It would not greatly surprise us to know that England, France, and the Union were in 1950 paying double their present taxes, and were still able to bear the burden without thinking of civil war. There must of course be a limit, but of what it is we must profess ourselves ignorant, with this one great reserve. The masses may wake up to the idea that they would like the national money to stay in the national pocket, instead of passing into the national treasuries—Peel's idea—in which case expenditure will first be roughly stopped, and then very roughly reduced. That last must be a slow process, you say. H'm! Functionaries have very little power of resisting dismissal, soldiers have never been known to resist permission to go home, and it is possible that we all exaggerate the regard of the nations for their bondholders. Very decent people, when threatened with bankruptcy, have compounded with their creditors. That, however, is speculation; what is certain is that the American Government is going to tax its people almost as badly as the English were taxed when Sydney Smith wrote of taxation with a pen dipped in oil of vitriol, and that, so far as outsiders can see, no one among the American majority particularly minds. Let us go on, they say, increasing the pension list. Perhaps we may get pensions."

Ex-Secretary Morton, from the vantage-ground of closer observation of the workings of our own Government, declares that there must be a return to the ancient faith "that the sole business of the Government is to protect life, liberty, and property." He lays the blame for popular discontent in great extent upon the increased fixed charges of American citizenship: "not a few of those public debts for which we now suffer terrible taxes were conceived and suggested by promoters and speculators for their own profit," under the plea of the "general welfare." In Federal Government, pensions, the "public-building mania," appropriations for "sunday civil expenses," river and harbor appropriations, aid to "expositions"—these are some of the unwarrantable government extravagances of the day, according to Mr. Morton's analysis. He says (*Forum*, April):

"The tendency to depend upon Government for favors—from the distribution of prize-package gratuities in the form of printed books and cent-a-pocket garden seeds to the disbursement of millions of dollars upon harbors and rivers, the waters of which are never shadowed by a sail nor vexed by a paddle-wheel—has been growing enormously in recent years. The annexed table has been specially prepared to show how in sixty years the cost of administering the Federal Government has been so augmented that in 1890, with a population of more than sixty-two millions, it was \$4.75 *per capita*; whereas in 1840, with a population of less than eighteen millions, the *per capita* expense was only \$1.41.

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(This table deals exclusively with single years, not with averages.)

Year.	Population on June 1.	Net ordinary expenditures in fiscal year.	Amount <i>per capita</i> .	Gross expenditures in fiscal year.	Amount <i>per capita</i> .
1840.....	17,069,453	\$24,139,920	\$1.41	\$28,226,534	\$1.65
1850.....	23,191,876	40,948,383	1.77	44,604,718	1.92
1860.....	31,443,321	63,200,876	2.01	77,055,126	2.45
1870.....	38,558,371	309,653,561	8.03	702,907,843	18.23
1880.....	50,155,783	267,642,958	5.34	700,233,238	13.96
1890.....	62,622,250	297,736,487*	4.75*	630,247,078	10.06

* If premiums were included, as was done in 1870 and 1880, the net expenditures would be \$318,040,711, and the amount *per capita* \$5.08.

"In the face of these figures, can any intelligent citizen fail to observe that, in proportion to cost, there can hardly be found a local government which makes so small a return to the citizen as that made by the Federal Government? Sound economists hold that, under ordinary conditions, the cost of administration should decline *per capita* as population increases. And no authority will contend that with a population of sixty-two millions the cost *per capita* should aggregate three times as much as it was in

1840, when the census showed less than eighteen millions of people. . . ."

From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1896 (a period of six years) the net ordinary expenditures, not including interest, were \$1,977,379,887. At this rate of increase the net ordinary expenditures of the decade ending June 30, 1900, would aggregate \$3,295,633,145—nearly as much as for the twenty years ending June 30, 1890!

"From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1896, the interest on the public debt amounted to \$182,394,108, making a total of \$2,159,773,995.

"During this period the total disbursements for pensions were \$840,363,077, or 42.50 per cent. of the net ordinary expenditures, not including interest.

"Why should there be billions appropriated now, when 500 millions to 800 millions would be sufficient for legitimate governmental disbursements? Does the appropriation of nearly 1,100 millions by the Fifty-fourth Congress afford citizens more security for life, liberty, and property?"

We quote also from Mr. Morton's denunciation of the system of extravagant disbursements by means of the omnibus bill termed an appropriation for sundry civil expenses:

"Under this masquerading legislation the Congress of the United States has deftly despoiled the national Treasury during the last twenty years of \$510,988,245; and during the period from 1878 to 1887 this omnibus hauled out of the public Treasury more than \$226,000,000. And all that almost incomprehensible and bewildering number of dollars had first been collected from the people. This Government, like all others, is penniless and a pauper except for the power to tax its citizens. It was born without money. It can create no money. It handles only tax-raised money. And it has no constitutional or other right to levy taxes, except for the purpose of getting money into its Treasury with which to pay the public debt, to provide for the common defense, and to promote the general welfare. All other taxes, some of them falsely called 'protective,' ought to be speedily and utterly abolished. The gigantic sums smuggled out of the Treasury, disguised as necessary for sundry civil expenses, are increasing from year to year. This is shown by the fact that during the years from 1888 to 1897 there was taken by this method \$284,602,604. This startling sum is an increase of more than fifty-eight millions of dollars over the amount appropriated by the same system of false pretense in legislation in the preceding decade. Thus ten years developed an increase of 25 per cent. in appropriations for 'sundry civil expenses.' As a further comparison, the appropriations by Congress under this heading for the fiscal years 1878, 1879, and 1880, amounted to \$61,772,715; while for the fiscal years of 1895, 1896, and 1897, the amount was \$90,764,590—an increase of more than 47 per cent."

Mr. Wells's article is an exhaustive treatise on the sources of taxation (*Popular Science Monthly*, April). He finds that the Federal Government is now and has been for some time past in default of sufficient revenue to defray its current expenditures. For the fiscal year 1890, with an average rate of taxation of \$4.74 *per capita* its revenues were \$105,344,000 in excess of expenditures. In 1895 with an increase in population over 1890 of about 8,000,000 and an average *per capita* rate of taxation of \$6.21, the receipts of national revenue fell short of defraying national expenditures to the extent of \$42,805,000."

Mr. Wells states his conclusions regarding the best way of raising Federal revenue to the point of meeting expenditures as follows:

"The revenues of the Government from all sources—exclusive of the postal service, in which the receipts and expenditures closely balance—for the fiscal year 1896 were \$326,976,200, of which \$146,762,864 accrued from internal-revenue taxes, and \$160,021,751 from customs.

"Contingent on the modifications of the internal-revenue system above proposed,

the annual receipts from this department, considered in reference to the special sources pertaining to it, would, without much doubt, be approximately as follows:

"From distilled spirits, provided there is no exemption of any part of its product from taxation for any purpose, \$100,000,000; a result more likely to be attained if the present ratio of tax, \$1.10 per proof gallon, be reduced to its former rate of ninety cents.

"From fermented liquors, with an increased tax to the extent of \$1 per barrel, \$60,000,000.

"From tobacco, on the assumption that political and popular sentiment will not permit any increase of rates, \$35,000,000; altho, if a fiscal policy in furtherance of the best interests of the Government were alone considered, the annual accruing revenue from this source would be at least double.

"From petroleum and its derivatives, \$24,000,000.

"From stamps, \$30,000,000, which can be readily increased to \$50,000,000.

"From tea and coffee, under a twenty-per-cent. duty, \$20,000,000; under a duty of forty per cent., \$40,000,000.

"From sugar, such a rate of duty on its import as will insure an annual revenue of at least \$50,000,000.

"Total, \$319,000,000, leaving a deficit, on an estimated annual expenditure of \$500,000,000, of \$189,000,000. To meet this requirement, the entire revenue from customs, other than from the imports of sugar (already considered), and incidental revenues to the extent of \$15,000,000, are available.

"Doubtless, to many the proposal to increase the existing number of special sources of national revenue, with modifications of existing rates, will seem inexpedient and unnecessary; but, with a constant tendency to increase national expenditures, it is only a question of time when such changes will have to be made; and the future record of the new Administration and the new Congress, for good or for ill, will be largely determined by the manner they answer this question: Shall money be saved by new economies or provided by new and increased taxes? And if the latter policy is favored, its advocates will do well to remember that any taxes that tend to obstruct the export of the surplus products of the country will not long be tolerated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GRANT'S greatest monument is not in Riverside Park.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

JONES, who didn't elect Bryan, and Chauncey Black, who helped, have united in a proclamation which fixes the free-silver fallacy upon Thomas Jefferson. How these political dead ducks do like to commune with the great spirits of the past!—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

REFLECTIONS OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

Well, the office wasn't worth much, anyhow!

The vessel I intended to sail on might have been wrecked in midocean.

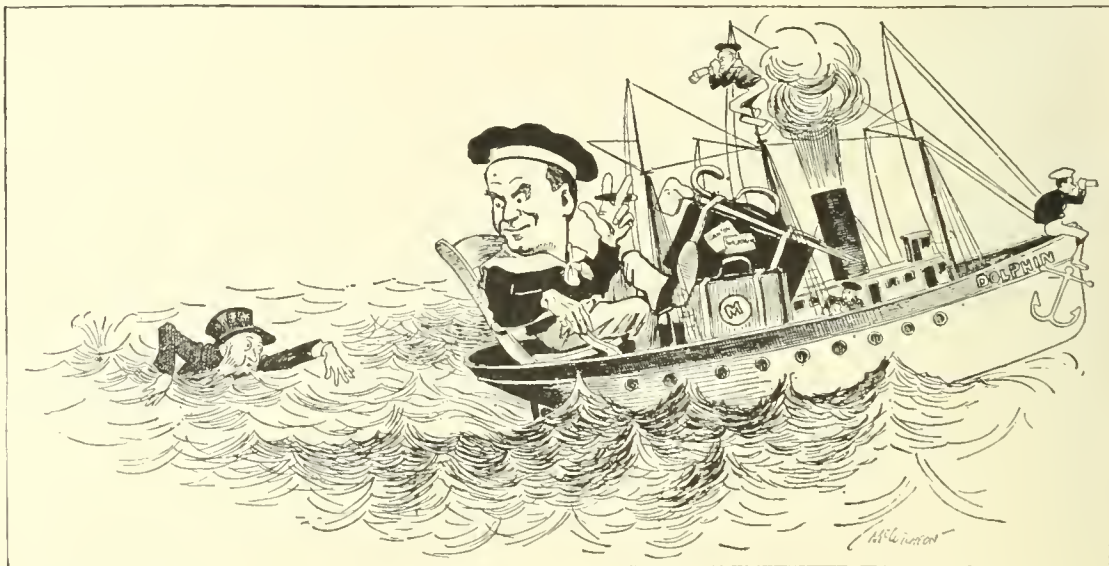
There is considerable sickness where some of these foreign missions are located. I think I made a narrow escape.

I never did believe in handling government moneys; you might show up short and get into trouble.

The office was too small for me. My talents demand a wider field. I can afford to wait. I will make money by it.

This is the worst government I ever knew for not recognizing people. Take Cuba, for instance. But I'll know how to vote next time!

—*The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.*



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY (on his vacation): "A little more speed, please; that office-seeker is gaining on us."
—*The Record, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A PREDECESSOR OF DUMAS.

WHO was the inventor of D'Artagnan, Porthos, Aramis, and all the rest? That would be considered an easy question by the lover of Dumas, yet he would be pretty sure to answer it incorrectly, for the great French romancer borrowed all these characters from an earlier writer among his own countrymen, namely, from the novelist Sandras, who wrote "The Memoirs of D'Artagnan" in 1715. The recent reprinting of this forgotten work prompts an article on Sandras by M. André Le Breton, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (February 15), under the title "A Forgotten Romancer." M. Le Breton shows us conclusively that while Sandras was of no particular value as a writer, he was yet the pioneer and predecessor of many of France's most noted literary men, and even if this were not so, his relationship to Dumas certainly makes him an interesting figure. M. Le Breton criticizes the modern reprint of Sandras's work, which has been brought out in up-to-date form with chapter headings recalling those of the "new journalism." He says:

"The editor of the memoirs seems to have been inspired by Dumas, and D'Artagnan appears to be continually trying to resemble his copy. But that ought not to surprise us. That is the way with the eighteenth-century translators who strove to show us how well Homer and Virgil imitated Racine.

"If the old work had no other merits than to show the sources of the most popular of our romances or to disclose unpublished details of the adventures of D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, there would have been no use in reprinting it or even in noticing it at all. People are not very numerous, I imagine, who are bothered by the question of the sources of Dumas, and doubtless quite enough has been said about those 'Three Musketeers'—who, by the by, were four. The interest lies in another direction, and where one would least expect to find it. We are not accustomed to value memoirs unless they are authentic. The principal reason, however, why we should value those of D'Artagnan is because they are not his at all, but those of the romancer Sandras. They constitute a romance, but a romance published fifteen years before 'Gil Blas,' thirty-one years before the 'Life of Marian and Manon Lescaut,' and a romance that is characteristic of an epoch very important of its kind; thus it may be seen how they constitute an historical document, and from what point of view they ought to be read."

Of the condition of romance-writing in general at the time when this book was written, M. Le Breton gives the following sketch:

"The romancers of the end of the seventeenth century were but poor writers. Since the representation of the 'Précieuses Ridicules' the romance had been in bad odor on Parnassus, and none of the great classicists had been willing to essay it. We are free to regret this, and to dream of an analytical novel by the author of 'Bérénice,' of a novel of manners such as the author of 'Caractères' would have written. Vain chimera! They did not suspect, these lovers of truth, that the kind of writing dear to Cathos and Madelon would one day be able—and be able better than any other kind—to lend itself to the expression of truth; and they turned from it in disdain. The scribblers, in revenge, fought over the beautiful victim, and we know not which to wonder at most—the obscurity or the number of those that got their living by romance-writing. . . .

"It is to these exigencies and this curiosity that a whole generation of romancers, to whom Sandras belonged, was forced to make response. It was to satisfy them that history was asked to assume the form of romance. I believe that romance ought also to have come nearer to history, but alas! with the *confrères* of Sandras it did not come very near. To be sure, they pretend to be only the biographers of illustrious men, and to present us only with collections of documents or of authentic tales. . . . No romance appeared without a preface, and there was no preface in which the author did not affirm, with almost excessive insistence, that he had invented nothing. . . .

"But there was, nevertheless, a romance-writer of this school who was not without spirit and style; . . . it was Sandras. He was a master in the art of literary deceit. He frequently gives himself out to be the biographer of celebrated persons who are more or less known; but more ordinarily he pretends to be merely their publisher. With regard to D'Artagnan he has confined himself, he says, to collecting 'a quantity of fragments found among his papers after his death' and to adding 'some connecting links.'"

We have not space here to recount what M. Le Breton says of all these pretended "biographies" and "memoirs" of Sandras; suffice it to note that, altho almost forgotten himself, his influence on succeeding generations of writers was most important. Few of those who have followed the adventures of Dumas's heroes with eagerness know that he borrowed his characters from an earlier writer, but the fact is nevertheless quite patent. M. Le Breton concludes with this brief paragraph by way of a moral:

"The example of Sandras confirms a principle that criticism owes to M. Brunetière. In the history of style, the most beautiful works are not always the most important. Of the works called romances there is but one between 1678 and 1715 that was by a man of genius—'Télémaque.' Now, far from aiding the progress of romance-writing, 'Télémaque,' which is at once a treatise on morals and a prose poem—rather succeeded in delaying it. A poor devil of a penny-a-liner whom we scarcely remember gave it an impulse in the right direction. But to prove that Le Sage, Marivaux, and Prévost owe much to Sandras is not to attack their reputations, it is to give their admirers new reasons to love them. From materials that he merely began to put together . . . they have created works of art and a new form of art. His historic heroes have only one gasp of life: little Manon, who never existed, will live forever."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY'S GREATEST LIVING MAN OF LETTERS.

THIS superlative praise is awarded to the novelist, Gottfried Keller, by John G. Robertson, in a review of current German literature, in the current number of *Cosmopolis*. In the course of this review Mr. Robertson refers to Kühnemann's new "Life of Herder," and speaks of Herder as being, even more than Lessing, the basis of German literature of the classical period. "It is he," we are told, "and not Chateaubriand, who must be regarded as the gatekeeper of the nineteenth century." Mr. Robertson also, in speaking of recent histories of German literature, declares that "the most notable contribution" in this direction during the last year is that by Kuno Francke, of Harvard, on "Social Forces in German Literature."

The interest of the article chiefly centers, however, on what the writer, reviewing Professor Baechtold's "Life of Gottfried Keller," has to say of the latter. We quote his words:

"He is, it is true, one of those essentially indigenous writers who bear the stamp of their nationality too deeply imprinted upon their forehead to hope for a great international fame; but to a literary taste, in the true sense cosmopolitan, this should be a recommendation rather than the reverse. However this may be, Keller may fairly be claimed as the greatest man of letters who has written in the German tongue in the second half of our century. . . . There are three masters of the German *Novelle* who stand out above all others: Storm, Heyse, and Keller. Remembering the *Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten*, some readers may be surprised that I do not add Auerbach, probably better known to English readers than any I have mentioned. But Auerbach's village stories belong, strictly speaking, to a different category, to that of the 'peasant novel,' which not merely in Germany but in the entire north of Europe embraces such a rich and interesting literature. . . . Keller is the greatest painter, the greatest colorist in modern German literature. To find anything comparable to the glow and delicacy of coloring in the finest of his Swiss novels one must turn to the paintings of Keller's great countryman, Arnold Böcklin. . . . With due respect for M. Puvis de

Chavannes and young literary France, it is not they, but Keller and Böcklin, who form the true bulwarks of the romantic spirit in Europe in the latter half of our century. . . . One has but to read 'Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe' to recognize that here is one of the purest diamonds in the literature of our time."

FAILURE OF GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA.

THE failure of Mapleson's company, and the liquidation just announced of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, leads *The Musical Courier* (New York) to indulge in three columns of energetic comment on the high-salary system



LILLI LEHMANN.

which, it thinks, is responsible for the artistic as well as commercial failure that has marked the course of grand opera in America. It says:

"Grand opera in America has always gone to pieces, and had to go to pieces, because the managers paid the foreign artists such high salaries and so far out of proportion to the salaries paid to them in Europe that these artists themselves never could trust the ventures. Their own native instinct told them that our grand-opera system was nothing but a very contemptible gambling process. If one or two artists during the season made a special hit, the manager could by hook or by crook avoid a collapse, but then it would come the following season. Never under the system of American opera management has there been one *bona-fide* financial success of management, and if a spasmodic success was made, it was immediately alternated with failure, always because this system is criminally wrong.

"The two Reszkes, Calvé, and Melba received this season about \$500,000. Now, when four people from Europe who would receive about \$50,000 for the same work in Europe can come here and enforce contracts of such enormous sums the opera scheme is bankrupt before it begins; before Mr. Mancinelli (who gets five times as much here as in Europe) raises his baton at the initial performance at the Metropolitan Opera House the management is bankrupt with the contracts of the Reszkes, the Calvés, and Melbas in its safe. . . . No manager, no company, no management, no impresario, no nobody, no anybody can avoid failure under this system. It is not only equivalent to commercial and financial ruin, but it is artistic ruin, and morally degrading, for it lifts the individual rôle in the artistic production out of its coordinate position, and makes of the interpreter an extraneous hero known as the 'star.'

"It isn't in touch with the composer's intentions nor with the rules of art, for it creates a false impression by elevating the re-

productive artist above the rôle instead of opening to him his duty of interpretation. The composer is degraded; the *mise-en-scène* is neglected; the ballet becomes a farce; the chorus a conglomeration of polyglot; the orchestra is relegated to secondary position, and the *ensemble* is entirely lost sight of."

Writing on the same subject in *The Chap Book*, Reginald De Koven says:

"It is only within the last three or four years and since the reopening of the Metropolitan after its destruction by fire, that a regular season of grand opera has ever shown a profit at the close, and this has been largely due to the altogether extraordinary company of artists which Messrs. Abbey and Grau were enabled to gather together, and which during the past few years has given opera in New York and elsewhere as perhaps it never has been given before in this or any other country. On beginning their present tenancy of the Metropolitan Opera House, Messrs. Abbey and Grau started out with the avowed intention of breaking up that operatic bane and pestilence, the single-star system. This they certainly did, and most effectually, by giving to their audiences, not one star in a cast, but a cast composed of stars. But in so doing they would seem at the present time to have reformed one evil only to create another, which is likely to have even more serious and pernicious results. Having pampered the American public for several years past with operatic casts such as rarely, if ever, had been seen before, and having thus rendered them both hypercritical and exacting, the management now sees this same public turn and rend it when it falls off in the slightest degree from its own dangerously high standard."

Mr. De Koven speaks of the stagnation in the production of new operas, and throws upon Wagner the responsibility for it:

"Stagnation certainly now exists; the reaction, in my judgment, is bound to come in the direction of simpler forms and more lucid and less involved expression of idea, and a return to purer, simpler melody. It would not surprise me to see the clarity of Mozart, rather than the turgidity of Wagner, the fetish of the coming generation of operatic composers. But the fact remains, and it can hardly be gainsaid, however you choose to put it, that, for the time being at least, Wagner—in spite of the colossal work that he accomplished, and the many and needed reforms which he worked—has killed modern opera, and what the future of it may be is indeed a difficult problem to solve. . . .

"One fact is certain, and that is, that grand opera, particularly given in the perfect way we now require it should be, always has been, and always will be, a luxury. Somebody must pay for it besides the regular public, and when we make up our minds to this fact, and provide for this inevitable condition of affairs, we shall not need to worry so much as to the why and the wherefore of the financial outcome of a season."

E. Irenæus Stevenson seems to have reached the same conclusion that De Koven has reached in regard to the probability that simpler forms of opera will supersede the Wagner operas, in this country at least. He writes (*Harper's Weekly*) on "Mr. Damrosch's Wagner Season" in this city, which, he says, "should hold a highly honorable place in the long history of the local Wagnerian movement." He speaks highly of Mr. Damrosch's troupe as an exceptionally strong one, and especially highly of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, who, he says, has long been to New York opera-goers an ideal artist, and whose name "is going proudly into lyric history if goes the name of any of her stage contemporaries." On the subject of the future Mr. Stevenson (as already noted) speaks in the following vein:

"Nowadays the Wagnerian manager who dare rely on New York's Wagnerites to support him in the expenses of a special Wagnerian season should be warned in time, and consider attentively the fact that the high tide of public favor toward Wagner, the favor of fashionable and dilettante Wagnerism, and the favor of the newer generation of opera-goers, is not concentrated on the Baireuth music-dramas, even on the operas, as aforetime. The musical pendulum swings away slowly but unmistakably. Whither we are going, whither the musical world that has come to know Wagner so thoroughly may be tending, who shall say? Toward simpler, yet not less noble, not less imposing, but more lyrical phases of art to come in dramatic opera?—not forgetting the best of the past and pre-Wagnerian ones? Perhaps; and it is at least obvious that the old Wagnerian public of New York has a lessened allegiance for its master, and that it has been won from his sincere and fervent support."

LITERARY CONFESSIONS BY HOWELLS.

THE name of Mr. William Dean Howells's "favorite novelist" is Legion. This is made manifest in a "one-sided conversation" carried on by him in *Munsey's* (April), in which, in response to the question as to his favorite novelist and his or her best book, he is forced, in order to answer, to review the whole field of fiction from "Don Quixote" to "Jude the Obscure." "The Trippings of Tom Pepper" was his first favorite, followed by



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.
By courtesy of Fowler & Wells Co.

"Handy Andy," "Don Quixote," and Captain Marryatt's novels. Then came a "passionate liking" for Dickens, whom he likes still, but not passionately. "You are always aware in Dickens," he remarks, "how he is 'making it up,' but he was a great master." The conditions of publication in Dickens's day were against form. The novel was published and written from month to month, because that was the author's best way to earn a living; and this was fatal to symmetry. Thackeray, Mr. Howells thinks, is far less an artist than Dickens. With neither does the plot come out of the character, as it should; but Dickens always got his plot to transact itself, to stand upon its own legs and walk off, while Thackeray was always holding his figures up from behind and commenting upon them and writing little essays about them—which is the part of the critic and not of the novelist. The true method, the "play method," is carried furthest by Turgeneff who for a long time was Mr. Howells's favorite.

The favorite among his favorites appears, however, to be Tolstoi. Of him Mr. Howells says:

"I have a great many favorite novelists. But if there is one man who seems to me better than all the rest it is Tolstoi. I mean in his work in the novel, as distinguished from his work in those little moral tales or allegories of his. Those are marred by their extreme intentionality, or what the Spaniards call 'tendenciousness'; their purpose is too large for the covering of fiction. But when he has a story to tell, or a condition of things to set forth, or a character to portray—anything of that kind—I don't know anybody who has ever equaled him. . . . He is a man

without any artifice at all, so that whatever he permits himself to do in any direction counts for very much. He gives this tacit drama very simply, very ingenuously, and not consciously, with a wink to the reader. 'Anna Karénina' was the first novel of Tolstoi's that I read, and I was struck from the very first sentence with the absolute truth of the thing. There wasn't any question in my mind, when I read the book, but that it was the greatest novel I had yet read. I do not know whether I should think so now, but that was my point of view ten years ago. Afterward I read 'War and Peace,' which confirmed me in what I had felt concerning Tolstoi. Then I read a good many minor novels of his, like 'The Cossacks' (one of his earlier and very best stories), and whatever else of his I could lay my hands on, with an increasing sense of his supremacy.

"There are perhaps as great talents as Tolstoi, who have written fiction, but none in such rare combination with conscience. It is an unspeakable comfort to come for once upon a prime talent with no mixture of falsehood in it. He makes you feel that war is always ugly and horrible, and that love itself is hateful when it involves untruth of any kind, as guilty love always does. Tolstoi never preaches in his novels, but you can not escape the meaning of his facts. He puts honesty and kindness above all heroism, and while he condemns no sinner, he never for a moment allows you to wish you were this or that kind of sinner. Many novelists do this, and some novelists exalt homicide and adultery."

Mr. Howells has no favorite among German novelists because, he says, there do not seem to be any. The Germans translate everything, criticize everything, know everything; but invent nothing. The reason for the dearth of creative literature in Germany he attributes to the over-training given by the schools. Norway, which Germany could crush as a man crushes a mosquito, is infinitely beyond Germany in fiction. Mr. Howells speaks specifically of the "splendid work" done by Ibsen, Kielland, Björnson, and Lie. Denmark also offers a contrast to Norway, and the difference in the literary activity of the two countries, despite their racial similarities, Mr. Howells finds due to the fact that while Denmark is an old country with fixed institutions, Norway has lately been made over and has not even yet finished the process.

It is difficult to say what nation is making the deepest impression to-day in the world of fiction. The Russians are quiescent and the Norwegian day has passed a little. Just at this moment the Italian, Gabriel d'Annunzio, is "the most noticeable novelist," Mr. Howells supposes, tho he has not read anything of his. Giovanni Verga's "House by the Medlar Tree" is admired extremely. Maarten Maartens, the Dutchman, is also a favorite. No nation is doing better work than Spain. Valdés and Galdós and Emilia Pardo-Bazan being additional "favorites." As to the French school, it is in abeyance. Daudet is not writing, Flaubert and Maupassant are dead, and Zola has fought his battle and is no longer the force he was. One of the novels of modern Polish life, by Sinkiewicz, is characterized as "a very strong novel." As for Englishmen, "Thomas Hardy is the greatest novelist, by all odds, living to-day in England," and next to him comes George Moore, whose "Esther Waters" is "one of the truest" of novels. Hardy's "Jude" deals very daringly with life, but deals honestly; and "anything which treats faithfully of life can not be immoral, no matter how far it ventures." "I should think meanly of a man's mind," says Mr. Howells, "who does not appreciate Hardy's books or who does not feel that he is a great novelist."

Jane Austen was "one of the very greatest of English novelists." Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is "one of the great novels of the world and of all time." As for Hawthorne: "There has never been anything more perfect, and I doubt if there ever will be, in its way, than the romance of Hawthorne." Of this country in general Mr. Howells speaks as follows:

"As to what I once said about our not being able to throw off the yoke of England intellectually, altho we had long ago done so politically, I did not mean so much our fiction as our criticism. American fiction is as free as it can very well be. We do not take

the word from anybody; but English taste influences our criticism. If you had a vote of the critics in the United States to-day, it would declare by a large majority for the romantic novel, which is distinctly a second-rate novel, judging it by the quality of the men who produce it. It would be the same in England, where the novel of that sort continues to be taken seriously, tho there is no other country in Europe where it could possibly be taken seriously. But the English are so far behind that they prefer a novel of that sort. They are a very romantic people.

"I should say that America was still coming, in fiction. Certainly it is not such a long time since we began to come that we should have stopped already. . . . I rather fancy that the chances are in favor of novelists who come up remote from literary centers, and who stay away from them. Partly for that reason, I think the man who has one of the best chances now, having caught the ear of the best public, is Henry B. Fuller, who wrote my favorite novels, 'With the Procession,' and 'The Cliff Dwellers.'"

The "conversation" ends as follows:

"If I must return to the question of my favorites in fiction, 'The Damnation of Theron Ware' is just now my favorite, and so is 'The Connecticut Yankee.' So, for that matter, are Miss Furman's 'Stories of a Sanctified Town.' So is Stephen Crane's 'Maggie,' so is Abraham Cahan's 'Yekl,' so is Miss Jewett's 'Country of the Pointed Firs.' But I change, or else it is the books that change, and I can not say what my favorite will be to-morrow."

CHRISTIE MURRAY ON KIPLING'S GENIUS.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY sees in Kipling one of the literary masters. "There came a time," he admits, "when we thought we saw him sinking to a place with the ruck." But that peril was avoided, and Kipling's work became finer than ever. Mr. Murray dwells upon Kipling's "discovery" of India, and says of it (in *The Canadian Magazine*, April):

"Why, in that very matter of Tommy Atkins, whose manifold portraits have done as much as anything to endear Kipling to the English people—it is known to many that in my own foolish youth I enlisted in the army. I lived with Tommy. I fought and chaffed and drank and drilled and marched, and went 'up tahn' with him, and did pack drill, and had C.B. with him. I turned novel-writer afterward, and never so much as dreamt of giving Tommy a place in my pages. Then comes Kipling, not knowing him one half as well in one way, and knowing him a thousand times better in another way, and makes a noble and beautiful and merited reputation out of him, shows the man inside the military toggery, and makes us laugh and cry, and exult with feeling. There was a man in New South Wales—a shepherd—who went raving mad when he learnt that the heavy black dust which spoilt his pasture was tin, and that he had waked and slept for years without discovering the gigantic fortune which was all about him. I will not go mad, if I can help it, but I do think it rather hard lines on me that I hadn't the simple genius to see what lay in Tommy."

If Kipling is at times rough and daring, says Mr. Murray, he is always clean and honest. "There are no hermaphroditic cravings after sexual excitement in him." On another feature of his genius we get this:

"The thing which strikes everybody who reads Kipling—and who does not?—is the truly astonishing range of his knowledge of technicalities. He is very often beyond me altogether, but I presume him to be accurate, because nobody finds him out, and that is a thing which specialists are so fond of doing that we may be sure they would have been about him in clouds if he had been vulnerable. He gives one the impression at times of being arrogant about this special fund of knowledge. But he nowhere cares to make his modesty conspicuous to the reader, and his cocksureness is only the obverse of his best literary virtue. It comes from the very crispness and definiteness with which he sees things. There are no clouds about the edges of his perceptions. They are all clear and *nette*. Things observed by such a man dogmatize to the mind, and it is natural that he should dogmatize as to what he sees with such apparent precision and completeness."

Best Twelve American Stories.—Several weeks ago *The Critic* called on its readers for lists of the best twelve short stories by American authors. This included authors born elsewhere but who came here in childhood and have had their permanent home in America. Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Kipling were excluded. Nearly five hundred lists were received, and the editors of *The Critic* select the following, by J. W. George, of St. Louis, as the best of the lot:

"The Man Without a Country,"
 "The Luck of Roaring Camp,"
 "The Great Stone Face,"
 "The Snow Image,"
 "The Gold Bug,"
 "The Murders in the Rue Morgue,"
 "The Lady, or the Tiger?"
 "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,"
 "Rip Van Winkle,"
 "Marse Chan,"
 "Marjorie Daw,"
 "The Revolt of Mother,"

Edward Everett Hale
 Bret Harte
 Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Edgar Allan Poe
 Edgar Allan Poe
 Frank R. Stockton
 Washington Irving
 Washington Irving
 Thomas Nelson Page
 Thomas Bailey Aldrich
 Mary E. Wilkins

Of the lists in which no author appeared more than once, the following by G. Adams, of New York, is selected as the best:

"Marjorie Daw,"
 "Love in Old Cloathes,"
 "The Lady, or the Tiger?"
 "A Humble Romance,"
 "The Gold Bug,"
 "The Birthmark,"
 "The Luck of Roaring Camp,"
 "The Jumping Frog,"
 "The Man Without a Country,"
 "Meh Lady,"
 "Posson Jone,"
 "Gallegher,"

Thomas Bailey Aldrich
 H. C. Bunner
 Frank R. Stockton
 Mary E. Wilkins
 Edgar Allan Poe
 Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Bret Harte
 Mark Twain
 Edward Everett Hale
 Thomas Nelson Page
 George W. Cable
 Richard Harding Davis

NOTES.

THE new librarian of the Astor Library, who also is to be librarian of the associated Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries, is Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Mr. Bjerregaard, in addition to being an encyclopedia in regard to books, is looked upon by the mysticists as their leading exponent in this country, and has just published his second volume of lectures on the subject entitled "Mysticism and Nature-Worship."

"I NEVER wrote a book yet," says Barrie, according to W. J. Thorold in *Massey's Magazine*, "but some one found out that I had taken the whole of it from somebody of whose existence I have never heard." And as to his plays he said: "On one occasion a man proved, first of all, that I had taken them wholly from George Sand or some one else; then, as an amiable secondly, that there was nothing in them to pay for the trouble and expense of the theft."

MR. GRANT ALLEN is a very self-sufficing person according to the following which he sent in response to W. T. Stead's inquiry to famous men as to the hymns that had most helped them: "I do not remember that any hymn, or, for the matter of that, any text of Scripture, maxim, or line of poetry was ever of the least use to me. There are poems which I love, such as Shelley's 'Skylark;' but I can not honestly say they ever 'helped' me. I never needed help, other than physical or monetary. My own philosophy has always amply sufficed me."

IT is rumored that the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is about to retire from journalism. If this rumor is correct, a very remarkable journalistic career is about to close. Born in Bohemia, where he received a scanty education, Mr. Oppert came to Berlin, where he wrote for divers papers some violently anti-Austrian articles. He afterwards went to Paris, and contributed strongly anti-German articles to the French papers. At last he became *The Times* correspondent. Finding that in France as well as in England "a Radical dearly loves a lord," Mr. Oppert changed his name to de Blowitz, that being the name of his birthplace.

MR. GILLETTE, author of the successful war dramas, "Secret Service," and "Held by the Enemy," in which also he takes the leading part on the stage, recently expressed his views on the subject of such plays in the following words: "One thing about a war theme that recommends itself to me is the possibility of strong and telling situations without the aid of tiresome and inconceivable villains. There is no villain in 'Held by the Enemy' or 'Secret Service.' In both plays the man who carries on the opposition is in the main only doing his duty. And then the comedy possibilities are of a pleasing kind. The contrasts of the ingenuous young lovers in the midst of the somber and thrilling episodes of the great struggle are, to me, very attractive. The feeling is something like that received when reading the story of the birds who built their nests in the cannon's mouth. I do not make use of actual battle scenes in my plays because they belong to another class—the melodrama. I don't like them. Of course they're all right in their way and there's money in them, because a certain class, and a large one, like to see horses cantering across stage and crowds of men making a pretense of battle—and a very poor pretense it must be. No; the quick, powerful situation, with the war background, is more to my taste."

SCIENCE.

NANSEN'S SOUNDINGS AND THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

THE soundings taken by Nansen, on board the *Fram*, as has been pointed out, show that the polar sea is much deeper than has been supposed. and this, according to an article by M. A. de Lapparent (*La Nature*, Paris, March 27) has an important bearing on the exact shape of the earth. Our globe is usually regarded as a sphere flattened at both poles, but M. de Lapparent regards the flattening as being much more marked at the North Pole than at the South Pole, so that the whole globe is slightly pear-shaped. If his contention is true, he shows us, an important discrepancy that has always existed between calculations of the earth's shape made respectively by astronomers and by geodesists is simply accounted for. Says M. de Lapparent:

"Among the results obtained during Nansen's memorable polar expedition, there is perhaps none more important, from the point of view of our knowledge of the terrestrial globe, than the proof, made by soundings on the *Fram*, that there is a deep sea at the North Pole.

"Hitherto, relying on measurements made near Spitzbergen, and the islands of New Siberia, most geographers have agreed in thinking that the Arctic Sea was not very deep. A depth has been assigned to it of something like 300 meters [about 1,000 feet] on the average. At least, this is the figure that M. H. Wagner accepts in a recent work, where he estimates that the total volume of this sea is 1,320,000 cubic kilometers [320,000 cubic miles].

"Others, including the writer, starting from theoretical considerations, were not disposed to accept so low a figure. Struck with the fact that on the globe every elevation has always its corresponding depression at the opposite extremity of the same diameter, and convinced, on the other hand, that the Antarctic regions are occupied by land on which Ross measured heights of 3,000 and even 4,000 meters [10,000 to 13,000 feet] they said that the protuberance around the South Pole must have its counterpart in a great depression in the neighborhood of the North Pole.

"These theoretical considerations, to be worthy of acceptance, were obliged to await experimental demonstration. This demonstration has just been given by Nansen's expedition. Scarcely had the *Fram* passed the New Siberian Islands, where the depth of the sea is hardly 130 meters [426 feet], when the sounding-line sank, wherever it was cast, to a depth between 3,000 and 4,000 meters [10,000 to 13,000 feet]. It was not until the immediate neighborhood of Spitzbergen was reached that small depths were again found.

"If we reflect that the mean depth of the oceans is estimated to-day by the most competent geographers at about 3,000 meters [11,480 feet], we may conclude that the sea near the North Pole, notwithstanding the small area that it occupies, has as deep a bottom as that of more important seas. Thus it must represent the most marked depression on the earth's surface, since, instead of corresponding to an enormous surface, like that of the Atlantic or the Pacific, this depth of 3,000 meters is localized in a sort of basin of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square kilometers [1,750,000 square miles]. I may mention in passing that this area is almost exactly that which John Murray attributes to the Antarctic continent."

The solid part of the earth then, says M. de Lapparent, must be shaped something like a top, or a pear, being flattened at the North Pole, and drawn out at the South Pole. He says:

"It is very remarkable that this result, being in full accord with the considerations that have led Mr. Lowthian Green to attribute to the earth a tetrahedric form, allows us to reconcile the divers opinions that have been put forth, among astronomers and geodesists, regarding the form of our planet. Nowadays, the mean of the measurements of arcs appears to give a value of $1/294$ for the flattening; that is, the difference between the polar radius and equatorial radius is the 294th part of the value of the latter. On the other hand, from purely astronomical considerations, based on the value of the precession of the equinoxes, M. Tisserand has sought to prove that the flattening can not be greater than $1/297$.

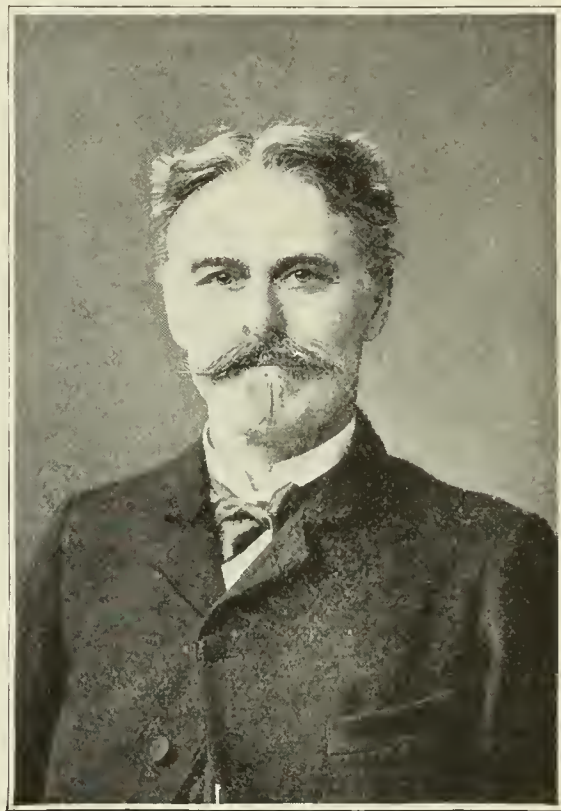
"This disagreement can be explained if we reflect that almost

all the measurements that have been made relate to the northern hemisphere, since the other presents very little surface that is adapted to the determination of an arc of the meridian. Now, if the two hemispheres have not the same form, it is natural that the number deduced from measurements made on one of them should not agree with the figure for the whole globe as calculated astronomically. And a notable protuberance at the South Pole, involving a corresponding deformation of the sea-level, would diminish the average flattening, as the calculation of M. Tisserand requires."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GREAT AMERICAN NATURALIST DEAD.

PROF. EDWARD D. COPE, professor of zoology and comparative biology in the University of Pennsylvania and chief editor of the *The American Naturalist*, died at his home in Philadelphia on April 12. We quote, from a long and appreciative account of his life from the New York *Evening Post* of the same date, the following paragraphs:

"Edward D. Cope was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and comparative anatomy at the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution, in 1859, and in Europe during 1863-64. He became a professor of natural science in Haverford College in 1866. In this year he began his fossil studies in the Cretaceous green



PROF. EDWARD D. COPE.

sands of New Jersey. Herein he discovered fifty-eight species new to science. Among these was the large dinosaur, allied to the lizards. He next investigated the Miocene formations of Maryland and North Carolina. These yielded a number of aquatic mammals of the whale form, having fins without feet. Twenty-two out of forty-four of these were new to science. Several of these were of great size and included the dolphin with a sword-fish beak.

"Professor Cope was employed in 1868 by the Geological Survey of Ohio to determine the characters of the air-breathing back-boned animals fossilized in the coal measures. In 1870 he made his first Western explorations. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Cheyenne Indians, he thoroughly examined the Cretaceous regions of western Kansas, securing seventy-six species of fossil fishes and reptiles new to science. In 1872, in connection with the Hayden Geological Survey, having been appointed vertebrate paleontologist, he conducted an expedition from Fort Bridger, Wyo., to explore the Eocene bad-lands riparian to the tributaries of the Green River. He obtained eighty-three new species. In 1873 he projected an expedition into northeast Colorado. He obtained seventy-five new species, mostly mammals, in the White River beds.

"In 1874 he was employed in the Wheeler Geographical Survey and explored northwest and central New Mexico. The geology of this region, previously misunderstood, was developed, and a great tract of Eocene sedimentary rocks identified. Explorations in the Jurassic beds of the Rockies in 1877 yielded the largest backbone animals with ambulatory limbs known. Other successful expeditions were conducted in Montana, Nebraska, and Oregon."

Of Cope's labors in his chosen branch of science, the writer

says that he possessed a power of "philosophical generalization" that made his work "a force in this country and abroad." We quote again:

"Thus his papers and monographs teem with new ideas and a boundless wealth of hypotheses, some of them valueless, others confirmed and substantiated by later discoveries. Cope in the early seventies followed fast upon the track of Huxley and of the great Russian paleontologist, Kovalevsky, in predicting the discovery of a five-toed ancestor of the hoofed animals, and it was the happy reward of fate which later brought into his hands the famous skeleton of *Phenacodus*, from the Big Horn Mountains. This more than fulfilled his prediction; it enabled him to demonstrate that the hoofed mammals sprang during the Cretaceous from a clawed stock, and to lay the foundation for the classification of the entire group upon foot structure, a classification which has been universally adopted."

After noticing Cope's great works on Paleontology, published by the Government, and his volumes on the Batrachia and Reptilia, of which the writer says that they "practically constitute the summing up of two special lines of zoological research," he goes on to describe Cope's position regarding the theory of evolution. He says:

"As an evolutionary philosopher Professor Cope is widely known as the leader of the neo-Lamarckian school in this country, and, as an historic parallel, it is noteworthy that in this sphere he has shown many of the brilliant qualities as well as certain of the deficiencies in logic which characterized the great French predecessor of Darwin. . . . In the preface of his first collected philosophical essays, the 'Origin of the Fittest,' he says the important point is not only the survival, but the origin of fitness, and this he traces to the inheritance of individual reaction to environment. The powerful assault by Weismann in 1882 upon such inheritance did not dismay Cope in the least; he has simply rested upon the facts of paleontology as demonstrating the actuality of such transmission, and has proposed a purely hypothetical heredity theory of his own, entitled 'Diplogenesi.' . . . Like [Lamarck] he has enthroned Consciousness on Archesthetism as a prime factor in evolution, and in its highest form, mind, has given it the foremost place as an evolution factor."

We close with the following interesting description of the naturalist's home:

"His house in Pine Street, Philadelphia, is as unique as his life, stored from cellar to garret with his wonderful collections, heavily dust-laden. His own room, like Huxley's study, is piled waist-high with pamphlets, fossils, and alcoholic specimens, chaos to the visitor, but perfect order in his own mind. Occasionally an aged tortoise would wander out from beneath the pelvis of a saurian, and his latest pet was a Gila-monster, who, contrary to the popular belief, was perfectly harmless, and loved to have the professor scratch his head. Here Professor Cope was always to be found, keen with interest for everything in the world of natural science, a champion of the supremacy of intellectual over material forces, a free lance in scientific criticism."

A New Symptom of Hysteria.—"The so-called stigmata of a disease," says *Cosmos*, "are certain permanent symptoms that permit of recognizing its existence, even in the absence of any other actual morbid manifestation. Thus, hysterical persons often have a narrowed field of vision and a certain degree of local insensibility. These signs allow us to diagnose hysteria and to connect with this form of neurosis certain symptoms that might otherwise be due to different causes. Dr. de Strozewski, in *La Médecine Moderne*, notes another of these stigmata—the relative insensibility of the canal of the ear and of the nasal passages. With the least sensitive persons the tickling of these regions with a strip of paper or a hair usually produces a violent reaction. With persons affected with hysteria it causes no sensation of tickling, or, exceptionally, a very feeble one, tho the touch of the paper is felt. This symptom exists in all forms of hysteria."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BACTERIA AND THEIR USES.

THE study of bacteriology has done almost as much service to mankind in showing us how to make use of the good bacteria as in teaching us how to avoid or destroy the bad ones. In a recent presidential address before the Chemical Society of Washington, delivered on March 9, and published in *Science* (April 9) Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz sums up the results of what has been done in this line. His address is entitled "The War with the Microbes," but we quote only that part which relates to microbes that are not only at peace with man but that bid fair to be his staunchest allies in the arts and manufactures. Says Dr. de Schweinitz:

"Our ideas of germs are so thoroughly associated with disease that we often forget that these germs are but the simplest forms of plant cells which are endowed with various functions. The majority of them are not injurious to man, but very useful fellow-workers if he has once learned how to manage them. The value of this cell life in the production of wines, beer, and other fermented liquids is too well known to need more than passing mention. But you may not all know to what extent the aroma and flavor of butter and cheese are due to the products of microorganisms. Now these products are frequently ethers and esters, sometimes acid and acid derivatives or amines, the latter a class of compounds to one of which smoked herring owes its particular flavor and which is also formed by a number of bacteria.

"When milk is first collected from healthy animals it is almost free from germs, but exposed to the air it soon becomes filled with those forms of life which are perfectly harmless. If placed under suitable conditions with regard to temperature they will multiply very readily and the milk becomes sour, due to the formation of lactic acid produced from the sugar in the milk by one or more of these germs. If the germs present happen to be those giving an ether and ester which have a pleasant flavor and aroma, good butter can be made, but if they give rise to the formation of disagreeable thio, ethers and esters, or some amines, the butter is poor and bad.

"Now, by isolating different germs found in the milk and cultivating them separately, so as to discover their own peculiar product, it is possible to always make butter of the same sort and flavor by first destroying the other germs present by Pasteurization and then inoculating the cream with the particular germs desired. . . .

"Fortunately or unfortunately the use of these germs has been patented, so that in the near future we may see branded upon particularly fine butter and cheese 'patented in 1893, amended 1896, reissued 1908,' etc. May we expect soon a patented process for sterilized breathing, eating, and sleeping?

"Recently it has been found that malt if inoculated with a particular ferment from the skin of the grape will be converted into wine, the ferment used giving rise to the formation of characteristic ethers, so it is certainly not beyond the limits of possibilities that in the near future American beer after a voyage to France may return as excellent champagne. When we discover too a germ (as had been done recently) that converts starch into cellulose, we are almost led to wonder if it might not be possible to produce cotton in a culture flask if the particular germs were supplied with nutritious food and a sufficient amount of carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water.

"The flavor of many luscious fruits and foods is due to the products either directly or indirectly of one or more of these useful bacteria, and on the other hand similar germs play an important and as yet unknown rôle in the formation of poisonous alkaloids.

"Many bacteria form beautifully colored substances, reds, yellows, blues, greens, and delicate shades which the art of man has not been able to imitate and the nature of which he has not yet learned. These, too, are only hiding their secrets with a thin veil which investigation will soon withdraw.

"But it is not only in simple industrial processes that the products of germs are important. Man's very existence, while menaced on the one hand by a few germs, is on the other dependent upon their activity. The germs which in the soil produce nitrous and nitric acid and ammonia, and aid their assimilation by the plants, those which facilitate the decomposition of phosphates and bring the phosphorus, a so necessary constituent for the life of plants

and animals, into an available form, and those which aid in the destruction of dead vegetable and animal matter, play a very valuable and but little appreciated part in the continuance of the life and well-being of man.

"There are many other ways in which the products of these dreaded microscopic cells are useful, but all, a very insignificant number of which we have mentioned, are only waiting man's bidding to become valuable subjects, and to show that, as has been instanced in the history of nations, conquered people often make the best and wisest citizens."

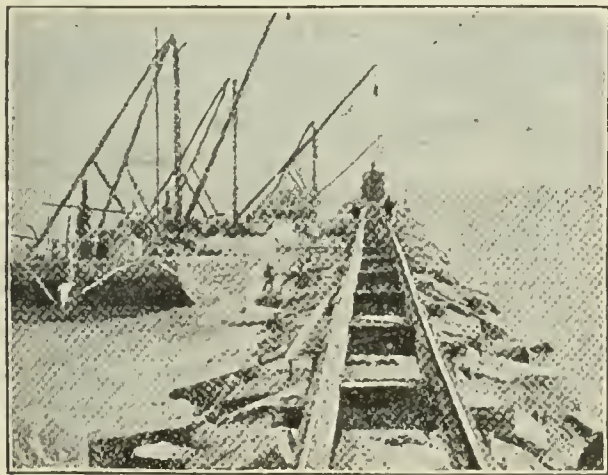
A GREAT ENGINEERING WORK.

THE approaching completion of the jetties at Galveston, Tex., directs public attention to what is undoubtedly one of the great engineering works of the world—doubly so because it is an instance of success gained only by perseverance after repeated failures. We quote extracts from a brief history and description of the work condensed by *The Engineering News* (March 18) from a longer paper by W. J. Sherman, of St. Louis. Says Mr. Sherman:

"Along the entire line of the Louisiana and Texas coast, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, there is nothing to compare with the land-locked harbor of 451 acres comprising Galveston Bay, and there has never been any division of opinion among the United States engineers as to the wisdom of deepening the entrance to this inviting harbor, capable of floating the navies of the entire world.

"Between the northeast end of Galveston Island and what is known as Bolivar Point—a peninsula extending southward from the main land—is the principal outlet for the waters of Galveston Bay. It is about three miles across from shore to shore, and through this channel ebb and flow the tides from the Gulf of Mexico, which, meeting the littoral currents which flow generally in a southwestern direction along the coast, deposit the sands which they carry and form what is known as the outer bar to Galveston harbor; it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles out from the shore. This it is which interfered so seriously with navigation."

Prior to 1874 \$77,000 was spent here in fruitless attempts at dredging. From that year to 1879 work was carried on upon two parallel jetties or "gabionades," made of rows of gabions or baskets laid on willow mats. In the latter year, the plan was changed again, no favorable results being obtained from these "gabionades," and jetties built of brush and stone were begun. In 1886, when a large part of one jetty had been finished, it was found that it was being destroyed by the teredo or ship-worm,



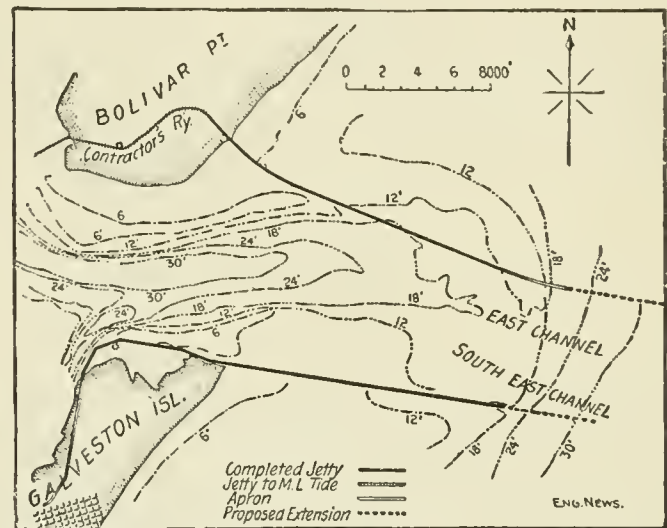
THE CONTRACTOR'S RAILROAD—SHOWING DERRICKS AT WORK PLACING STONE ON JETTY.

By courtesy of *Engineering News*.

which ate up the brush-work and caused the jetty to sink. By 1893 very little was left of it. On both this and the gabionade scheme millions of dollars were spent. But the board of engineers were not daunted, and went at it again, this time with solid rock, and their efforts have finally been crowned with success. When

completed the stone jetties will have cost the Government \$7,500,000, not counting the money spent on the previous failures. The plans for the present jetties contained the following specifications:

"The surface of the jetties was to rise to a height of 5 feet above mean low tide, to be 12 feet wide on top, with natural slopes. The outer ends of the finished jetties were to be in 30 feet of water and 7,000 feet apart. The general lines of the gabionade and mattress jetties were to be followed. Excepting near



MAP OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENT WORK AT GALVESTON, TEXAS.

By courtesy of *Engineering News*.

the shore end of the south jetty—where the wall consisted exclusively of sandstone—the core of the jetty was to be of sandstone and the covering of top and slopes of granite blocks, increasing gradually in size from three quarters of a ton at the shore end up to not less than ten tons, nor more than fifteen tons at the outer end."

Some of the results are thus described:

"At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, the south jetty had been extended seaward 32,829 feet, with all but 829 feet entirely completed and 5,100 feet of additional extension yet to make, while the north jetty had been built 22,500 feet seaward, with 4,000 feet incomplete. It will be noticed that the south jetty is about 10,000 feet longer than the north jetty. The most of this difference is due to a long shore connection over the lowlands at the extreme northeast end of Galveston Island, and running in a general direction parallel with the coast instead of out to seaward. As a direct result of these operations, the depth of water on the outer bar was increased from 12 feet—the natural depth—to $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, June 30, 1894, and to $17\frac{3}{4}$ feet June 30, 1895. Unofficially, the writer learns that it is now about 20 feet at mean low tide. Meanwhile the inner bar has practically disappeared, there being $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water there June 30, 1894.

"Altho the jetties were gradually increasing the depth on the outer bar, it was decided some two years ago to supplement their work by dredging operations with a very powerful suction dredge, and a boat was built by the Government expressly for this purpose, and has since been put to work with very satisfactory results, as reported. Meanwhile, the jetty-walls are being pushed seaward to the 30-foot contour line, where they will stop. Whether the 30-foot contour will move farther out with the diversion of the littoral currents to seaward, remains to be seen. The writer is inclined to believe that such will be the result, and that the jetties must eventually be extended still farther seaward, tho the movement will likely be very slow.

"Altho there has been some settling of the stone jetties already constructed, necessitating moderate repairs, yet there is every evidence that the fourth project formally adopted by the board of army engineers will be a pronounced success, even if the first three were complete and costly failures. It will provide at least 25, and with the aid of the powerful dredge-boat probably 30 feet of water where naturally there was but 12 feet over the outer bar. The cost of the work will have been excessive, due to the enormous amount of experimental work. But the advantages resulting to the people of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas of deep water at Galveston will many

times repay even this excessive cost. The commerce of the port of Galveston has increased from 863,196 tons in and out in 1877 to 1,211,354 tons in 1882, and 1,452,832 tons in 1895.

"The work on the north jetty was begun and carried on for some time in practically the same manner as on the south jetty. There being no railroad on Bolivar Peninsula at that time, a car ferry was established and the trains of rock brought over from the railway yards of Galveston. This method, however, proving slow and expensive, it was supplemented by a barge line, which was established to a point on the mainland, near Houston, and deliveries of rock made directly into the jetty. With the aid of the barge line the work has progressed rapidly, and if the Government continues the appropriations at the rate of a million dollars per annum, we may hope ere long to read the announcement that this mammoth undertaking is finally completed, and that the port of Galveston can be entered by any ship which floats."

ACTION OF THE TIDES ON MERCURY AND VENUS.

THE fact that Mercury and Venus always keep the same side turned toward the sun, just as the moon does toward the earth, which was rendered probable by the observations of Schiaparelli in Italy and has just been made tolerably certain by Percival Lowell in our own country, is regarded as probably due to tidal friction. Briefly put, the tidal wave, rushing around the planet in the opposite direction to that of its rotation, has acted like a great brake and has finally slowed it up so that it keeps the same spot turned toward the center of attraction and the tide remains stationary. In other words, on Mercury and Venus, if there is any water left, it is always high tide at some places and always low tide at others—a condition that we may expect our earth to reach in its turn some day. In *Popular Astronomy* (April) Prof. T. J. J. See writes as follows about this discovery and its significance:

"Mr. Lowell's recent observations of Mercury and Venus and the important conclusions he has been enabled to draw from them possess a very high interest for astronomers who are concerned with physical causes which have operated in past ages and thus shaped the phenomena now observed in the solar system. The definite observational proof that these two planets rotate once only in the course of their orbital motions about the sun, and thus show one hemisphere only toward that body is an achievement of high importance in the history of astronomy, and philosophically of the greatest significance, since it furnishes additional observational proof of the operation of tidal friction as a general physical cause affecting the motions of systems in space.

"The credit for the establishment of these important facts of observation may be divided between the illustrious Italian astronomer, M. Schiaparelli, and Mr. Lowell; the former being the first to reexamine the long accepted but erroneous rotation periods of these planets, and to render the present results highly probable; the latter being the first to furnish a decisive proof that no other periods than those of the sidereal revolutions could account for the observed phenomena. . . . Lowell's work on the physical features of Venus has also thrown much new light on the general character of the planet's surface, and enabled us for the first time to construct a fairly accurate map of the hemisphere illuminated by the sun. It will be an interesting question for the future to see if the phosphorescent phenomena observed on the dark side will enable us to depict the more conspicuous phenomena of the other hemisphere, and thus to map the surface details of the entire globe.

"Now that the periods of rotation are definitely settled, it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that at least three bodies in the solar system—the moon, Mercury, and Venus—show the effects of tidal friction upon their axial rotations. By the labors of the younger Darwin it has been known for about eighteen years that such an outcome was the ultimate result of the tidal retardations of the axial rotations of the planets arising from the gravitational action of the sun; and it would naturally be supposed that those bodies nearest the sun would be the first to exhibit the effects predicted from theory. . . . But the periods of

given planets are modified by circumstances of their formation and secular cooling, and consequently the law exemplifying the working of tidal friction is partially obscured by other causes. The results, however, in the case of the moon, which is so near the earth, and of Mercury and Venus which are so near the sun, show a striking accordance of observation with theory, and do not permit us to doubt that the agency of tidal friction first carefully investigated by G. H. Darwin is a physical cause of the utmost generality, in importance second only to gravitation itself.

"The recent researches of the writer have made known the operation of this agency among double stars in the most remote regions of the heavens, and now we seem to realize for the first time the grandeur of the Newtonian law, and of the general phenomena of tides in the actual universe, composed principally of masses of self-luminous fluid, such as the stars and nebulae. All systems of fluid bodies like the double stars and double nebulae are necessarily subject to the secular effects of tidal friction, and any traces it may have left upon their orbits, such as their high eccentricities, will enable us to trace their development through immeasurable ages and to throw light upon the past conditions of the systems of the universe."

It only remains, Professor See concludes by saying, to carry the observations still further from the sun and show that the law holds in the case of the furthest planets. He remarks:

"Well may we be excused for ranking the theory of tidal friction and its verification by observation among the greatest achievements of the present century. If it can be definitely established by direct and incontrovertible evidence that a satellite of Jupiter or Saturn rotates once only in the course of a sidereal revolution, the achievement will not be one whit inferior to the discovery of Neptune, except that the method involved in the one case was that of mathematical theory, while in the other it would rest on a critical analysis of refined observations of the highest precision."

Clouds as Weapons of War.—"It is coolly proposed by M. P. Riehm," says *Géographie*, "to make 'war in the clouds'—an eminently Olympian proposition." The proposition is explained as follows: "It is well known that the vapors of ammonia, when they encounter those of hydrochloric acid, form ammonium chlorid [sal ammoniac], which appears as a thick cloud of small particles. It has occurred to M. Riehm to utilize this property in a new engine of war. He encloses the acid and the ammonia in separate receptacles, in a shell; when the shell bursts, the mixture generates clouds that envelop the enemy and obscure his vision. This is purposely complementary to the smokeless powder now generally used; but how many of these projectiles would be necessary to envelop an army corps in smoke? The author does not tell us, and it is doubtful if he will find sufficiently trusting amateurs to put his invention into practise on a large scale."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE new Vickers armor-plate is stated to be, as regards resisting qualities, superior to any other in existence," says *Industries and Iron*, London. "In some recent trials lately referred to by us, it was shown that a Holtzer projectile, with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet, completely failed to penetrate it; the shot in every case being broken up. The armor-plate, however, is by no means perfect, since it is liable to spontaneous disintegration on something of the same principle as the explosion of a 'Prince Rupert' drop. Of five plates recently produced, no fewer than three exploded within a short time after their manufacture."

IN a paper by Mr. Martindale, read recently before the Pharmaceutical Society, it was stated, according to *The Scientific American*, "that alcohol is not a germicide. When present to the extent of 20 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol, it has an inhibitory effect on the germination of most of the micro-organisms occurring in aqueous solutions of vegetable and animal substances; but the germs propagate readily as it evaporates. Salicylic acid is the preservative employed for the official solution of hydrochlorate of cocain, which contains 1½ parts in a thousand of the acid, with 10 per cent. of the cocain salt. This solution, even if diluted with four times its volume of water, still keeps freed from the fungoid growths to which cocain solutions are so liable."

"THE longest unsupported telegraph wire," says *Cosmos*, "is in Switzerland. It crosses in one span the Lake of Wallenstadt in the canton of St. Gall, and was put up by the Swiss telephone bureau. Its extremities are fastened to two iron towers 2,400 meters [7,872 feet] apart. In the lowest part this conductor is 40 meters [131 feet] above the water-level of the lake. The line is of excellent steel and only two millimeters [1½ inch] in diameter."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FRANCE'S RECALL OF AN EXILED CHRIST.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. T. de Wyzewa, the world—which, under the circumstances, means the world of educated, skeptical Frenchmen—is ready to throw away the merely human Christ of Renan and the philosophic, abstract Christ of Tolstoi, and to come back to the Christ of the Gospel and of their fathers. He sees many evidences of this tendency, and his article is most interesting, as may be gathered from the few brief extracts to which we must confine ourselves here. Says M. de Wyzewa:

"It is not the miracles of Jesus that decided us to believe in Him no longer. We stopped believing in Him because this faith seemed to us too *naïve*, because we were tired of it and it annoyed us. And scarcely were we free from it . . . when we set out through the world in quest of a new cult; and hardly a shadow appeared on our horizon that we did not offer it divine honors. Thus, we first worshiped Science. Renan recommended this, in exchange for the God that he took away from us. After deploring that the 'beautiful errors' of Jesus had 'put him in the wrong, in the eyes of the chemist and the physicist,' he set over against all that is 'impure' and 'puerile' in Christianity the superior sanctity of the scientific ideal. 'Science alone is pure,' says he. . . . 'Science alone seeks pure Truth, she alone gives good reasons for the truth.' So we have loved her well, or rather we have conscientiously endeavored to love her. And when we have found that, far from offering us the moral leverage to which Christianity has accustomed us, it refuses us everything but truth—the least little bit of semi-solid truth—to how many shades, each in its turn, have we not tried to attach ourselves! But they were only shadows, and the nearer we have approached to them the more rapidly they have vanished. We have found ourselves alone . . . and we have not been able to resign ourselves to solitude. For action and for dreaming, for life and for death, we have need of a faith.

"This is why some among us were so rash as to regret the old Christian faith. A movement of sympathy took form little by little in our minds in favor of the religion that for so long a time had distracted and consoled the profound sufferings of humanity. No one yet dreamed, in truth, of recalling Jesus from exile, of installing Him anew on His divine throne. Pride held us back—or perhaps it was weakness. But instead of the person of Christ, which we regarded as forever lost to us, His teachings remained—those sublime teachings that, better than all the sciences and all the philosophies, had formerly shown to men the way to happiness. We offered them our love, trusting that in exchange they would cure our ills. And just as Renan had led back into Galilee the God of whom we had tired, it was another poet, Leo Tolstoi, who took it upon himself to bring back to us this new Jesus, a so-to-speak impersonal and abstract Jesus, who belonged no more to any particular time nor to any special country—a pure spirit of justice and charity."

But this modernized—this abstract Christ—has not been able to take the place of the Bible Christ, so M. de Wyzewa tells us. He continues:

"Perhaps we should have been resigned more easily to this new Christianity, if it had not awakened in our hearts the memory of the old, so lovable and so tender, which, besides the 'law of life' offered us so many happy hopes, so many cherished beliefs, and so many beautiful dreams. It was for this that our hearts were athirst, and all the efforts of the neo-Christians served only to revive in us the cruel regret at having lost it.

"Before the sublime philosophy whose teachings Count Tolstoi has been laying before us, before the solemn and impassible hero of the paintings of our artists, we are dreaming with tenderness of the other Jesus, of Him of the Gospel and of sacred tradition, of Him who was so faithful a friend to our fathers till the day when, tired of loving Him, we sent Him back to His native hills. He alone can give us rest, and not that abstract God that they offer to us under His name! But in vain we have called Him; we have put too great a distance between Him and us. We have

become too much accustomed not to believe in Him. . . . We call Him, and in His place we see rising 'the wonderful human figure' that Renan gave us in exchange for Him."

This groping after a personal Christ, this effort to get beyond an abstraction, is responsible, thinks M. de Wyzewa, for the revival of interest in the scenes of Christ's life; for Pierre Loti's "Jerusalem," for Tissot's series of pictures on the life of the Savior, exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1894, and finally for the appearance of these pictures in book-form, with text and notes (Paris, 1896). After an exhaustive review of M. Tissot's pictures, M. de Wyzewa reminds us that the artist has not changed our conception of Christ, he has only revived it, in the same form as that in which the old painters held it. Fra Angelico "in the recesses of his cell . . . seeking only Christ, found Him in his own heart," and in our hearts we too will find Him, thinks M. de Wyzewa, just as our fathers did, in spite of modern materialism and skepticism.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SCIENTIFIC ARGUMENT FOR IMMORTALITY.

THE man who can say something positively new in regard to immortality does not, in all probability, exist. The most we expect on that subject is a restatement, in clearer and more modern terms, of what has already been said. Mr. L. C. Poore, in an article on "Life," in *The Westminster Review* (March), describes life, for man, as an "endless changing of the combinations of things already brought into existence," in which combination two properties stand clearly out, without which there could be no life. These two properties are Individuality and Immortality. No two of the many combinations that constitute life are just alike. "Each combination has something that no other combination has. . . . This is individuality." After enlarging on this point, the writer takes up the argument for immortality drawn from the conservation of force (which argument, of course, as has often been remarked, applies to all animals as well as man), and restates it as follows:

"Life for man, as we have already seen, is an endless and constant changing of the combinations of things already brought into existence. For man there is no end, as there has been no beginning. From the stars far away to the midges we brush off as we write, from the blue mountains that lie upon our horizon to the eyes that behold them there is no exception. When a change comes it is a result of the separation of the factors as they form other combinations. The very fact of a change shows separation, and separation shows fresh combinations. We have learnt when the tree decays and the flower fades, when hollows are formed in the sides of hills and snow melts, when a storm goes out and a man dies, we have learnt that these things are due to the nature of life. Something is divided, something is gone, and something is left. But even in the act of separation the factors are forming other combinations in accordance with the spirit of life, its endlessness or immortality. When a fire burns, we know that the coal is undergoing separation under the influence of heat and air and we have learnt that the ashes are not the only fresh combination formed. The combination coal has gone, but all its substance will be found as factors in fresh combinations.

"Tho it is only in very simple matters that we can restore the former combination, yet we never put down our inability to the annihilation of any of the factors. We can not recover them, we say, but we never doubt that they are still in existence.

"But tho the immortality of the objective world is acknowledged, it is a subject of great doubt in the subjective. Living in the body here, we grow to think that our body is us, and the endless cases in which we are more or less influenced by the body helps to strengthen this feeling. But, indeed, tho the body, being the most intimate objective part to us, naturally exerts a proportionally strong influence, still it is an influence and not a creator. This is seen at death or the ceasing of the combination of the soul and body. When a man dies is there any factor unaccounted for in the change that comes upon him? His body still

exists, but the rapid falling to pieces that comes upon it shows that that has gone which held it together. He has gone, the subjective part.

"I labor under the great disadvantage of ignorance, but I believe I am right when I say that the factor which represents me can not be placed. I stay in my present manifestation, as we call the union of the subjective and objective, as long as I can, but when, in obedience to the nature of life, separation comes, it is because all the factors are forming fresh combinations. The very fact that the body is forming new combinations shows that something has left it. Now, until I can be shown differently, I shall hold that this something is the subjective part of the combination, that it is 'I,' that it must in accordance with the nature of life be forming a new combination also.

"The fact that when we die, as we say, we are still in the same universe as this, appears to some people absolutely blasphemous. Yet it is difficult to see why. The present world has been enjoyed for so short a time, the knowledge we have gained of it so small, that it is hard to see why we should have been awakened to it at all if at death it is done, and still harder to see why what is good in one portion of eternity should not be good in another.

"So, for man, life is immortal or endless, as in the objective world so in the subjective. Life can not be without immortality, for it is immortality; immortality, moreover, of individuality."

FEDERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

IT is now generally agreed among the leading religious denominations that the prospects for bringing about anything like organic union among the various sects of Christendom are almost hopeless. Such a union must at least be a thing of the distant future. The most that can be expected very soon is a reunion of the divided elements among some of the denominations themselves, such as has been recently proposed between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Baptist and the Presbyterian churches. Any drawing together beyond this is more likely to take the federative form. Federation in all lines of service in which the churches have a common and agreed interest seems to offer a more practical basis for united and concentrated effort than any platform embodying the idea of organic union could now afford. And what is true of the denominations in this respect is true of the great young people's societies which have become in recent years such a powerful factor in the life and work of the churches. Organic union among these societies has been proposed, but has been practically abandoned, and for the same reason that has operated among the churches themselves. The plan is now to form a federation of the young people's societies. *The Independent* publishes a symposium in which leading representatives of a number of these societies present their views on this subject. The discussion is opened by H. K. Carroll, LL.D., who speaks, first, of the fruitless efforts to bring the young people's societies together in an organic union. Then, after enumerating the various organizations among which such efforts have been made, he says:

"As immediate union of all these bodies is out of the question, why should there not be an Alliance or Federation of them? They have no creeds that stand in the way of closer relations. There is no question of polity to keep them asunder. They have the same object, similar pledges, and practise methods which do not vary widely. Such a Federation could in no way injuriously affect the denominational loyalty or usefulness of any society. Neither would it interfere with denominational control and denominational development. It would manifest the unity which already exists between the young people of various denominations and increase it by the spirit of cooperation and fraternal fellowship which it would promote. It would convince those who are soon to assume the burden of responsibility for the conduct of the great work of the churches that denominational boundaries need not be impassable barriers, but only indicate different fields of labor."

Dr. Carroll also suggests that a general Congress or Conference

of all young people's societies be called in 1900. "Such a gathering," he says, "would, in itself, be a magnificent testimony to the growth of Christian unity and to the development of the Christian forces of the church." In conclusion Dr. Carroll gives the following table showing the number of members of the various young people's societies in the United States, according to the latest reports:

<i>Societies.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Christian Endeavor (forty churches).....	2,162,000
Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,500,000
Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	150,000
Baptist Young People's Union.....	400,000
Young People's Christian Union, United Brethren.....	75,000
Luther League, Lutheran.....	60,000
Young People's Christian Union, United Presbyterian.....	35,146
Young People's Christian Union, Associate Reform.....	2,223
Young People's Christian Alliance, Evangelical Association.....	30,407
Total members.....	4,414,776

The young people's societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church find a voice in Bishop W. X. Ninde, president of the Epworth Board of Control, who heartily indorses the federative plan. He says:

"But while organic union seems impossible, certainly for the time, there are no Christians in the land who feel a stronger yearning for a union of sympathy and cooperation in Christian work than do the young people represented in the Epworth League. We are fully committed to the general plan of a Federation or Alliance of young people's societies. Our Board of Control, at its recent session in New York, emphatically reaffirmed its wish for the closest spiritual unity with all Christian young people, and its readiness to make or receive overtures for joining hands in all practical methods of Christian work. It especially indorsed the suggestion of a Congress of Christian young people of all the churches to commemorate the opening of the new century."

The United Society of Christian Endeavor is represented by three different writers—by its general secretary, Mr. John Willis Baer, and by two of its trustees, Tennis S. Hamlin, D.D., and John T. Beckley, D.D. Mr. Baer recites some of the efforts which his society has made to bring itself into cooperative relations with the great denominational societies. These efforts have been successful in some cases; in others they have not. In conclusion Mr. Baer says:

"God speed the day when the fellowship between the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor shall have become as full as Christian Endeavor's present relation with the Baptist Union and other similar denominational unions! Christian Endeavor stands ready to do its part, has repeatedly made overtures to our brethren, and the question is still in the hands of a special committee of the Christian Endeavor trustees.

"The committee will welcome suggestions, and may its efforts be blessed in binding all the young people of evangelical churches into a closer spiritual fellowship that shall in no way interfere with denominational control. There is no reason why everything that is worth having in the way of denominational control of young people's societies should not be maintained without sacrificing anything that is worth having of interdenominational fellowship and fraternity as realized through Christian Endeavor unions and conventions."

Dr. Hamlin thinks that Dr. Carroll's suggestion of a Federation is entirely feasible. He says:

"All these societies are practical, not speculative or doctrinal. They are all working for the common ends of developing the Christian life in knowledge and graces. All study the same social problems, and try to be good neighbors and good citizens. A gathering, not too large, of representatives of them all, to compare methods, suggest new lines of activity, stimulate each other's zeal, could result only in good, while I can conceive of no interest that it could imperil. Who could oppose it unless such as do not want the reunion of Christendom ever to come, and hence fear anything that brings Christ's people together?

"The specific suggestion of a general Congress in 1900 seems most felicitous."

Dr. Beckley speaks with special enthusiasm of the idea. He says:

"Federation is the next step forward in the Young People's movement. It is logical and providential. The uprising of the young people is the most significant fact in the history of modern Christendom—the twenty-ninth chapter of the Book of the Acts. Its import is far-reaching. It is a splendid apologetic. When the enemy was claiming that Christianity was decadent and the Bible was a last year's almanac, this army of consecrated disciples, numbered by millions, came to the front, an army not of those who cry *morituri salutamus*, but of those who command the future.

"Dr. Carroll's suggestion breathes the very spirit of the times—shall we not say the Spirit of God?"

The general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union, E. E. Chivers, is inclined to view the prospect with more caution. He says in the conclusion of his article:

"If it can be shown that there are practical needs to be gained of sufficient importance to justify the formation of a new body, there is little doubt that hearty cooperation could be secured. There are many who think we have reached the utmost limits of organization already, and that we are in danger of being over-weighted by our machinery. As a rule, too, formal schemes for the promotion of union are less likely to attain the desired result than the quiet, unobtrusive process of growth. The suggested Federation will win acceptance only as it furnishes adequate reason for being."

Rev. J. A. Duff, of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church, expresses the view that federation is practicable while organic union is not. He says:

"There is a growing conviction in the minds of many that Christianity as represented by the Protestant churches—each one working in its own way without reference to the success of the whole—does not present a united front against either idolatry or the spirit of the world.

"While not ready for union, many are ready for such a movement as will combine the efforts of all and direct against the things that ought not to be. If this can be accomplished by such a method as you propose, then, as an individual, I most heartily commend the effort you are making, and I promise my earnest cooperation."

That federation is heartily to be desired is the opinion of J. P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D., president of the Young People's Christian Union, United Brethren. After enumerating the advantages of such a plan, he says:

"As far, therefore, as I have a right to speak for our Young People's Christian Union, I say, by all means let there be a meeting called of all the young people's organizations; and as 1900 seems to be a specially appropriate time, let it be then. We shall vote for a Federation."

E. F. Eilert, president of the Luther League, is not prepared to give the Federation plan the degree of approval accorded by the other writers. He sees some serious difficulties in the way, and these he mentions. Among other things he says:

"We have in our organization a number of Christian Endeavor societies who, from the very fact of their being identified with an interdenominational body, would have no hesitancy in cooperating in such a movement, and there are also other societies not Christian Endeavor that would approve of the plan; but, on the other hand, there are societies of various names in connection with the Luther League that would hesitate and others that would positively object to any alliance, holding that the great differences in doctrine and belief of the various denominations, with which the organizations participating in the Alliance are connected, would make even a semblance of union absolutely impossible.

"But even tho a general Congress or Conference, as is proposed, were to be held and be of a merely informal character, to compare notes and discuss plans for carrying on the work of our respective organizations for the spreading of Christ's Kingdom, would the results justify the calling together of such a gathering? I am not prepared to answer this; but the fact that the plans of work

among our young people's societies differ so greatly would seem to make practical results hardly possible."

The Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Association is represented by Rev. S. P. Spreng. After speaking of the importance of keeping their own denominational body intact on its present lines, Mr. Spreng says:

"But for myself I am in hearty sympathy with the proposition of Dr. Carroll to form a federation of young people's societies. To what extent I herein voice the sentiment of our people I can not at this moment undertake to say; but, knowing the liberal spirit of fraternity which has always characterized our church, and the traditional readiness with which, from the days of Jacob Albright down, we have cooperated with all others in the work of extending Christ's kingdom, I have little hesitation in holding out the assurance that we will not stand aloof from such a movement if it be entered into by all other societies without committing ourselves to anything more definite.

"I am especially sure that a universal Congress in 1900 on such a large scale could not fail to be productive of much good. It would emphasize the essential unity of spirit which exists between all its constituents. It would facilitate cooperation on lines of philanthropy and civic reform, if not, indeed, in general evangelistic and missionary campaigns. It would awaken our young people, as nothing else could, to a realization of the greatness of the cause with which they are identified. It would help us to make manifest to the world the oneness of believers in Christ."

A GERMAN ECCLESIASTIC'S VIEW OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY.

ONE of the best-informed writers among the Protestants of Germany is Dr. Hermann Dalton, Consistory Councillor in Berlin, and for many years a leading Protestant pastor in St. Petersburg. He is a great traveler and has made "study-tours" (*Studienreisen*), as they are called in Germany, in all the chief Christian countries of the globe. Some time ago he also visited America, and his opinion of American Christianity is interesting reading, coming from a German who himself holds a high office in a state church. He recently delivered an address in Hanover, from which the *Deutsche Volkszeitung* gives the following summary:

"The question has often been put whether it would not be better for the churches of Germany, which are more or less dissatisfied with their connection with the state, to sever this connection and become independent as are the churches of America. The speaker declared that the exceptional and remarkable influence enjoyed by the various North American denominations through their synods, assemblies, and the like, shows that the view entertained in Germany that a dissolution of the connection between state and church would result in serious harm to the church, and that the latter needs the protecting arm of the state, is entirely incorrect. Then too the American churches have great advantages over the German. In America it would not be possible for the same pulpit to be occupied in the morning by a conservative and in the afternoon by a rationalist, so that contradictory theology would be heard in one and the same day in the same church and by the same congregation. Nor is it possible in America that a pastor would openly antagonize the principles of the church communion to which he is indebted for his pastoral office.

"The church buildings in America are, as a rule, from an architectural point of view, absolutely lacking in all beauty, and are built mostly with a view to their practicability. Occasionally, but rarely, do we find a real beautiful church in America, as, e.g., Dr. John Hall's in New York. The larger and wealthier congregations are accustomed to establish mission-places and daughter congregations in various parts of the cities, so that the number of congregations and churches in New York city, for instance, is five times as great as in Berlin.

"Colleges, theological seminaries, and the like are, as a rule, independent of state control and are in charge of the religious denominations, which enables these to control the character of the instruction given and keep teachers and pupils in touch with the tenets of the churches.

"The speaker declared that in all his travels he had nowhere found pastors and people so true to the confessions of the churches as is the case in America; and stated that if he had possessed the knowledge which he secured by his study of the American independent churches thirty years ago, he would have put all his energies to work in order to secure the independence of the churches of Germany. Only one generation ago the experiment was ventured upon in Scotland to free the church from the state, and it has proved a success, because behind the leaders stood a pious people, something that could scarcely be claimed for Germany at the present time."

A prominent German church journal, in commenting on these views, says:

"It certainly is phenomenal to hear such words of praise for the free churches of America from the lips of a Berlin consistory councillor. The speaker, however, is perfectly correct in saying that, under present circumstances, it is impossible all at once to change the state churches into independent churches. Germany is not yet ripe for such a separation, the chief reason being that the masses are not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christianity as they should be to make such an important innovation safe."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW CRUSADE OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

"BACK to Christ" has been made a sort of watchword among certain of the biblical critics, whose professed effort is, by a close examination of the "simple original Gospels," to reconstruct the historical Christ, and to clear away the clouds which nineteen centuries of strife and turmoil have rolled between the Savior as He was and the world as it is. Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, in writing on this effort (*The New World*, March), finds the reason for it in the tendency seen in various directions to look for the explanation of a thing to its origin and to treat the first form in which a principle or idea manifests itself as its true form, the standard by which all subsequent phases must be measured. While this tendency, he thinks, has done much good, we are apt to forget in going back to some prophet or philosopher or statesman for light on modern questions that we carry with us a consciousness of difficulties of which they were oblivious.

In a measure, the same objection applies to "the new crusade of criticism" to overcome the limits of time, and revivify the dead past, and bring back Christ in all the distinct lineaments of a living personality. The desire to do this is natural, but is it not, asks Dr. Caird, based on an illusion? The reasons for his question may be gleaned from the following extracts:

"The old crusaders, when they had made conquest of the sacred soil and possessed themselves of the tomb of Christ, had to learn the lesson of the text, 'He is not here; he is risen;' and the new crusaders, who are striving to give us back Christ as He was in the flesh, will have to learn it also. For two things, I think, are obvious: in the first place, that, after all our effort, we can only make a far-off approximation to the impression of actual contact. We can not live in the first century, and revive the thousand details of a life that has passed away. We can not verify the exact words and deeds which have reached us through the medium of a different language, and colored by the memories of many persons who were not trained to be solicitous about verbal accuracy. And in the second place, if we could translate ourselves into the past, we should not get from it what we wish, except as interpreted by all those experiences, all those controversies and conflicts of the subsequent time, from which we seek to escape—controversies and conflicts of thought and life which could not be present to the mind of Jesus or to His disciples, but which have been evolved in the effort to work out the ideas which they expressed."

If it be claimed that the uniqueness of Jesus renders null such an objection as the last one just stated, Dr. Caird answers that this uniqueness, if it is to have any meaning at all for us, must be "that of giving just what was required at an important crisis—if

you like at *the* most important crisis—of human development." Christ did not introduce into man's mind spiritual food which it was incapable of assimilating. To have done so would have been not only useless but fatal to man's growth. The writer continues:

"Now I think that if we pursue such a line of regress to the end, and try to take away from the image of Christ everything that can be said to be due in any way to the intellectual atmosphere in which He was viewed in His own or subsequent times, to the development of doctrine in the church, to the idealizing of St. Paul or St. John, or even to what we might call the necessary idealization that mingles with our memory of those who are gone—an idealization which may be said partly to reveal to us what they really were, partly to free the spirit of their lives from its earthly limitations—we shall gradually be led to empty our conception of Him of its content, or at least to reduce it to something very vague and general—something to which the religion of the world could not possibly be attached. On the other hand, if we reject this method and admit that Christ must be interpreted to us by that which sprang from Him, by the whole impression which He made upon His own and the immediately succeeding generation—and it is in this way that I think we must take Him, if we are to regard Him as the center of our religion—we can not draw lines of division anywhere; we must regard Him as living in and through His church, and revealing Himself more and more fully in it. We must treat Him as in a sense an idea, or, if you like, as a spirit, which finds new organs for itself in every generation, and which through these organs is continually developing new powers, and assimilating new elements of human life. We must, to use the expression of Tennyson, look to 'the Christ that is, and the Christ that is to be,' as much as to the Christ that has been, as the center of our hopes for humanity."

Dr. Caird does not wish it to be thought that he undervalues the effort to ascertain the verifiable facts of Christ's life, the exact words He said, the exact deeds done; but we should be aware of the two sources of illusion that attend the enterprise, in that it is a seeking for what can not be obtained and carries us into the danger of making an unnatural abstraction out of Christ. He recalls Christ's words, "If I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you," and remarks on this:

"If Christ could not live in His church till He ceased to be a present individual teacher of His disciples, it follows that we should not serve Christianity if, by any process of historical inquiry, we could make Christ live for ourselves again in all His fashion as a man. It is not 'Christ after the flesh' that we want; and, if not, it is better we should find Him in the many varied and changing, even if it be imperfect, forms of goodness that we see around us. Above all, it is better that we find Him in the long struggle of the church—meaning by the church all those who have been animated by His spirit—to overcome the world, and in the long development of the Christian idea, partly by rejection, partly by assimilation of other ideas. In short, the true attitude for thought which the modern Christian should adopt is to look upon his religion, not simply as loyalty to a Master in whom was once for all revealed all that he seeks to attain, but as adherence to a living principle which is working in the lives of himself and others, stimulating the development of new powers in humanity, freeing men from themselves, taking grudges and fears out of their hearts, and binding them together in a new solidarity of life."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"FOR the information of its readers in India," *The Independent* says that the stories told there of the immense success in this country of Swami Vivekananda, a Buddhist representative at the Parliament of Religions, "are all nonsense." "He has made himself a picturesque figure by his peculiar dress and has amused not a few companies of ladies in our various cities; but, so far as we know, he has had no converts, and has left no influence behind him; and he was not missed when he left us."

DR. H. CLAY TRUMBULL, of *The Sunday-School Times*, publishes a monograph on the story of Jonah. Dr. Trumbull shows from the monuments and from Berosus that the fish-god Cannes was worshiped by the Assyrians. The name Cannes was modified to Ioannes, Yonah, and Jonah, so that the Ninevites recognized Jonah as their fish-god, and this explains his immediate and commanding influence. Whether Jonah antedated the cult of Cannes, and it rose from Jonah, or the reverse, appears to be doubtful.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TURKS.

THE annual crop of Turkish atrocities and Armenian retaliations has just begun to make its appearance in the newspapers, and has caused two talented Germans to argue in defense of both nationalities in the same publication—the Berlin *Zukunft*. Hans Barth holds, like Constance Sutcliffe, who described the Turk in *The Fortnightly Review* some time ago, that the Sultan's Mohammedan subjects are not given their due by public opinion. Johannes Lepsius believes that the agitation against the Turks, which he calls the "Eighth Crusade," can not be carried on too vigorously. Hans Barth opened the jousts as follows:

"When I read of modern 'Turkish atrocities' I can not help thinking of Franz v. Werner's 'Sketches,' written during the year of the Bulgarian horrors. He enters a Christian village supposed to have been the scene of Turkish barbarities, according to some English newspaper correspondent. But the villager follows the plow, the women hang out their washing, the hens scrape, and the cocks crow—and nobody has seen anything of the assassins. And there are not likely to be any. To understand the Turk, we must not ask information of the weak-minded 'Grand Old Man,' who knows as much about the Orient as 'General' Booth about Bavarian beer. We must not believe blindly what the missionaries tell us. Let us ask people who make their living in Turkey. Comparison between the Turk and the Armenian is not likely to result favorably to our fellow 'Christians.' Every one conversant with the Orient knows that the Armenians are, in the first place, swindlers and usurers. That they are not oppressed if they behave, is proven by the fact that the government offices are filled with them. Are not many ministers of state Armenians? Are they not found in many places as ambassadors? The Turk is industrious, sober, and absolutely honest and trustworthy. Who can say the same of the Armenian? We should not forget that the presence of the Armenian in government offices is largely the cause of Turkey's downfall. That the Turk loses patience when he is torn from his homestead to restore order in districts where the English missionary, *i.e.*, political agent, stirs up strife, is not to be wondered at. It is, however, safe to say that the atrocities committed by the Turks are not much worse than the barbarities of Christian nations suppressing a rebellion. Only, it is called civilization in the latter case. I suppose the English, blowing from the mouth of their cannons *en masse* the mutinous Indians, are 'pacifying' their subjects correctly; the French, suffocating the Arabs in Algiers, do nothing wrong; the women of Palermo, who roasted and ate policemen in a spirit of frenzy, are not to be blamed. What about the 'Christian' Menelik? The greatest political mistake of the Turks was that they have always sheltered people who fled from religious persecution, from the times of the inquisition to the most recent periods. But nobody mentions that to-day. If the Turks had carried out in practise their theoretical rule that every one living among them must be converted, if they had Mohammedanized the Armenians as the Spaniards Christianized the Mexicans, there would probably be peace in Turkey."

Dr. Johannes Lepsius replies:

"The new crusade in which we are engaged is backed by such evangelical ministers as Beyschlag, Harnack, Cremer, Bodelschwingh, and Rade, men who can not be called narrow-minded. The Grand Old Man and the English certainly have no monopoly of this sympathy for the Armenians. Switzerland, undoubtedly an independent country as far as politics is concerned, has contributed \$120,000. Father Charmetant, who agitates in Catholic France, has been encouraged by the French Government. The Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia both countenance the movement. But the 'educated' German is not to be had for such work. The 'educated, enlightened, intelligent' German repudiates any movement fostered by the Protestant clergy. Yet, even in Germany, \$150,000 to \$175,000 has been collected to relieve the suffering of the Armenian. One thing is certain. Our crusade has not cost a single Turk a drop of blood, while it has relieved an immense amount of suffering."

Dr. Barth then continued:

"Dr. Lepsius's reply seems to me no reply. He does not refute my statements. He does not attempt to prove me wrong in showing that the Armenian, of whatever denomination, is morally much inferior to the Turk. Every one knows that Christianity has not exercised an elevating influence over the nations of the East. Neither does Dr. Lepsius answer the statement (supported by quotations from many reliable authors) that the Turk is a much better man than he is generally described to be, that he is intelligent, willing, and honest."

Dr. Lepsius has the last word as follows:

"Dr. Barth seems to aim at the alternative whether the Turk or the Armenian is the better man. In my opinion that has nothing to do with the case. The Armenian trader of whose character he complains does not represent the whole Armenian people, and the Turkish farmer is not the same as the Turkish official. The question is much more simple. It is the Armenian who has been massacred. Hence the Armenian has my sympathy *a priori*, whatever his character may be."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAWAII AND THE JAPANESE.

FOR a long time Japanese cheap labor found a ready market in Hawaii. At present, however, the Japanese are regarded as a source of danger, and they are refused admittance. The reason is not far to seek. The Sandwich Islands are controlled by Americans, who readily assimilate other white immigrants and find no difficulty in ruling the gentle natives. Nor has it been difficult to keep the Chinese coolie in subjection. The Japanese, however, refuse to acknowledge the whites as their intellectual superiors, and Japanese influence is growing to such extent that the American masters of Hawaii fear they will be swamped by the Asiatics unless Uncle Sam annexes the group.

The Honolulu papers do not mince matters. They do not attempt to conciliate the Japanese. *The Advertiser* declares that the world belongs to the English-speaking nations, and that the attempt of the Japanese to obtain possession of Hawaii is preposterous. *The Star*, referring to complaints made by the Japanese at a public meeting, says:

"The only course for the Government is to remain firm. It is rather amusing to notice that one speaker at the meeting says the Japanese will abide by the decision of the supreme court. Of course they will abide by the decision of the supreme court. Do they think that they will be allowed to do anything else? Such an expression has very much the sound of a threat."

In another place *The Star* says:

"It is the white race against the yellow, and every white man here means that the white race shall win. Of course the best of troops may be betrayed by their leaders, as Prussia was after the battle of Jena, when fortress after fortress fell without a blow. So the cause of the white man here might be betrayed, but we can not think it."

Annexation, thinks our contemporary, is the only means to prevent the "wily Jap" from becoming the legal equal, and eventually the political superior, of the Anglo-Saxon. It says:

"All this would be changed in an instant if only we had annexation. The treaty would disappear and the Japanese would occupy no status at all. Nothing but annexation can save the islands. Just as old Cato used to say in the Roman Senate in season and out of season, 'Delenda est Carthago' (Carthage must be destroyed), so *The Star* says, 'The Islands must be annexed and saved from falling into the hands of Japan.'"

The Hawaiian Gazette is somewhat more moderate. It does not think that it is wise to provoke a quarrel with Japan, nor does it deny that the Japanese, if allowed to come to Hawaii, should also be granted that social and political standing to which their intelligence entitles them. If the American masters of Hawaii

do not want to be troubled, they must refuse to employ Japanese. We quote as follows:

"What are you going to do about it?" What, indeed! Certainly nothing can be accomplished by condemning the Asiatic. Who brought the Asiatic? Certainly not by raising a howl that covers the surface for the time being, and meanwhile allowing the same undercurrent of Asiatic importation to continue. Certainly not by looking the situation full in the face and doing nothing. The remedy is a vigorous one, and requires a revolution in the industrial life of the country. The only remedy is to replace the Asiatic with the white laborer. This can not be done in a day, but it can be done, and must be done, if Hawaii is to realize what has been regarded for the last fifty years as its 'manifest destiny.' The people must place the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization above the value of a dollar. The enunciation of principle without consistent action amounts to nothing."

THE GERMAN CENTENARY.

MARCH 22 the Germans celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I. The chief feature of the celebrations was the unveiling of the memorial on the Schloss Freiheit, Berlin, where one of the most imposing of the many great memorials in Germany has been placed. It consists of an equestrian statue, nearly seventy feet high, surrounded by allegorical figures, and placed in the center of a spacious colonnade, which will serve to receive the statues and memorials of future great men.

The man thus honored was at one time the most unpopular person in Germany. In 1849 he was forced to fly to England.

Called to the throne, he followed the maxim that the monarch, tho the servant of the state, must not allow himself to be swayed by the opinion of the masses, but should retain the right of final decision. It was he who discovered Bismarck's talents, he who, in spite of the bitter opposition of the press, the church, and the parliament, in spite of numerous attempts upon his life—by some of which he was wounded—created that strong army which made it possible for the Germans to unite, and has prevented the nations of Europe, for the first time in nearly two thousand years, from making Germany their common battle-ground. To-day the memory of William I. of Prussia, son of Queen Louise, grand-nephew of Frederick the Great, is honored as the first Emperor of the regenerated German Empire even by the Radicals. But quite a discussion has arisen over the right of the dead Emperor to be called William the Great, and the occasion has also been used by the Radicals for the drawing of comparisons unfavorable to the present occupant of the throne between him and his grandfather.

The *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"We live in a democratic age. The men whom history calls 'great' were the product of absolutist times. One may talk of

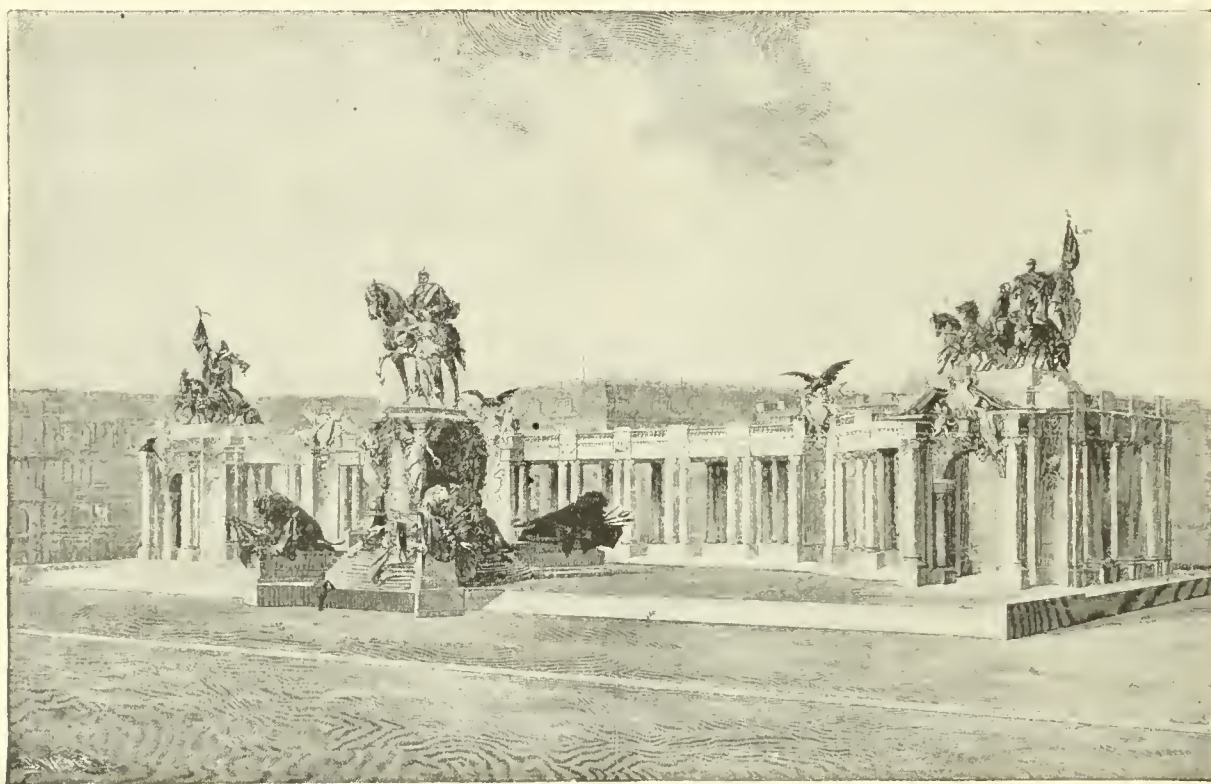
Peter the Great, but not of a Washington the Great. It is a good thing for Germany that William the First only did his duty on the throne. Had he been more mercurial, the fate of the nation might have been very different. It is to be hoped that his chief virtues as a reigning monarch—his wise moderation in speech and action—will be copied as the best result of the festivities in his honor."

Maximilian Harden in the *Zukunft* also expresses the opinion that William I. was chiefly a constitutional monarch. He says:

"The old Emperor feared that some successor to the throne might forget that we live in constitutional times. He reckoned with the terrible possibility that some future monarch could trust the ability inherited from his Hohenzollern ancestors, and attempt to be the sole connecting link between the Chancellor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Premier of Prussia. . . . We are strongly reminded of that fantastic Emperor, Otto III., who honored the dead body of Charlemagne. It would have been better for him to have quietly pondered over the qualities which made his illustrious predecessor great."

These hidden attacks upon the present Emperor are not unanswered. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, in a bitter comment upon the Radical elements, expresses itself to the following effect:

A little learning truly is a dangerous thing. The extreme liberty of the press granted by the constitution in Germany is regarded very largely as a license for half-educated people to attack better men. That we live in a democratic age is true enough, but democracy appears generally in a most unlovely garb. Its guardians, far from raising themselves by honest efforts, seek to level down all mankind by refusing recognition to any man who has the misfortune to be superior in ability. To judge from the utterances of the "pro-



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM I. MEMORIAL IN BERLIN.

gressive" press, it is a matter of congratulation that men can be prevented by the constitution from being of great use to their country. To sneer at enthusiasm, to ridicule patriotism, to prevent a noble man from gaining influence by exaggerating the importance of his faults, are evidently the marks of "democratic" greatness.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* explains that the term "great" is generally applied where two or more rulers of the same name are remembered, to distinguish the most able. This paper adds:

"William I. deserves richly the title 'great,' if we consider what he has done. Many of us, however, do not like to apply it to him because it seems to remove him from us. He lives still with us, who have seen him and known him, and our affection for him is so sincere that we are loth to call him great rather than kind."

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"William I. was at heart an humble man, and often naïvely expressed his astonishment 'that the God of the Hohenzollerns and of Prussia should have chosen him to do these great things.' He acknowledged himself an instrument of fate only. He would, we think, have shown much dissatisfaction and wonderment had he known that his grandson claims for him all the credit of the

work done partly, if not wholly, by Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon."

But many publications outside Germany are willing to accept the title William the Great as correct. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"He was convinced that the monarch, as working head of the state, was essential to Prussia, and he risked and nearly destroyed the dynasty in his passionate struggle to maintain the idea. Gradually he overcame even mental opposition. He considered a large army necessary, and created it. . . . Constitution or no constitution, legal budgets or no budgets, argumentative victories or argumentative defeats, the army should be, and the army was, and conquered not only Denmark, Austria, and France, but the reluctance of the people. . . . From the day on which Doppel was won no Prussian has ever doubted that, as regards the army at all events, King William was wiser than his subjects. . . . He was, as we have said, a man devoid of jealousy, and incapable of believing that there could be rivalry between the sovereign and any subject, however highly placed; but there must have been policy, too, in the retirement of William I. No one ever doubted that he ruled, that his decision was final, that the motive force of his state was his signature; but he never stepped forward in front, never made resounding speeches, never even allowed his correspondence to pass under the public eye. When the credit of plans was given by the world to Prince Bismarck alone the sovereign made no sign, when victories were attributed solely to Von Moltke's strategy he remained silent or seemed to acquiesce. He claimed no credit, rejected no discredit, made no effort to impress opinion, issued no startling general orders, but was content to be in the silence of his closet what he had described himself as being, the irremovable 'pivot of power.'"

The Speaker doubts not that William I. owed much to the ability of the men whom he selected as his assistants. "But," continues the paper:

"In the capacity for ruling a great nation he showed himself inferior to none among the singularly able sovereigns who built up so quickly the fortunes of his house. William the Great stands in the history of Prussia beside the Great Elector and Frederick the Great as one of the three founders of the state. If he lacked in some ways breadth and versatility, he possessed in a rare measure those gifts of will and character which are even more essential to a statesman. He knew his purpose and he knew his men."

"If it is not great to select able assistants who, like Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke, were ridiculed at first, and whose power was only known to the discerning eye of the Emperor-King," then, the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, would like to know, what is great? Our contemporary is also amused that the German Radicals are inconsistent enough to admit Bismarck as autocratic founder of the Empire, while they refuse credit to the man without whom Bismarck would never have been anything, and that they praise the first Emperor's humility to censure his grandson, and in the same breath deny the title "great" to William I. because he was simple in his habits and willing to recognize the greatness of others. That William I. did not rule in person, the *Handelsblad* regards as a modern myth, set afloat for political purposes.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY GERMANY DISCOURAGES EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE an important section of our people endeavor to restrict immigration, the country which for many years furnished the largest contingent of our immigrants is also anxious to divert the tide of emigration from our shores. The German colonies are beginning to absorb much of it, but their capacity is limited, for South Africa is not suited for small farms. The German Government has therefore decided to encourage emigration to Spanish America. The following excerpt from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes the reasons:

"The Government is acting in accordance with a new principle.

To restrict emigration is no longer thought of; instead, the Government will endeavor to guide emigration as public opinion in Germany demands. The emigrant is to be no longer a dead loss. The country, having paid for his education and training, should profit by his settling abroad. Hence the tide of emigration will be turned as much as possible away from North America and toward South America. North America, it is argued, is useless to Germany as a home for her surplus population. The American is so similar in character to the German that the latter is speedily assimilated, and is soon ready to compete with his former countrymen in all agricultural and industrial branches. In South America, especially in southern Brazil and in the La Plata states, German customs and the German language are preserved much longer, and the German settler in those parts remains a customer of German industrials to a much more appreciable extent. There are, of course, exceptions. In the United States may be found German settlements whose inhabitants have preserved their nationality for generations, and in some cases the German emigration has been absorbed in a remarkably quick manner by South American peoples. But, on the whole, it is certain the German resists assimilation much longer among the Latins than among the English races. Emigration will, therefore, be directed as much as possible to the shores of South America.

"This does not mean that emigration to the United States and Canada will be forcibly prevented, or that the Government will make special efforts to send to South America people who have already decided to emigrate to North America, or to Australia. The Government will, however, endeavor to obtain special advantages for Germans willing to swell the population of the southern continent."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BJÖRNSEN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL STATES.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSEN, sometimes called the Gladstone of Norway, sometimes the Castelar of the North, excuses his agitation for the secession of Norway from the Scandinavian union on the score of civilization. At the same time he rates the great powers for failing to guarantee the independence of small countries. He acknowledges that it will be difficult to convince the wolf that the lamb has a right to live, but makes an attempt to argue in defense of the weak. We condense the text of an article by Björnson, which appeared in *Politiken*, Copenhagen, as follows:

The three small kingdoms of Northern Europe are much more republican than the French Republic, and their inhabitants consequently much more free. Literature, art, science, research, invention all flourish to a much greater extent in small countries than in large empires. Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Palestine were small and weak when they gave to the world their most valuable intellectual gifts. Holland, the Italian republics, and Switzerland prove that a nation need not number 40,000,000 souls to produce great men. There are doubtless things which can be accomplished by great unions only, but nobody will be willing to say that the share of the small states in the development of civilization can be missed.

The great powers must be taught to see this. Armaments, such as borne by the nations of Europe at present, destroy the progressive element of these nations. The small states should be allowed to disarm, giving them an opportunity to solve the great social problems which agitate the world. Hence the small states must set a practical example in the matter of arbitration. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Portugal must force the great powers to open a European congress for the discussion of this important matter. Twenty-seven millions of Europeans are interested in the matter, and their opinion should have some weight. The generosity of the princes ruling large empires, the love of justice in the different parliaments in Europe, and the continual extension of humanitarian principles are strong enough to render the work of such a congress effective. The abolition of war must proceed from the people of the small states. If they demand absolute neutrality, their demand will be granted. They can then reduce their armaments to a force sufficient to preserve order within their boundaries, and advance the cause of civilization without hindrance.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THROUGHOUT the world Englishmen are asked to contribute to the Indian famine fund, and they respond to the call right royally. But private charity is not able to cope with the evil, and the British Government steadfastly refuses to make a grant. Instead, a loan of \$45,000,000 will be made, as the Indian revenues are not at present large enough to pay expenses. This has been severely criticized in some anti-English papers, but the English press all over the globe believe that foreign criticism is unjust. *The Cape Times*, Capetown, declares that the criticism of English administration is "a piece of ignorant conceit, due to the natural insolence of the foreigner." The *Auckland News* is certain that, "altho these visitations have not been free from loss of life by starvation under British rule, the loss has been steadily diminishing," and feels confident that this will be the last time when the Indian subjects of Her Majesty die for want of food. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, hopes that Englishmen all over the world will contribute liberally to the famine fund. It says:

"Englishmen have a right to be proud of the great empire which is ruled so admirably by a handful of civil servants and a tiny army which would scarcely make a single corps in the legions of a European power. Such a work eclipses any achievement the history of the nations can furnish. Hence patriotism alone should suffice to stimulate British subjects wherever they may reside to give liberally to a cause which affects them so nearly."

In India there is much dissatisfaction with the authorities. The *Bombay Guardian* thinks the Government relies too much upon the rains which have just fallen, and which can not produce crops at a moment's notice. The *Indian Witness* bitterly complains that English officials, for political reasons, refuse aid not only from Russia, but also from America, altho the Indian Government is certainly not competent to deal with famine. The *Calcutta Pioneer* thinks grain exports from India should have been prohibited last autumn, yet rice was leaving the country, altho in diminished quantities, in January. *The Friend of India* speaks of the "criminal negligence and callousness of the authorities," who desert the hot cities for their cool summer resorts as if nothing had happened. These complaints have not passed unheeded in the British Isles, but comments upon them are confined to the Irish and Socialist press. The majority of the London papers ignore the indignation meetings in which the attitude of the Government is censured. *Justice*, London (Socialist), referring to the mass-meeting in St. James's Hall, says:

"Quite recently we expressed a hope that the conspiracy of silence on the part of the press with regard to Indian affairs had

been broken down. That hope, it now appears, is not to be realized. . . . After months and months of agitation, with threatenings and slaughter ringing from every conventicle in the land; with practically the whole of the capitalist press at its back; with unlimited funds at its disposal, and the Nonconformist conscience stirring it to indignant frenzy, the so-called Armenian crusade could not get together such a meeting, even with the powerful aid of London's greatest territorial magnate. . . . But that meeting was 'boomed' for weeks and weeks beforehand, for all it was worth; and the papers afterward did their best to add to its importance by giving voluminous reports of its proceedings. That, however, was a different matter. It is one thing to denounce atrocities committed by Turks in Armenia; it is quite another to denounce iniquities still more atrocious, perpetrated by the British Government in India. . . . To the classes, and to the class press here, the starvation of millions of people in India by stealing their means of life is a small matter compared with the slaughter of a few hundred Armenians."

United Ireland, Dublin, draws a striking parallel between the Irish famine of 1847 and the present suffering of India. The following description of the Irish famine, thinks our contemporary, fully illustrates what is going on in India:

"As the famine advanced the Government became alarmed, and relief works were started. Then Peel went out of office, and Lord John Russell succeeded him. This gentleman thought that political economy should get a chance in putting an end to the famine, and so he announced that the Government would not interfere with the ordinary mercantile supply of Indian corn to the people; with the result, of course, that Indian meal rose to famine prices. At the same time the Labor Rate act was worked on the most approved economic principles also. Nobody could get relief unless they worked for it; not even women, children, or old men; not even people down with the plague. This system was keeping up something like 10,000 officials, but was not putting an end to the famine, and was having practically no effect on the plague, with which the Government seemed to have no concern."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE wife of Captain Dreyfus, the French officer sentenced to banishment on a barren island for betraying secrets of the French army to a foreign power, has never ceased in her efforts to prove the innocence of her husband. An exhaustive examination carried on with the assistance of all European military departments gives color to the suspicion that Captain Dreyfus's sentence was the result of a fearful judicial error. A movement for the reopening of the case is going on, and there is some talk of sending the captain to Algiers, to await the results of a new trial.

BEBEL, the chief of the German Socialists, has once more told the Reichstag that it is not his fault if there is no bloody revolution in Germany. He declared that the powers do not preserve peace in Eastern Europe for the love of peace, but because they fear a general rising of the Socialists. The Christian Socialists, who uphold national patriotism, received a decided snub from the old revolutionist. His speeches are, however, received with little attention nowadays. Another member of the Reichstag declared himself convinced that the Socialist danger has passed its zenith, and that the masses are getting tired of the evident difference of Socialist promises and the treatment workmen receive in socialist institutions.

THE following will show how impossible it is for a people like the Germans to demand a government dominated by a political party. There are no less than eleven 'parties' in the Reichstag. The new People's Party has 12 members, the German Social Reform Party 13, the Progressive Liberal Union (*Freisinnige Vereinigung*) 14, the Poles 18, Progressive People's Party (*Freisinnige Volkspartei*) 25, Imperialist Party 25, Independents 30, Socialists 48, National Liberals 50, Conservatives 58, Roman Catholic Centrists 101. The latter and the Poles alone may be depended upon to vote in a body, hence they exercise an influence much out of proportion to the number of voters they represent. The Socialists are well organized, but their attitude is purely negative.

AMERICANS are sometimes nettled at the behavior of foreigners who look upon everything American as inferior. It seems that the complaint is not confined to our shores. The *Yorodzu Choho*, a Japanese paper, breaks forth as follows: "Hast thou, a stranger, no good word to speak for Japan and the Japanese, thou that livest in Japan, making a fortune on her shores, (either directly or indirectly)? Thou hast traveled on our roads, and we have asked no tolls from thee. Thy ships sail our seas, guided by the light of our beacons, yet tonnage and poundage we demand not of thee. Peace and safety we give thee in thy dwelling—not inferior, we trust, to those thou canst enjoy in thy own London or Manchester. Yet thou has naught but curses for us. Or is it English courtesy that is expressed thus rudely? We can not believe it. The great and noble England can not behave thus. It must be bastard sons of hers who thus bring infamy to their nation."



JOHN BULL (in a moment of generosity): "Don't throw away the crumbs, Kitty. They will do for the Indians."
—Figaro, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN AMONG THE ZULUS.

THE daughter of Bishop Colenso, who has lived among the Zulus and labored to secure the liberation of the Zulu chiefs imprisoned at St. Helena since the capture of Cetewayo, entertains a high respect for that savage South African race and accuses England of failure to do them justice. At her father's house she frequently played hostess to great Zulu chiefs, and when the Zulu troubles began that many-gabled, quaint residence was the one white-man's dwelling where racial differences were forgotten. In an interview on the social and domestic relations of the Zulus, Miss Colenso gives, in *The Humanitarian*, London, interesting facts in support of her high estimate of the moral character of the race. We quote from the article as follows:

"What is the position of the Zulu women," I asked Miss Colenso; "are they entirely downtrodden?"

"I do not consider that they are at all downtrodden. As an example of the honor which is paid to women, take the fact that women have ruled as great chiefs among the Zulus. There is no written or unwritten salic law. . . .

"Polygamy is of course the custom of the country, but each wife demands and has a separate hut for herself and her children, and it is very much her castle; only the husband has a right to enter it, and she need not allow another wife or the children of another wife to cross the doorstep against her wish. It is in a sense her property,—not that she could sell it, but she has a dominant ownership. No Zulu would dream of marrying another wife until he was in a position to provide her with a separate hut. This system imparts a dignity to the wife which is not found among polygamous people where a separate home is not provided for each wife. You have none of the petty jealousies and quarreling which distinguish the harems of the East among Zulu women, who as a rule are most friendly to each other, and the many wives of a great chief will live in a little colony of huts, each mistress in her own house and family and interchanging friendly visits with the other ladies similarly situated."

Courtship is unrestricted, and there is freedom of choice within the regiments "told off" to marry. Miss Colenso says:

"There is a sort of leap-year arrangement which permits a girl to make the proposal of marriage. It is managed with the utmost decorum and secrecy. For example, if a Zulu girl has set her heart upon a young man she will suddenly disappear from her home—her relations are not supposed to know where she has gone—and taking a confidential friend with her she goes to the home of the favored swain, and if his parents receive her she is treated as his future bride, and arrangements for the wedding begin. If she does not find favor with the young man, her visit is not received, she is returned to her own home with thanks, the object of her unrequited attachment usually making a handsome present to ease her feelings. A very romantic case of this kind came under my notice. I had a dear little maid-servant, she was quite a young lady in her way, and was the daughter of the first chief my father befriended when he was sent prisoner to the Cape. She was taken care of at the mission and educated at our school after which she came into my service. Her ways were very nice and particular, and she was most refined and delicate in her feelings. As the daughter of a great chief she would have had many suitors if it had not been for European intervention, but as it was the poor girl was quite 'out of it.' In due time, however, my young friend suddenly disappeared. She had set off, I discovered, with a companion for the home of one of the principal chiefs. Her visit was received with favor, and she is now his honorable wife and occasionally comes to see me when I am at home in Natal."

Divorce is unknown, but a wife may be sent back to her parents for misconduct. Marriage laws are strictly enforced against both sexes.

At home the woman's will is law, and the charge of the family belongs specially to her. Women do all the field work, but they are not beasts of burden. Miss Colenso says significantly:

"A Zulu woman with a hut of her own and her children around her, and a nice little patch of land which she cultivated and reaped the produce, assisted by her boys before they were old enough to serve the chief, was a person of some consequence. I am not sure but that many English wives might envy her life of freedom and independence, and as to field labor it is not regarded by a Zulu woman as more drudgery than the work about a house performed by an European woman of the same social position, and it must certainly be admitted she is allowed possession of the fruit of her labors, which English law has, only within modern times, given to our women, and even now the unwritten social law is prone to regard the husband as sole proprietor of the joint earnings of himself and his wife."

HIDDEN DANGERS OF CYCLING AGAIN.

AS was to be expected, Dr. Shadwell's article (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 20) on the danger of incurring serious nervous injuries by cycling even "in moderation," has not gone long without reply. The article was printed in the February *National Review*. In the March issue appears a brief but caustic reply from a devotee of the wheel, Mr. Frederick Pollock. Mr. Pollock complains that Dr. Shadwell's article contains very little that is definite enough to reply to. The gist of it is that he, Dr. Shadwell, has met a number of persons with whom cycling does not agree. The same may be said of any form of work, exercise, or amusement. As they that are whole need no physician, it is quite probable that a doctor may exaggerate the ratio of those injured to those benefited by the wheel. Mr. Pollock, speaking from his own personal experience, says he does not know of a single case of injury such as the doctor speaks of.

Dr. Shadwell attributed the nervous trouble to the constant vigilance required in balancing. On this point Mr. Pollock argues as follows:

"Some of Dr. Shadwell's own faculty seem to take a directly contrary view to his, and find a 'cerebral tonic' in that very sub-conscious or unconscious work of balancing and steering which tends, according to Dr. Shadwell, to alarming nervous strain. With all submission, Dr. Shadwell seems to forget that what many people want, and are all the better for, is muscular or nervous work, or both, of as different a kind as possible from what they have to take in their day's occupation. Oftentimes the rest of one part of the system can be adequately secured only by working some other part. Fencing is an admirable exercise, not merely because of the muscular motions it requires, but because its combinations of motion are peculiar to itself, and because while you are fencing it is absolutely impossible to think of anything else. The sub-conscious, or indeed unconscious, mental diversion of cycling is not nearly so strong as this, save when one is riding, for instance, in London traffic, or on a rough by-road, or down a steep hill; but I say that, except in the abnormal cases of Dr. Shadwell's 'hidden dangers,' it is not only harmless but, so far as it goes, all to the good. But then Dr. Shadwell waxes grave over the 'bicycle face.' He asks: 'Has anybody ever seen persons on bicycles talking and laughing and looking *jolly*, like persons engaged in any other amusement?' and answers: 'Never, I swear.' Well-behaved cyclists do not swear, so I answer, on the simple faith of a lawful man: 'Yes, often; in fact whenever and wherever two or three cyclists who have learnt to ride even tolerably, and are not naturally morose, are riding in company under fairly good conditions of road and weather.' One can be grave or gay, frivolous or serious, on a cycle just as much as on one's own legs. Doubtless many cyclists have had to ride on sad errands ere now, for the cycle is not a mere instrument of amusement; a fact, by the way, which Dr. Shadwell seems to ignore. But that is nothing to the purpose. It is something to have found one charge definite enough to be contradicted. The circumstance that I can positively contradict the one assertion of Dr. Shadwell's which I am able to test is not calculated to increase my confidence, beyond the specific facts for which he personally vouches, in regions where no test is available.

"Perhaps it may be presuming too far to suggest that Dr. Shadwell has never learnt to ride a bicycle himself; but at any

rate he writes as if he supposed the operations of balancing and steering to be an ever-present and consciously felt nervous strain.' Any cyclist of a year's or even six months' standing can assure him that first the balancing, then the steering, and then the regulation of speed, become after some little practise as automatic as the corresponding actions in walking. Dr. Shadwell knows very well that walking itself is a perpetual act of balancing, and does not come all at once by nature. We have all had to learn it, at the cost of more tumbles than fall to the lot of most cyclists; and we may all forget it, wholly or partly, at moments when the proper coordinating nervous centers are enfeebled by sickness or accident. On Dr. Shadwell's principles, it would seem that some part of the fatigue of a long walk should have a cerebral origin. For aught I know this may be so, and, if a fact at all, it may well be a fact of some physiological interest. Only in that case there is no reason to take alarm when we find a similar element occurring in a more prominent manner in another kind of balancing motion which the present generation has not learnt in infancy."

THE SEA-MILLS OF CEPHALONIA.

THESE unique mills, which are run by a current of sea-water constantly setting inland and disappearing finally through fissures in the rock, have occasionally been described by travelers, but, strange as it may seem, they have not been studied by trained scientific observers until recently. F. W. and W. O. Crosby contribute to *Cassier's Magazine* (March) an article on the subject which we quote in part for the benefit of our readers. The Messrs. Crosby say that their attention was first called to the phenomenon by a note in a guide-book. They say:

"The phenomenon appeared not only unprecedented but contrary to nature. If she 'abhors a vacuum,' would she, could she, tolerate such a monstrous thing as an inverted river and vast, if not aching, voids, in realms beneath the sea for such an unnatural stream to flow into? Feeling thus somewhat incredulous as to the correctness of this account, despite the general reliability of Baedeker, the senior writer (F. W. Crosby) visited Argostoli and made a personal investigation.

"Argostoli is on the southern coast of Cephalonia on the landward side of a long, narrow ridge of limestone which forms its landlocked harbor. A mile north of the town, at the extremity of the promontory and the mouth of the harbor, are the sea-mills. The entire promontory is composed of the ordinary bluish-white secondary limestone. It is nearly destitute of soil and vegetation, and the surface is very rough and ragged from unequal weathering. The land is low and flat at the north end in the vicinity of the mills, but it gradually rises as it trends southward."

We are told that altho the remarkable landward current was never utilized till 1835, it had been long known to the natives without exciting any special interest. The "sea-mills" are no longer running, having been superseded by more modern flour-mills on a larger scale. The currents that once drove them, however, are still running and are thus described:

"Each race, or flume, is continued for a few yards beyond the mill, and terminates in an irregular pit excavated to a depth of three to five feet below the sea level. From this discharge pond, as it might be termed, the water rapidly disappears through numerous narrow openings, seemingly enlarged joint fissures. . .

"The only difficulty experienced in operating the mills was to prevent the ingress of seaweed and other trash which would choke up the discharge-vents. . . . The undershot water-wheels were placed directly in the race, or flume, which at that point was encased with plank at sides and bottom. After passing the wheels, the water is greedily sucked in by the multitude of ever-thirsty mouths in the pit below; and altho the wheels of the sea-mills will never turn again, and are fast crumbling to decay, the water still flows unceasingly from the sea into the land.

"The boundaries of this influx have never been definitely determined, but it certainly extends along the coast for nearly half a mile. At all points between the two mills, and for an unknown distance beyond each, the water is everywhere percolating through the cracks and fissures of the limestone and sinking into the earth."

By making a rough calculation based on the horse-power of the mills, the authors conclude that the daily water-consumption is nearly 6,000,000 cubic feet. They go on to say:

"If we imagine a cavern below we must give it generous proportions, as 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water would fill a chamber about five miles long, 1,000 feet wide, and 75 feet deep. Or, if the water runs into a fissure, say 10 feet wide, it must be about 10 miles long and 4,000 feet deep to hold one year's influx at this point."

This being the case, the assumption of some writers that the water simply runs into an underground cavern is seen to be absurd. Professor Amsted thinks that the inflow is evaporated; others that it is absorbed in some way. The authors reject both these theories. They say:

"Both of these processes below a very moderate depth would necessarily be extremely slow, and the former would gradually fill the caverns with salt. Nor can we follow Strickland in the supposition that an earthquake has at some period opened a communication between the sea and the region of volcanic fire, and that the water, being there converted into steam, is afterward condensed in its upward course and forms those hot springs which exist in various parts of Greece.

"Equally objectionable is the view that the water is absorbed at great depths by molten *magmas*. Volcanic phenomena are wholly wanting in this part of Greece; that is, there are no active, recently active, or extinct volcanoes, nor, so far as we can learn, any geologically recent volcanic rocks."

What then is the cause of this unique natural phenomenon? The authors are convinced that we have here a circulation caused simply by heat, just like that which takes place in a tea-kettle when the water is heating; currents of warm water rising and cold water sinking to take its place. Here the warm current doubtless rises in some neighboring part of the sea, and the rock-fissures are so disposed that the most convenient way for the cold water to take its place is to run inland for some distance at this point. They fortify their position with a great array of data that we can not quote here. In the course of their concluding remarks they say:

"An examination of our best general works on geology leaves the impression that the subterranean heat has been somewhat neglected as a cause of the circulation of water through the rocks. With its aid we can explain an active and efficient circulation in the deep region or far below the base level of the district, and a source above the base level appears not to be strictly essential to the theories of thermal springs and artesian wells. In other words, while the underground circulation is conditioned primarily by structure, the motive power is derived from either the subterranean heat or a topographic head—a difference of density or a difference of level. These two dynamic causes may cooperate, they may act more or less independently, or they may antagonize each other; and, as noted, it is at least conceivable that a spring, impelled by the subterranean heat, may rise above its source."

If the Messrs. Crosby are right, it will be seen that the sea-mills of Cephalonia were run, not by the sun's energy as is the ordinary water-mill, nor by that of the earth's rotation as is a tide-mill, but by that remaining in the heated interior of the earth—a fact that makes them of still greater interest to the student of terrestrial physics.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Cabinet Members from the Pacific Coast.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

You make an error in stating (March 13), speaking of the McKinley cabinet, that in this cabinet the Pacific Coast "has its first representative in a President's cabinet."

George H. Williams, of Oregon, held a seat in the cabinet of President Grant—that of Attorney-General. He was sent to the Senate from Oregon in 1867, and on the expiration of his term in the Senate was appointed one of the Joint High Commissioners to arbitrate the disputes between this country and England growing out of the British privateering during the war of the rebellion; and, after completing the treaty of Washington, he was appointed Attorney-General; and during his service as Attorney-General was nominated for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Williams is one of the ablest statesmen this country has produced since the days of Lincoln and Seward. He is now quietly practising his profession at Portland, Ore.

GASTON, ORE.

J. GASTON.

Lawyers, Physicians and Professional Men in general should be deeply interested in this Announcement

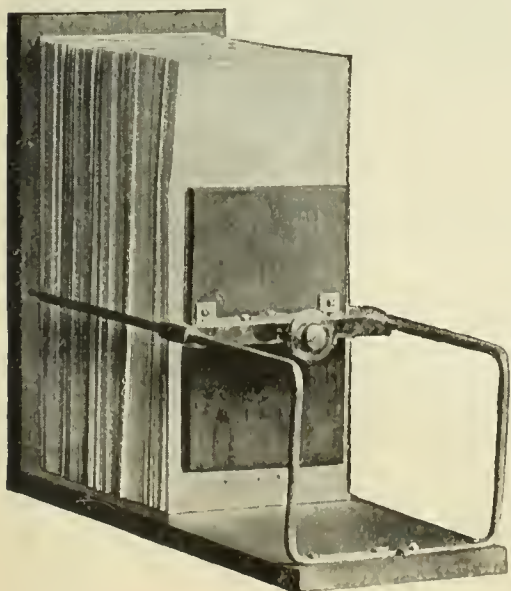
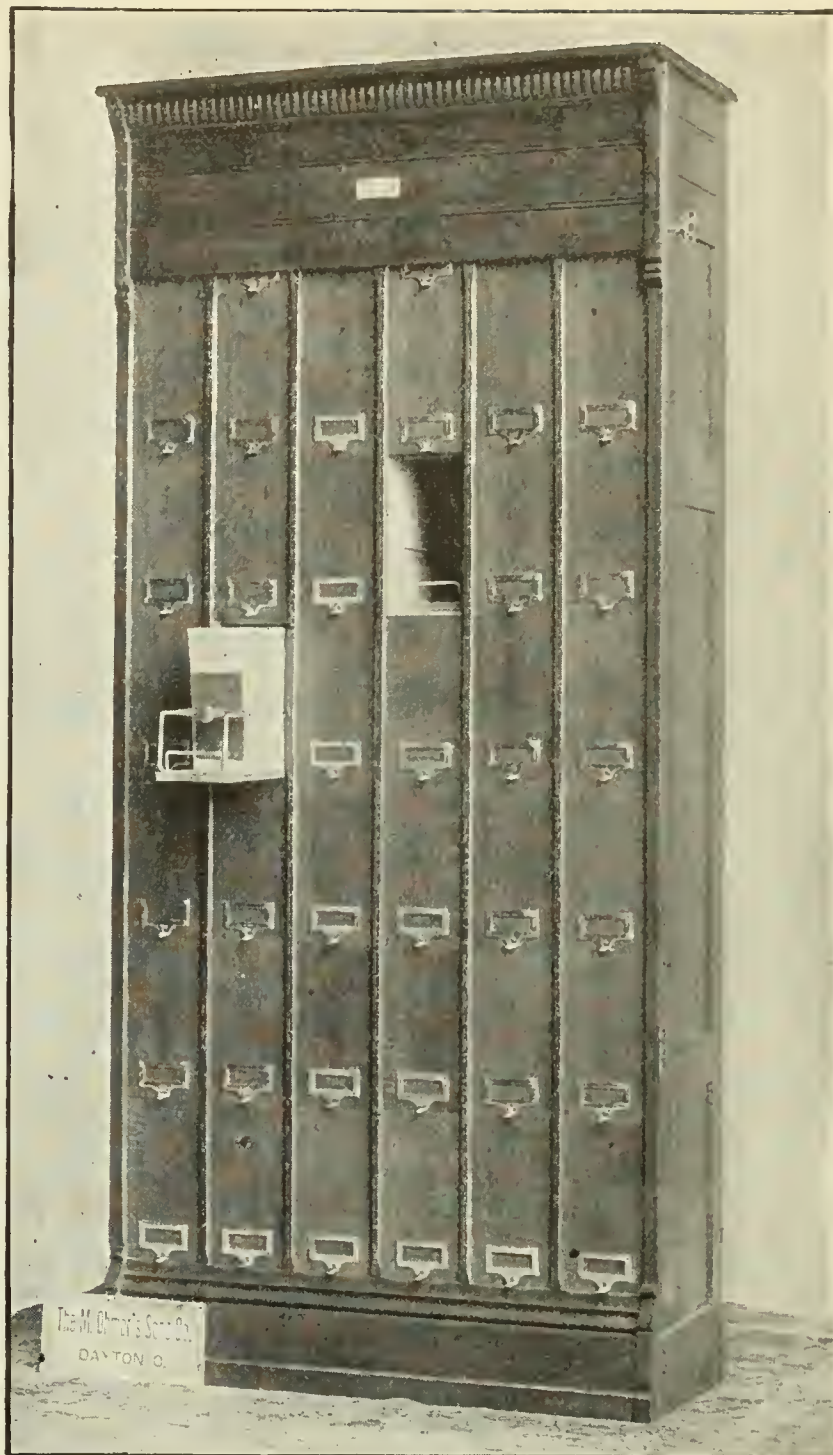
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BUSINESS SITUATION.

War rumors and the Mississippi floods are the principal market influences reported during the week. *Bradstreet's* notes improved weather conditions in Central Western and Northwestern States. Bank clearings decrease 5.6 per cent. from the preceding week. *Dun's Review* finds effects of undeclared war in the East on grain in particular, and notes increased imports.

Local Trade Conditions.—"There is a better demand for building materials, particularly lumber. In staple lines there is a more active request at Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Atlanta, pointing to the irregularity of the tendency to recover. Jobbers at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati, and Chattanooga report trade slow, or that demand is decreased. There is no sign of trade revival in the flooded regions where the danger point has moved southward. If the water recedes by May 15 one half the usual cotton crop may be raised in Arkansas and Mississippi this year, but the outlook is not promising. One of the most serious losses to agriculturists of the south Mississippi valley is the destruction of stock. If the river overflows the sugar lands of Louisiana it will take three years to produce a crop there. New Orleans merchants believe the city is in no present danger, but point out that its prosperity depends on the agricultural industry. Orders for staples have fallen off at Chicago and the larger Eastern centers, except Baltimore, where the situation is regarded as favorable. Lake navigation is open, but few vessels are in commission yet, owing to the prospect for low freight rates. The auction sale of dry-goods at New York is not construed as an indication of improvement in demand, because prices paid were not average value. Demand for dry-goods is slow, and some manufacturers remain at work without profit, as the lesser of two evils. Demand for wool is checked, as stocks are badly cut, but makers of woollens are as active as before. Shoe manufacturers are working full time. Iron and steel continue disappointing, with lower prices for Bessemer pig and for billets, few, if any, new orders, and a tendency to weakness rather than the reverse. . . .

Exports and Imports.—"The temporary decrease in exports and large increase in imports, at New York 20.8 per cent. for the month, caused questions about the financial future which have not much influence as yet. March exports were \$37,271,531 in value, about \$11,700,000 larger than last year, but, much more to the purpose, \$7,300,000 larger than in February, giving indication of an increase likely to be continued for some months. The increase in imports, \$9,900,000, or over 15 per cent. from last year, and \$17,100,000, or 28.9 per cent. from February, if long continued may embarrass some branches of business, but can hardly exhaust balances remaining from the unprecedented excess of merchandise exports, \$323,381,519 in nine months ending with March..

"The wheat market, after its decline of 6 cents last week, was prepared to rise with prospects of European war and increased purchases for export, and has risen 4.37 cents since last Friday. Exports for the week are very small, and for two weeks but little greater than last year, while corn exports continue over three times last year's, and for two weeks 6,032,015 bushels against 1,963,193 last year, the price advancing less than 1 cent. Western receipts of wheat are larger for the week, and for two weeks as large as last year, and the government report indicates a considerably larger yield than that of 1896, which suffices to meet an extraordinary foreign demand.—*Dun's Review*, April 17.

Decreased Business Failures.—"There is a marked decrease in the total number of business failures throughout the United States, the total, 195, this week being compared with 232 last week, 244 in the week a year ago [*Dun's* 208 against 222], 219 two years ago, 212 in the corresponding week

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It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

of 1894, and as contrasted with 217 in the second week of April, 1893, just before the panic."—*Bradstreet's*, April 17.

Canadian Trade.—"There are no special features in general trade in the Province of Ontario beyond the lack of animation. Slightly more activity is reported at Montreal, chiefly in hardware, paints, and leather. Heavy country roads in the Dominion interfere with business. Trade at Halifax is unsettled by impending provincial elections. Shipments of lumber from St. John, N. B., to the United States have increased, and the ice blockade at St. Johns, N. F., has been raised, and shipping is moving freely. The total number of business failures throughout the Canadian Dominion is 39 this week, against 32 last week, 34 in the week a year ago and 23 two years ago [*Dun's Review*, 30 against 36 last year]. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$19,144,000 this week, compared with \$22,343,000 last week and \$19,156,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, April 17.

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Current Events.

Monday, April 12.

The Senate meets and adjourns as a mark of respect for the late ex-Senator Voorhees. . . . The President appoints Senator E. O. Wolcott, Colorado, Charles J. Paine, Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, commissioners on international bimetalism. . . . The executive committee of Democratic clubs issues an address from Washington. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the Bell Telephone Company *vs.* the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the "stock ticker case"; the Minnesota law requiring state railroads to stop passenger trains at country seats is affirmed.

Mr. Curzon says in the House of Commons that the Greek raid in Macedonia was unauthorized; that if not repeated Turkey would not treat it as *casus belli*. . . . Talk of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is rife in London.

Tuesday, April 13.

In the Senate (alone in session) Mr. Morgan finishes his Cuban speech; Mr. Lindsay advocates the bankruptcy bill. . . . The President decides to recommend an appropriation as indemnity for lynching three Italians at Hahnville, La., August 8. . . . The New York Senate follows the Assembly in passing the Greater New York charter over Mayor Strong's veto. . . . Democrats carry most municipal elections in New Jersey. . . . The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, Ohio, secures an injunction against strikers' interference with employees. . . . The Missouri River cuts a new channel at Omaha; the highest record, 51.3 feet, is reached by the Mississippi at Vicksburg. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Henry Ward Beecher's accuser, dies in Brooklyn.

Henry White, American *chargé d'affaires* in London requests the British Foreign Office to prevent slaughter of seals. . . . It is rumored that Lord Rosebery may succeed Premier Salisbury.

Wednesday, April 14.

In the Senate a resolution against the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill is defeated by a majority of one; the Indian appropriation bill is taken up. . . . The House meets to adjourn for three days. . . . The President in a message

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urges congressional action for representation at Paris exposition in 1900. . . . James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, is named for United States minister to Turkey.

The Greek premier, N. Delyannis, asks the Boule to grant a credit of 23,000,000 drachmæ for the army and navy; he says Greece did not create the situation on the frontier; Turkish troops are centered at Gravena; diplomats in Vienna regard war as inevitable.

Thursday, April 15.

In the Senate an ineffectual attempt is made to fix a date for voting on the arbitration treaty; the Indian appropriation bill is discussed. . . . The New York Assembly passes Senate amendments to the Raines liquor law. . . . Judge James J. Storrow, counsel in Venezuelan treaty negotiations, dies in Boston.

Premier Delyannis says semi-official negotiations over the Cretan question have begun between Greece and Turkey. . . . France and Brazil refer the Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration. . . . Another revolution in Honduras is reported.

Friday, April 16.

Western Senators reach an agreement on a wool tariff schedule. . . . Details of a new Western traffic agreement are published. . . . The lower Mississippi continues to rise.

Greek successes and defeat are reported from Macedonia; the Greek Government proposes an increase in treasury notes. . . . It is said that numbers of Spanish troops are to be withdrawn from Cuba; Zarraga and five insurgents surrender to Weyler. . . . British warships arrive at Durban, South Africa.

Saturday, April 17.

In the House (alone in session) Mr. Bailey opens a lively debate on the policy of the Democrats. . . . A petition for rehearing of the trans-Missouri Freight Association case is filed before the Supreme Court of the United States. . . . Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky, and others are indicted for conspiracy to bribe. . . . Middle-of-the-road Populists call a national convention at Nashville, Tenn., July 4. . . . A disastrous break occurs in the Biggs levee near Vicksburg.

The Turkish Council of Ministers at Constantinople declares that a state of war existed on the Græco-Turkish frontier, and orders Edhem Pasha to take the offensive; fighting on the border between regular troops of the hostile armies continues. . . . Captain-General Weyler asserts that the provinces of Puerto Principe and Matanzas in Cuba have been pacified; the Spanish Prime Minister denies the report that 30,000 troops are to be withdrawn from Cuba.

Sunday, April 18.

Representative Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, dies in Washington.

M. Delyannis, the Greek premier, announces to the Boule that diplomatic relations with Turkey have been severed; he says that Greece accepts the Turkish declaration of war; fighting by land and sea between the Greeks and Turks goes on.

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The Literary Digest Problem-Solving Tourney.

We are glad to announce that, through the kindness and liberality of Mr. Walter Pulitzer, the distinguished problemist and author of "Chess Harmonies," we are able to begin a Problem-Solving Tourney. Mr. Pulitzer has prepared two problems for this tourney, the first of which is given this week. He offers as a prize for the best all-round solution of the *two* problems a copy of his "Chess Harmonies," a bound book of over 100 pages, and which has received commendation from problemists the world over.

The terms of the tourney are as follows:

1. Solution of first problem must be received on or before May 18, of second problem May 22.
2. Solution to be sent to Mr. Walter Pulitzer, Box 36, West Orange, N. J.
3. Enclose solution in separate sealed envelope, and mark plainly LITERARY DIGEST Solving-Tourney, giving name and address.
4. In deciding who is the prize-winner, Mr. Pulitzer, who is the sole judge as far as his problems are concerned, will consider (a) the completeness of the solution; (b) comments on, or a review of the problem. As he writes: "I shall consider both these requisitions from a problematical and literary point of view."
5. If there are two or more solutions of equal merit, the prize will go to the solution first received.

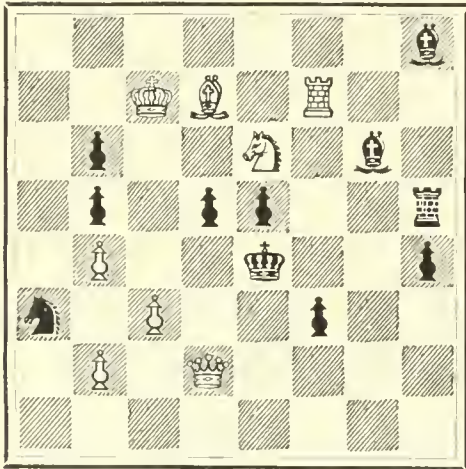
Problem 198.

BY WALTER PULITZER, NEW YORK.

Solving-Problem Tourney, No. 1.

Black—Eleven Pieces.

K on K 5; Bs on K Kt 3, K R sq; Kt on Q R 6; R on K R 4; Ps on K 4, K B 6, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 3 and 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q B 7; Q on Q 2; B on Q 7; Kt on Q 6; R on K B 7; Ps on Q B 3, Q Kt 2 and 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

There have been several complaints lately that solvers sending correct solution were not credited. The trouble is that those who thus complain delay in sending solution. We publish the name of every person sending correct solution. If your name does not appear at any time, you may understand that (1) you did not send correct solution; (2) you sent solution too late; or (3) the solution did not reach us.

No. 194.

Q—R 8 Q x Kt ch Q x Kt Q—Q R sq, mate
1. P—Q B 3 P—B 3 must P—B 7 or x P

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; V. Brent, New Orleans; D. J. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; J. W. Raymond, Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Van De Grift, Lima, O.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; J. M. Levy, Baltimore; R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; C. H. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; R. J. Moore, River-ton, Ala.; the Revs. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky.,

Herbert W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; Drs. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.

Comments: "Ingenious and interesting curiosity," M. W. H.; "Not up to Dr. Dalton's standard," F. S. F.; "A square thing,—yes, and very clever," D. J. O'C.; "A very pretty conceit," F. H. J.; "Solution indicated by the motto," J. W. R.; "As square a thing as I ever saw," W. K. V. D. G.; "The motto very appropriate," Mrs. S. H. W.; "While lacking variation, the beauty of it is that the Queen touches every corner and mates at the place from which she started," J. M. L.; "The Queen makes a grand circuit. Fine!" R. D. T.; "Very unique," C. W. C.; "A delightful tour around the boundary of her majesty's domain," R. J. M.; "The Doctor should have said: 'Rally round the square, b'hoys. A beautiful conception,' the Rev. E. M. McM.; 'Extremely easy, quite artificial,' the Rev. H. W. K.; 'The motto gives it away,' Dr. H. W. F.

Mrs. S. H. Wright, C. W. Cooper, Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, R. D. Tompkins, and the Rev. J. A. Younkens, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 193.

The United States Championship Match.

PILLSBURY THE WINNER.

The score is Pillsbury, 10; Showalter, 8; Draws, 3. The complete summary of the match is as follows:

Date.	Openings.	Moves.	Winner.
Feb'y.			
10....	Ruy Lopez	35....	Drawn.
15....	P—Q 4	77....	Drawn.
17....	Gioco Piano	40....	Pillsbury.
24....	Ruy Lopez	39....	Pillsbury.
26....	Ruy Lopez	53 ..	Pillsbury.
March.			
3....	Ruy Lopez	70....	Showalter.
5....	Ruy Lopez	33....	Showalter.
8....	Ruy Lopez	23....	Showalter.
10....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	47....	Pillsbury.
12....	Ponziani	67....	Showalter.
15....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	66....	Pillsbury.
17....	Ponziani	58....	Showalter.
22....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	54....	Showalter.
24....	Ponziani	60....	Pillsbury.
26....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	47....	Drawn.
29....	Ruy Lopez	29....	Pillsbury.
31....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	91....	Showalter.
April.			
5....	Ruy Lopez	40....	Pillsbury.
9....	Ruy Lopez	72....	Showalter.
12....	P—Q 4	48....	Pillsbury.
14....	Queen's Gbt. dec.	40....	Pillsbury.



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EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt x P	Q—K 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 B—Q 6	R—Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	15 B—B 2	Q—K Kt 5
4 Castles	Kt x P	16 B x R	K x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3 (a)	17 Q—Q 6 ch	B—K 2
6 B—R 4	P x P (b)	18 R—K sq (f)	P—K Kt 3
7 P—B 3	P x P (c)	19 Q—Q 2	Q—R 4
8 Kt x P	B—K 2	20 Kt—Q 5	B—Q sq (g)
9 Kt—Q 5	Castles	21 Q—B 3	P—B 3
10 R—K sq	B—B 3	22 Kt x P	B—R 4
11 B—B 4	Kt—K sq (d)	23 Kt x Q P	Resigns.
12 R x Kt	Q x R (e)	ch (h)	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) As pointed out in notes to the sixth game, Black selected the Kt—Q 3 move instead of B—K 2,

expecting the 6 B x Kt, Q P x B, 7 P x P, Kt—B 4, 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q continuation, which is quite satisfactory for Black.

(b) P—K 5, as played in the sixth game, is much superior, tho White in that game succeeded in establishing a winning attack. It was rather surprising that Pillsbury entered this line of play. Showalter's sixth move, B—R 4, proving successful in the sixth game, it was expected that his opponent would abandon this variation and select the well-tested play 5 .., B—K 2 followed by Kt—Q 3.

(c) Black's attempt to maintain the two Pawns proves disastrous. He should have played B—K 2 or P—Q 6. The capture of the Q B P enables White to develop the Queen's wing. White subsequently will have all his forces in action, while Black's game is badly compromised.

(d) R—K sq was much better, tho Black's position would have remained a precarious one. Evidently he tried to prevent the B x Kt (Q 3) causing the doubling of the Q P. He overlooked the brilliant continuation White had on hand, namely R x Kt, which wins the game. It is not often seen in the Ruy Lopez opening that a termination is brought about as quickly as in the present game.

(e) He could not move R x Q, for White would answer B x P, winning the Queen.

(f) A splendid opportunity to bring the Rook into action. Black, of course, can not capture the Queen on account of R—K 8, mate.

(g) Necessary, for Kt x B followed by Q—Q 6 was threatening.

(h) White at this point announced mate in five moves, which is enforced as follows: 23 Kt x Q P ch, B x Kt; 24 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 25 B—Kt 3 ch, Q—Q 4; 26 B x Q ch, B—K 3; 27 B x B mate. Black on his 23d move surrendered.

NINTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.	PILLSBURY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 P—Kt 5 (f) Kt—R 4	
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	26 Kt—Kt 4	Q—B 4 (g)
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	27 Kt—R 6 ch	K—B sq
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	28 Q x Q ch	P x Q
5 P—K 4	P x K P	29 R—Q 7	B—B 3
6 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3	30 R x P ch	K—K sq
7 B—Q 3 (a)	Kt x Kt	31 R x K R P	Kt x P (h)
8 B x Kt	Kt—B 3	32 B—K 4 (i)	Kt—R 6 ch
9 B—B 2	B—Kt 5 ch	33 K—B sq	R—B sq
10 B—Q 2	Q—R 4	34 R—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
11 Castles	B x B	35 R x R	K x R (k)
12 Kt x B	Castles	36 B x B	Kt x P
13 Q—K 2	R—Q sq	37 B—K 8	Kt—K 5
14 K R—Q sq	Q—K R 4 (b)	38 B x P	Kt—Q 7 ch
15 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	39 K—K 2	Kt x P
16 Q—K 3	B—Kt 2	40 Kt—Kt 4	Kt x P (l)
17 Kt—K 5	P—B 4 (c)	41 P—K R 4	K—Q sq
18 P—B 3 (d)	P x P	42 P—R 5	K—K 2
19 R x P	R x R	43 P—R 6	K—B sq
20 Q x R	Q—Kt 4	44 Kt—K 5	Kt—R 4
21 R—Q sq	Kt—R 4 (e)	45 P—R 7	K—Kt 2
22 P—K Kt 3	P—Kt 3	46 Kt—B 8	K x B
23 P—B 4	Q—K 2	47 P—R 8 (Q) Resigns.	
24 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Kt 2		

Notes by Showalter and Pillsbury in The Tribune, New York.

(a) In this position in a game of the Kemeny-Showalter match, White retreated Kt—B 3, losing time. The position now arrived at is almost identical with positions in the Center-Counter Gambit and French Defense.

(b) If 14 R x P, 15 Kt—K 4 (better than 15 Kt—Kt 3, R x R ch; 16 R x R, Q—B 2; 17 Q—K 5, Q—K 2), R x R ch; 16 R x R, with an attack well worth the Pawn.

(c) After 17 Kt—Kt 5; 18 Kt x Kt, Q x Kt; 19 B—K 4. Black's position became theoretically bad on the Queen's side.

(d) After 18 P x P, B—K 5, with a decided advantage.

By Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(e) P—K Kt 3 or Kt—K sq was, perhaps, better. Black had to stop the threatening Q—Q 8 ch, followed by R x R, mate. He selected the Kt—R 4 play on account of a possible attack resulting from Kt—B 5 continuation. Since White, with P—K Kt 3 move, stops this play, Black's Kt will be poorly placed at R 4.

(f) Strong play. Black, of course, gets the opportunity to again bring this Kt into play, but White is enabled to establish a powerful attack by continuing Kt—Kt 4 and Kt—B 6 ch or Kt—R 6 ch.

(g) Causes the loss of two Pawns, as the progress of the game shows. Black, however, had no satisfactory defense. White threatened Kt—R 6 ch, followed by Q—R 8, winning at once.

(h) K—Q sq was probably better, yet the game was beyond repair.

(i) Brilliant play, which wins at least the exchange. Should Black capture the Bishop then R—R 8 wins the Black Rook. The continuation selected by Black loses a piece.

(k) B x B was hardly any better. White would have continued R—Q R 8, winning the Q R P.

(l) By capturing the Pawn the Black Kt will be too far away to stop the advance of White's K R P. But Black's game was a hopeless one, anyhow.



FL. 25-8.48

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The Literary digest

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